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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

At no period since the commencement of the present campaign for the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, have the friends of the People's Ticket had greater cause to congratulate themselves on the growing interest of their candidates than at the present period.

Mr. C's friends can only count upon the votes of Georgia and Virginia as certain. Even in his own state, there is a formidable opposition growing up, that will render his success highly doubtful there.

He now stands before the public upon the charge of mismanaging the National funds. It appeared to the satisfaction of the late committee, that, contrary to law and precedent, he had made large loans, and by which the United States was to suffer no inconsiderable loss.

But the proposition seriously made by him to the Senate of the United States, in March 1816, on the subject of Indian affairs, was to intermarry them with our sons and daughters.

the principles of humanity, in this instance, are in harmonious concert with the true interests of the nation: it will respond more to the national honor to incorporate the nations of war Forests in the great American family of freemen, than to receive, with open arms, the fugitives of the old world, whether their flight has been the effect of their crimes or their virtues.

Here Mr. Crawford has given us a full display of his talents as a statesman, and his sentiments and feeling as a man. He proposes that Government shall encourage this "mongrel race," even to the exclusion of the fugitives of the old world, notwithstanding their flight may be the effect of their virtues.

"There are no wanting other serious objections to the election of Mr. Crawford. I allude to the charges affecting the integrity of Mr. Crawford, given to the world by Governor Clark of Georgia, under his proper signature. In fine, the whole political course of his candidate has been marked by twisting and turning; he has been a complete political weathercock."

He is too well known to receive any thing like a general support from the great body of the American people. The most recent and correct estimates on the pending presidential election, say the friends of Mr. Clay, are as follows: Mr. Adams at 51; Mr. Crawford at 48; Gen. Jackson at 47; Mr. Clay at 46.

General Jackson will assuredly obtain the votes of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and four in Maryland. Of all these, we think there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. They amount to 82 electoral votes.

He has always opposed what he called that Fungus, a Navy. But the proposition seriously made by him to the Senate of the United States, in March 1816, on the subject of Indian affairs, was to intermarry them with our sons and daughters.

Clay be withdrawn from the contest, as is rumored to be, Jackson will stand a good chance in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. If this estimate should be realized, then Gen. Jackson, securing 151 votes in the Electoral College, will be chosen by the people, by whom, on every fair principle of Republicanism, the election ought to be made.

AN ORANGE VOTER.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Gallatin and the Vice Presidency.

Never have I felt more indignant at a newspaper's giving currency to what it knew to be a falsity, than on seeing in the Register an account of the insurrection in the western part of Pennsylvania, which we have too good an opinion of the discernment of the Editors to doubt for a moment that they knew they were publishing the thing that was not so.

And if Mr. Gallatin did afterwards leave his companions in the lurch, he did no more than every ringleader of a mob is at all times willing and ready to do whenever circumstances afford an opportunity; nor did he renounce his companions until after the transaction in '92, when he had come down to Philadelphia, and was threatened with the horrors of a leathesome dungeon.

gasting prostration. But, as they have thrown down the gauntlet, we will take it up, and not relinquish it until we show from the stubborn facts of contemporary prints, that Mr. Gallatin, so far from being an unwilling agent or even an accessory before the fact, that he was the prime-mover, or "the chief-cook and bottle-washer" of the whole of this infamous and disgraceful transaction.

That wherever some men may be found among us, so far lost to every sense of virtue, and feeling for the distress of our country, as to accept the office for the collection of the duty.

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One of the People. From the Columbia Telescope. To the Good People of South-Carolina. An article in the National Intelligencer of the 29th of June, written by "One of the Georgia Delegation," and which has since been republished in the Telescope, at the request of the writer, has undertaken to controvert the correctness of my statement in relation to the conduct of the Georgia delegation on the Tariff bill, and particularly as connected with the motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, to take the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the effects of the bill on the revenue.

I have asserted, First, That the Georgia Delegation, and the friends of Mr. Crawford generally, made but little opposition to the passage of the bill, and, Secondly, That the friends of Mr. Crawford, led on by Mr. Forsyth, defeated Mr. Owen's resolution.

As to the first, it is conceded by "One of the Georgia Delegation" himself, that no member from Georgia made a set speech against the tariff bill. Now, it cannot be denied that in the general, the great battle on any question of national policy is fought by that settled, deliberate discussion which calls for well digested and prepared speeches.

people at large. These only are permanently embodied and reported, and from them would the people of Pennsylvania, New-York, and the Western country above, be enabled to judge of the views of members, whether the friends of Crawford, Adams, Jackson, or Clay, and it was such a formal, explicit declaration of principles and opposition, that every one of Mr. Crawford's Georgia friends to Congress avoided. But, "One of the Georgia Delegation" attempts to excuse this upon the ground that the previous question, which closed the discussion, precluded them from participating in the debate.

As to what is called the more useful part of the discussion in committee of the whole, wherein "the delegate asserts that Mr. Crawford's friends from Georgia took their full share," I can only say, that with every disposition which I feel to do justice to that delegation, some of whom stand deservedly high on the floor of Congress, my information does not correspond with his, and in this matter, I seriously appeal not merely to the members from this state, but to those from every other.

From the foregoing proofs, I think it must appear that my assertion has not been made at random, that Mr. Crawford and his friends care less about the tariff, than about his election to the Presidency.

I trust I have made out my position, even to the satisfaction of the member from Georgia, and the proof of my second, "that the friends of Mr. Crawford, led on by Mr. Forsyth, defeated the motion of Mr. Owen," will be no less conclusive. The member from Ga. admits that the motion of Mr. Sharpe to amend the resolution so as to refer it to the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means, was opposed by Mr. Forsyth. The yeas and nays were not taken on the motion of Mr. Sharpe, but it is presumed that Mr. Forsyth and the other members from Georgia voted against the amendment. It is, however, certain, that, in the debate, Mr. F. strenuously opposed it. The resolution, thus amended, was only lost by four votes, on the motion of Dr. Floyd to lay it on the table, in order to get rid of it. The vote stood 96 to 92.

Thus much for the truth of the assertions made by the "Carolina Farmer," and controverted by the Georgia delegate, and I must be permitted to say that I should be ashamed ever again to appear in the public prints, if there is one intelligent and impartial man in my native state, who could believe that my assertions were not substantially and fully made out. But the Georgia delegate sees that the rejection of Mr. Owen's resolution (and here he seems to justify its rejection against his own vote) had no influence in securing the passage of the tariff, because he avers that a majority were in favor of the measure. That this was the case as to the adoption of some slight revision of the tariff, I frankly admit; but this majority was so exceedingly small, that it existed or not, depending upon very slight circumstances, inasmuch that the bill finally passed by a majority of five only, and would not have passed at all, had not some of its most odious items (recommended too by the Secretary of the Treasury) been stricken out, and the bill greatly modified. And is "the good people of South-Carolina" now to believe that a decisive answer to Mr. Owen's resolution by a high and influential officer of the government, whose duty should have led him to be intimately and profoundly acquainted with the tariff, stating what ruinous effects this bill would have upon the finances of the country, with an explicit exposition of the whole subject, would not have had a controlling influence over more than five votes? It seems impossible not to believe it. To discredit it, would be setting down the Secretary as a mere cypher.