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COMMUNICATIONS.

[The following article, intended for last week's paper, was omitted for want of room.]

FOR THE STAR.
Messrs. Editors.—As I predicted in my last, the "North Carolinian" is furnishing more of his idle perversions, in order to bolster up the Caucus Candidate—not by making fair comparisons between that Candidate and his opponent. On reading the last communication of this writer in the Register, I had deemed it unworthy of notice; but, from an idea that this "North Carolinian" must be a Virginia Oracle of the Caucus in this State, and that the sinking hopes of the party mainly rest upon his powerful pen: I am, therefore, led to give him another touch.

I pass slightly over the simile about the overseer and the ditcher. It might be difficult to guess how the writer would apply it, unless he means to say that Crawford has been a President before, & therefore understands the trade. If he has, it must have been President of the Augusta meeting, that pledged themselves to support John Adams's administration; or President of the Radical Club, composed of Randolph, Smiths, & Co. who broke off from the Republican party in the days of necessity, in the last war; and, like another Hartford Convention, attempted to paralyze the arm of the government, when many honest Federalists put their shoulders to the wheel, might and main. I should suppose, from every circumstance in Crawford's life, he is the very ditcher, whom the faction would make overseer; because his undermining qualities are the most conspicuous in his history.

The "North Carolinian" is indeed at a miserable fault, when he is obliged to murder two plain narratives in the history of Jackson, to detract from the high standing in which those very circumstances place him. The modesty of Jackson, in stating his conjecture that an older man might be of more service in the Senate than himself, is given as proof that he himself was unfit. This reluctance to accept, and his indisposition to continue in, the office of a Supreme Judge of Tennessee, from an apprehension that he might not do ample justice to all, not having for some time attended to the minutia of law business, and preferring, at the same time, other avocations; while they reflect the highest credit upon his honor, and detract nothing from his talents, are a reflection of the severest kind upon the sensibility of the Caucus Candidate, who, in the most indelicate manner, retains a high Executive Department, under the chief direction of a subaltern Clerk!

If the ridiculous inferences which the "North Carolinian" draws from the above circumstances can be at all admissible, what can we gather from the contemporary history of Mr. Crawford? While Gen. Jackson was a Republican Senator of the U. States, Mr. Crawford was—what do you think, Gentlemen—a Judge? No.—An Augusta addresser: an adulator of the highest Federal measures which ever occurred in the country! It won't do for the Virginia gentleman to call him a Judge, or any thing else that bespeaks intelligence! Oh, no! He was a thoughtless giddy BOY, of about TWENTY-FIVE! who, in the lightness of an inexperienced mind, not knowing the workings of party spirit, or the nature of party distinctions, strayed into a mere youthful frolic.—And what, Gentlemen, has he discovered since that which should show his superior soundness, capacity, or any other quality, except perseverance? He is not wanting in that essential quality; for neither modesty, indisposition, or any other cause, seems operative enough to make him blinch from pursuing the prize of the Presidency.

The unblushing Crawfordites are yet hardly enough to call into view the slanders of a Spanish recreant, who, after having discovered every disposition of hostility & fraud, had the impudence to insult the Government with groundless charges against the Governor. If his other conduct could be adduced, this would show his qualities for government. Already has it been ascertained that Crawford's carrying away the papers, in conjunction with Coppinger, would have thrown a million of dollars' worth of land in the hands of Spanish claimants, and created the government so much

Now, Gentlemen, this silly "North Carolinian" would take it for granted that the people of North Carolina really look upon Wm. H. Crawford as a second Solomon, and fit for the governor of associated millions, without any other showing than his *ipse dixit*, and that of his confederates. He, therefore, impudently derogates from the fair pretensions of General Jackson, as though he had been found insufficient to meet the perfection claimed for the chief of the Caucus party. The citizens of North Carolina will want to know the nature and extent of those pre-eminent qualities, which so ennobled and adorned the faction's caudate. Believe us, gentlemen, it will take more than a coat of either general Washington or Mr. Jefferson—nay, more than the whole wardrobe of both of them—to pass him in review in presence of the great qualities of a JACKSON.

A SOUTHERNER.

FOR THE STAR.
Messrs. Editors.—The "North Carolinian" has appeared in the last Register with a theme the most agreeable to his genius and wishes of any that could be found in the volume of General Jackson's history: it is the expression of the General's disposition towards the Hartford Convention. If this writer makes no hesitation to assail the General's character and depreciate his talents, by a mean, uncandid and false construction of the plain, honorable acts of his public life, it could not be expected that he should have passed over a circumstance on which his genius could find some reason for comment, and, according to its wonted range, room for its stretch of wire-drawn, invidious amplification.

It will not be pretended by the General's warmest friends, that the text which the Caucus commentator has chosen, is free from inaccuracy; but it ought to be freed from the false coloring which the whole faction now put upon it. The time of its writing, the circumstances of the case, and the whole features of the transaction, have passed from the public mind, and a kind of oblivion has been thrown over the impressions which existed relative to the criminal views of the Hartford Convention; or some part of them, up to the time the General wrote. I will now revive them.

It will be recollected by men conversant with the transactions of the time, that, in Massachusetts particularly, a decided stand was made against the Federal Government, and that the Governor refused to support the war against Great Britain, by withholding the militia legally called into service by the President; thus reducing the forces of the Government in attacking and repelling the enemy. Add to this, publications strongly savouring of treason were promulgated in those papers which were considered the organs of the prevailing party in that State. About this time the disclosures of Henry were made to the President, and by him remarked on in a message to Congress, in which he intimated his impression that a treasonable correspondence existed for siding with the British Commander in Canada. About this time the Hartford Convention met. The whole train of circumstances identified the Massachusetts' delegates with a conspiracy to oppose the Federal Government, and to act as Rebels. It is well known that the Connecticut Delegates resisted the plans of those of Massachusetts; and the convention dissolved for want of concert.

Here, Messrs. Editors, I will meet this perverting and assuming "North Carolinian" on a point of fact. The Hartford Convention did not meet either openly or fairly, in any sense which would exonerate them, from the appellation of conspirators or "spies." Spies, lurking about the encampment of an army, is not in any case limited to the mere hiding behind a log or a fence near the place where troops are placed; but means a covert or disguised mode of examining into the situation, condition and strength of an army. Spies seldom, indeed scarcely ever, conceal themselves personally. They proceed openly, by under concealing pretensions; walking and acting publicly.

The Hartford Convention assembled publicly, but did not sit publicly. Their acts, their designs, were all secret. To them was attached the character of agents of a rebellious portion of the community in the eyes of many; and the general impression amongst the friends of the administration was that the views of the strength of the Government forces was to be communicated to the enemies, according to the disclosures of Henry.

I enter not into any discussion of the facts relative to the intentions of the leading Members of the convention. The impression against them was strong, and much more so in some sections of

the country than others. This impression, it appears, was especially strong and undoubted in the West, at the time General Jackson wrote; and combined all the ideas of an act of rebellion, and an organized movement, as well as spies as conspirators.

It was under these circumstances that General Jackson wrote his private impressions in a private letter. The very style and language of this letter, as Mr. Hay remarks, show that it was not a studied document. It carries with it the evidence that no reference was made to the precise wording of the law, as would have been necessary had the General been about to act upon his impressions. It shows only a PRIVATE INFERRED IMPRESSION, expressed in a private letter, never intended to be examined by any nice rules of law, and which was not written under the responsibility or importance of an action.

Such is the important item on which the harpies of faction ground their invectives: such the foundation of the "North Carolinian's" luminous epistle of caution to the citizens. But what shall we say of the very cautious conduct of the Caucus Candidate: that man of deep design, and covert expression, who, with all the ingenuity of an arch politician, has usually managed his matters so as to commit himself by few acts of candid development, much less of incautious, familiar expression—when we turn to his own public reports, with all the gloss and melioration of his own excuses, and find that he actually neglected attending to plain laws, and violated them in his serious official actions? This he did, according to his own forced acknowledgment, with regard to the bank deposits; and, if I mistake not the author, this "North Carolinian" has publicly and repeatedly acknowledged that Mr. Crawford made a great mistake in his construction of the Constitution when he voted in the Senate on the Bank question, as General Jackson could have done when he gave a loose opinion on the second article of war in a private letter! These things, however, avail nothing. The Caucus fiat is to cure all absurdities of its Candidate; and the men of the people are to be written down by the members of the corresponding committees of the usurpation!

Washington himself was not without the imperfections of man; but the greatness of Washington is fixed in the bosoms of Americans. Jackson will not be blasted by the sophistry, misrepresentation and cunning criticism of his enemies. But the blank merits of Crawford cannot be placed in opposition to the brilliant services of such men.

A SOUTHERNER.

FOR THE STAR.

PERSECUTION OF JACKSON.

GENTLEMEN.—The persecution against General Jackson, after the last Creek war, and which has furnished matter for the slander of the Crawford party during the present electioneering campaign, will be looked upon by future historians with equal surprise and disgust. That such a dereliction of principle, such a strange selection of parties to bring into collision, such a departure from all application of the charges alleged to the proper objects, and such a variety of motives, should have been suffered, under legislative sanction, to embody themselves into a serious debate, and that too in the Congress of these United States, already forces upon the patriotic mind; the conviction that there is an organized party bent on mischief, and little regardful of the means to promote it.

In the discussion, the merest quibbles were deemed sufficient to set aside the plainest instructions and the clearest distinctions. Every thing that could enter into a debate on the powers of the Government to do this or that act while passing a law, was urged in the shape of charge against the General; as though he, of his own sole volition, regardless of the existence of Congress, had commenced, pursued, and directed all the events of the war. Whereas the war was commenced by the President, under either a legal power, or a precedent set and repeated by General Washington. Congress was in session, and were fully acquainted with its character and plan in the commencement, and gave evidences of their approbation. The causes of complaint arose in the progress of that and the preceding war; and the whole of the opposition to General Jackson is to be traced to a most degrading spirit of revenge, and the virtues of Jackson stand opposed by the vices of his enemies.

When the General entered the field in the first Creek war, he met with opposition from one of the most noisy demagogues of the Radical faction, Gen. Cocke, who did every thing he could to impede his progress, and render his

valor abortive. This man, however, found it prudent at length to retire to his home, where one might have supposed he would have been consigned till now by the contempt of his country; but intrigue brought him into Congress, and he now stands the prominent cabal monger of the party called Radical. It might have been supposed that shame for his conduct in the Creek war would have sealed his lips whenever honor and propriety were brought in question respecting the character of any man.

The next difficulty, which gave rise to party feelings, was the conduct of the Governor of Georgia, in the last Creek war. In the first war, it had been with the feelings of high enthusiasm and unlimited confidence that the citizens of Georgia had looked for the appearance of Jackson near their frontier, and every one seemed to be acquainted with the intention of the Government that the General was to pursue the Indians into Florida. Gathering a semblance of authority from this circumstance, the Adjutant General of Georgia collected a volunteer force, and being joined by the redoubtable Col. John Williams, of Tennessee, they actually crossed the Florida line, and commenced an unsuccessful war upon the Alachia Indians, without a semblance of formal authority, unless given by the Governor of Georgia, who possessed no power to that effect.

Progressing, during the last war, in the Creek nation, the General had collected a large force of friendly Indians to terminate the war, when the Governor of Georgia detached a military force beyond his jurisdiction, who attacked a friendly town of the Creeks, committed wanton murders upon the inhabitants, and jeopardised the safety of the General's army. This outrage met the severe reprimand of Jackson, and the yells of faction from thence began to sound. Every delinquent warrior, every factious demagogue who had before stood ready to worship where the sun shone, the very men who regarded no law, no authority, no principle of political or constitutional right, began now to combine against the man whose valour had won the victory, whose energy had thrown them in the back ground, and whose just rebukes had rendered their meretricious conduct contemptible.

The very men in Georgia who had consulted no law but force, were eager to find some semblance of cause for charging the General with the very acts of illegality of which they themselves had been guilty. They boldly assailed him in the Senate; they traduced him in the public journals; and, to this day, have they endeavored to represent him as a Tyrant, a Traitor and a Madman! Yet, if any such appellations apply to any of the parties, it is to his accusers. If denunciations and criminations are to be made, a Cocke and a Rabon would be the proper subjects of accusation; a Williams the object of censure; and the croaking sycophants, who, fearing to meet the investigation of the principles which directed the Creek war, have endeavored, without success, to shift the odium of flinching from responsibility as Legislators, by throwing the burden of responsibility upon the General, ought to be viewed by just and intelligent men with due contempt.

If the Creek war was in any respect unlawful, that is a matter with Congress and the Executive. Congress was in session when the plan of the last Creek war was developed, and found no fault. Nay, its members, particularly those of Georgia, were the first to announce that Florida was to be invaded; and the very man who afterwards moved the investigation into the conduct of General Jackson, was the man, who, with all that knowledge before him, had the session before proposed to give additional pay to the troops employed in the service.

It seems as though the effrontery with which the enemies of Jackson have acted, has palsied the recollections of his countrymen; and given an éclat to falsehood, while it has been employed in traducing the most brilliant star in our political hemisphere. It is time his traducers should meet their desert; that their demerits should recoil upon their own heads; and that the public confidence should sustain and elevate the man, who has consulted, the public good, made every exertion for his country's welfare, and stood the sure and undeviating pillar of her defence, while the pretended Patriots, who now affect to point out the only objects of national confidence, were either acting the dastard's part, or lurking behind the curtain, to ascertain at whose nod they should bark.

PATRIOTISM.

FOR THE STAR.
MR. CRAWFORD & THE TARIFF.
Gentlemen—I am one of those

who always thought that Mr. Crawford was in favor of the Tariff, & having lately read a very able communication, over the signature of "Sidney," published in the Georgia Journal, I am now completely satisfied that Mr. Crawford is not only in favor of a Tariff, for revenue, but that, from his own showing, for the sake of encouraging DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, is in favor of an imposition of DIRECT TAXES.

Will you have the goodness to publish the following extracts from his Report to Congress in the year 1819, and the remarks of "Sidney" on the same?

"Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandise, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at public auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing Tariff can supersede the necessity of resorting to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should Congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn on things authorizes the expectation, that in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woolen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the United States, and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realized, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens."

In the first part of this extract you discover, he recommends an addition to the then existing duties upon various articles of foreign merchandise, and a reasonable duty upon sales at auction, for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

Thus far, his report is strictly within his duty, as prescribed by that section of the act to establish the Treasury Department, which you published in your paper of 22d ultimo.—But the balance of the above extract, has most evidently for its object the protection of the manufacturing interest of the country. After stating that if Congress should "deem it expedient to modify the rate of duties with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented," he goes on to say, that "it is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the country." He then proceeds with arguments in favor of the protecting system, and closes them by saying, that "Should this expectation" (one which he had suggested) "be realized, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly" (of the home market,) "would quickly disappear," and winds up by saying, "In the mean time, it is believed, that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens."

Can it be any longer pretended that Mr. Crawford is opposed to protecting duties? It cannot. He has gratuitously called the attention of Congress to the subject, and suggested to them that, that was a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to the manufacturing interest. This suggestion was entirely voluntary, and must be considered as expressive of his opinion; for it was not required by any resolution of either house of Congress, nor was it demanded by the obligations of his office. He states "it was believed" that "that was a favorable moment,"—a time which he himself admits that it could not be effected without resorting to a system of internal taxation. Is not the inference clear, the conclusion logical, that Mr. Crawford is in favor of protecting duties, even at the expense of an oppressive system of internal taxation? During the same session of Congress, and on the 4th day of January, 1820, not one month after Mr. Crawford made his report, we find Mr. Overstreet, of South Carolina, moving the following resolution: "that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this house what reduction (in his opinion) it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woolen manufactures and iron be prohibited." (the very articles recommended by Mr. Crawford for the protection of Congress,) "and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should such prohibition be made." In answer to this call, on the 27th of the same month, the Secretary states, "it is probable that the deficiency" (in the revenue) "for a number of successive years would amount to the average sum of six millions of dollars." Then if Congress should act up to the suggestion of Mr. Crawford and afford efficient protection to cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, the consequence would be, according to his own statement, a clear loss to the revenue of six millions of dollars annually. Here then we have the man whose duty it is, according to that section of the act which you have published, "to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue," recommending a course, the direct tendency of which is to diminish that revenue. How do you relieve Mr. Crawford from this embarrassing situation?

In this same communication he states that this deficit of six millions of dollars, in the public revenue, may be supplied from a "system of internal duties or a direct tax." You will observe that this gratuitous suggestion of Mr. Crawford, in his annual Treasury Report was made to Congress on the 10th December, 1819, when the price of the staple com-

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