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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Freeman of North Carolina.

Many essays have been written by the partisans of the Congressional Caucus to depreciate the character of the candidates for the Presidency who are named in opposition to their candidate.

These partisans represent, that the "People's Ticket" is composed of men unpledged to vote for any particular candidate, and that no dependence can be placed upon them as to whom they will vote for.

The "People's Ticket" has been formed by the spontaneous expression of the will of a large portion of the people throughout the state, by whom different persons have been nominated as Electors.

In the expression of public sentiment, two objects have been disclosed: 1st to effect the election of a man more agreeable to the public will than Wm. H. Crawford; and, 2dly, to destroy the USURPATION of the People's Rights by the Members of Congress.

It is evident that the greatest number of the people have publicly expressed a preference for ANDREW JACKSON: Hence Electors have been nominated who preferred him as their FIRST CHOICE. This is a plain and simple fact.

The "People's Ticket" may fairly be considered as a Jackson Ticket, if the indications and circumstances of the contest continue to present him before the people as likely to succeed. And here I will appeal to your candid view of the state of parties.

I will here call your attention, as connected with the subject of my address, to the following propositions of amendment: 1. Each state shall elect a number of Electors of President and Vice President, equal to twice the number of the Senators and Representatives such state shall have in Congress, to be elected in districts, one elector for each district.

2. The Electors from all the states shall meet at one place, to be designated by Congress, not within one hundred miles of the seat of the Federal Government, and there choose a President and Vice President of the United States.

3. The Electors shall receive one third as much compensation for traveling and daily attendance as Members of Congress. 4. The Electors shall also designate a second, third & fourth Vice President, who, in their order, shall be empowered to supply the vacancies which may be occasioned by the death, resignation or inability to act of the President and Vice President.

cession. If, in the infancy of our system, you see such a stride towards being a throne, what would a few more years enable them to effect? Are not all these men Members of Congress, the men who are to make laws, and sanction appointments? And will they not, if they can secretly carry on their plans, regulate all their measures with a view to establish their partisans in the perpetual possession of power? Will they not, also, cast about and draw all the offices within their own grasp; and thus make self-interest the moving spring of the whole machinery? And where, then, will be your voice? This is done under the name of Republicanism. The plea for Congressional Caucus is the preservation of Republicanism! Republican unity, fellow citizens, is the unity of all the citizens in support of their rights. All combinations of a few, is aristocracy! It is no matter by what name things are called. The nature of things gives the proper distinction. An aristocracy, usurping the privilege of directing your choice, is your enemy! The plan to perpetuate the power of nominating our presidents is a CONSPIRACY. The formation of successions, by the force of Congressional combinations, from time to time, keeping together, by private understandings, the elements of those combinations, must end in Monarchy!

Break down, fellow citizens, this hydra of despotism. Hurl it into immediate destruction! Let the Electors nominated to oppose caucus domination have your firm and united support. Let not the intriguers, who have been trained and hacknied in sophistry and cant, lead you from the great objects you have in view. Go for the TICKET, attached to JACKSON as a first choice, but, at all events, bent on OPPOSITION to the CAUCUS.

The imperfection of the Federal Constitution, in respect to the election of President, has been the plea of the caucus party for their usurpation; but what efforts have they used for obtaining amendments during the last eight years. Had they been as intent upon this object, as they have upon that of electing a particular candidate, they might have effected their object. The first step to give effect to attempts for amending the Constitution, is to break down the Caucus power; and then no motive will remain for the Members of Congress to shuffle off the amendments. The people ought to keep this object of amendments distinctly in view, and enter fully into the discussion of it: for every effort ought to be made to deprive the Members of Congress of the power of making Presidents. The one ought to be independent of the other, to prevent corruption in our government.

1. Each state shall elect a number of Electors of President and Vice President, equal to twice the number of the Senators and Representatives such state shall have in Congress, to be elected in districts, one elector for each district. 2. The Electors from all the states shall meet at one place, to be designated by Congress, not within one hundred miles of the seat of the Federal Government, and there choose a President and Vice President of the United States.

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Thus, the Executive power would be constituted free from the chance of Congressional control. The number of Electors would ensure safety. The union would ensure an election. The distance from the seat of the government would leave them free from its influence. The compensation would be sufficient to pay the expenses, without furnishing a motive for procrastination; and the representative Vice Presidents would render the appointment by law of a chief Executive officer almost impossible.

One thing more would still be necessary to sever the Legislative Department from the Executive. For this object I propose the following amendment: No person who has taken his seat as a Member of either House of Congress, shall be eligible to any office under the government of the United States during the time for which he was elected. Deeply impressed with the conviction that men who are apt to usurp power, or influence, or both, I have brought this subject thus before you; considering the amendment of vital importance in the future elections of your Presidents and

the resistance of the Caucus usurpation in the present. A FREE MAN.

FOR THE STAR.

Address, Editors.— One of the People, in the Register, has progressed through his description of political portraits, in the order and manner I had anticipated in a former number, to his favorite candidate for the Presidency. He has pursued a wise, disinterested, and invidious condemnation, with respect to the other Candidates, as inconsistent with candor as destitute of truth, in order to render them unpopular; but when he comes to cast a character for the public admiration out of the materials furnished by the life of Wm. H. Crawford, he is as much at a loss as he was to make a picture of an Ultra, which should apply to those for whom he intended it; and I am inclined to think that he had better have contented himself with saying, in this instance, the character of Mr. Crawford is "the reverse" of the foregoing.

In regard to the Anti-Caucus candidates, not only perfection is required, but the inadmissibility of slavery. In what a dilemma then is the Unit placed, after following the path of detraction alone, when he comes to introduce a portrait of another kind, in order to place it in the same group. Without any brilliant traits as a politician, or services as a statesman; nothing but a moral politician, and, as I have shown in my former numbers, possessing no qualities of a statesman; raised to office by his connection with the flying synd in days of difficulty; furnishing no measures of utility as the fruits of his genius; but presenting a varied tissue of inconsistencies and follies; it is difficult indeed to make a favorable impression with such materials. The Unit, however, does not want alibi, and therefore sets about the job in the best way he could. Regardless of the rules of censure before adopted, he begins by calling to view the imperfections of this sublimary state, somewhat in the style of the burial service; and then expresses his wonder, that Mr. Crawford, in such a state of things, should have been able to "pilot the nation's ship through so many storms, and among so many rocks and quicksands, with so little injury!" Wonderful, indeed! But what does he mean by piloting the nation's ship? When has Mr. Crawford acted as a pilot to the nation's ship? He is known only by his withholding assistance to the administration, or by his ignorance and duplicity in the cabinet. If the nation's ship had had no better pilots than him, this Unit might have wondered more than he now does at the situation in which the nation's ship would have been cast. The man who could neglect the preservation of our currency, when it laid so completely within his power, who could even recommend to Congress a complete disregard of the only measure which could have preserved it, who could then undertake, by unlawful means, to prop what he ought to have sustained in its vigor; and who could, moreover, deliberately recommend the sacrifice of TEN MILLIONS of dollars, rendered of doubtful recovery by the folly of himself and his party; is this the pilot of the nation's ship?

Methods the labored excuses for the Secretary's conduct in the instances in which the Unit has attempted to plead for him, have been so fully exposed on former occasions before the public, that it is unnecessary for me to bring them again into notice. Those who take the trouble to examine the facts, will easily perceive that the Unit has entirely distorted them; and that one plain inference is to be drawn from the whole, viz. That Mr. Crawford, for many years, has acted upon no fixed principles; but, pursuing a policy which might attach men of different political sentiments to him, has always been willing to accept and keep the most lucrative offices of the Government.

The Unit has done me the honor of noticing my remarks once more. He may rest assured that I shall not trouble the public with any remarks upon his distinctions between the conduct of Washington and Jackson. The people know what motives led to the popularity of the former; and they know what motives led them to support the latter. He has again thought proper to urge the subject of military obedience. I distinctly answer to this, that even in England, where the obedience is both more strict and more necessary for the Government, the construction he contends for would be considered absurd. Will this Unit, and his brother, the "North Carolinian," assert before the American people, that a law exists in this country, which takes away the right of opinion from every man who bears arms under the Government of the United States; and such men, immediately on being placed in such a

state, becomes a mere machine? If so, where is the safeguard of our liberties; the boasted security of a militia; the very instrument of our slavery by a law of Congress for the militia, when called into service, are under the same rules and articles of war as the regulars? All the militia, whenever called into service, according to this doctrine, lose all right of opinion, and become machines in the hands of Government! If this be the fact, then it is absurd to say that "standing armies" alone are dangerous to liberty, on any other ground than because the law has made them so; and if the law of Congress has made them so, Congress must themselves be the source of all this danger! It is high time the People should look around, and see the gulph that is preparing for their liberties, if Congress can divest all our armed population of the right of opinion; and then, by calumny and intrigue, work us out of the election of the Chief Magistrate who is to command. They may next proclaim themselves hereditary Lords, and bid defiance to their constituents. Such doctrines as have now become fashionable among these caucus gentry, are well suited to the genius of Royalists; and we may thus account for the preference which they give to the Caucus Candidate. SOUND POLICY.

FOR THE STAR. No. 1.

TO THE FREEMEN OF N. CAROLINA. Countrymen, Friends and Fellow Citizens.

The period rapidly approaches, when you will be called upon to decide one of the most important questions that can agitate the minds of a free people. On the second Thursday of November next, you are to exercise the inestimable right of independent suffrage, guaranteed to you by the Constitution and Laws of our country—in the election of Electors, to vote for the President and Vice President of the U. States, for the next four, and probably eight years. On that day you are to determine, so far as the vote of N. Carolina will be felt in the political scale, who is to be our next Chief Magistrate; and on which mainly depends the future destiny, happiness and glory of this rising Republic. It will be with you to decide this momentous question.

Fellow Citizens, you have presented to you, for your consideration and acceptance, two electoral tickets for support: One called the Caucus Ticket, formed by a Caucus dictation of a minority of the members of our last Legislature, & which, if it succeeds, will vote for the Radical Candidate, W. H. Crawford, as President, and Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, as Vice President; and the other, correctly denominated the PEOPLE'S TICKET, got up by the people themselves, and composed of sterling republicans of the Jefferson school, & which, if it should triumph over the Caucus ticket, as is now confidently expected, will vote for that great patriot, Gen. Andrew Jackson—as a soldier, combining all the qualities of a Leonidas, and, as a statesman, possessing all the prudence and virtues of a Camillus—as President, and the Hon. John C. Calhoun, no less distinguished in greatness than the Roman Cato, as Vice President. Mr. Adams has many respectable friends in different parts of the state; but, as they are not sufficiently numerous to run a ticket for him with any probability of success, they have wisely declined it; and, as they are in this, (as well as in other states,) the friends of the administration, they will, (with few exceptions) from principle, join in support of the People's ticket. You will, therefore, fellow citizens, determine in your own minds, whether you will give your support in favor of the Policy of the present administration party, to which belong, as highly distinguished individuals, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Gen. Jackson, and many other ornaments of the country; or whether, by supporting the Caucus ticket, you prefer to advance the cause of the radical party, opposed to the administration, headed by Mr. Crawford, and under whose banners has rallied the whole of this faction, seeking to usurp the reins of Government, and thereby destroy those maxims and principles of political wisdom which were first introduced in the days of Jefferson, and which have been so well preserved, and uniformly practiced, throughout the respective administrations of Madison and Monroe? No! my fellow citizens, I am confident you will not—I am persuaded you will pause, and look well to the consequences, before you can give your suffrages to such a party, who seem to be actuated by no other motives than their own self-elevation and aggrandizement.

On the other hand, we find the supporters of a wise and virtuous administration, & also their friends have their private predilections in favor of either one or the other of these distinguished

Individuals, Jackson or Adams, yet they are all fairly subjected to discussion, being entirely open to the principles of the radical party, with a view to defeat their interests, still as N. Carolina support the Jackson or People's ticket.—Fellow citizens, you have all, we doubt not, heard of the fate of those two great good men, to wit: Jackson & Adams. Their history is recorded in the highest page of their country's glory, and which, as it is impressed upon the hearts of a grateful people, will descend in unclouded splendor to the latest age of time. Andrew Jackson, the gallant patriot, the unbending hero, the immortal eagle, the conqueror of the conquerors of Europe, our second Washington, who saved his country in the last struggle for independence! Is not such a man worthy of your confidence and support, who risked his life, his fortune, his all in two sanguinary wars in defence of the rights and liberties of your beloved country—the last sanctuary of human liberty upon earth, and whose brilliant achievements, should they have irradiated the greatness and splendor of his soul, have equally astonished the nations of the old world. Who has ever done more? Could more be asked of mortal man? And for the office of Vice President, permit me to recommend to your favor, John C. Calhoun, the present Secretary of war, that fearless and unflinching republican—the intrepid champion of the administration in Congress during the late war, who, in the darkest hour of adversity, stood by his country's good cause, and called his colors to the crest? And whom Mr. Ritchie once described as "one of those master spirits, who stamp their name upon things in which they live." Such, fellow citizens, are the men who will be voted for in the event of the success of the People's ticket. Can you doubt—can you hesitate to bring into further notice, the merits of these two extraordinary personages? Mr. Crawford, as Secretary of the Treasury, has had many opportunities to make partisans to his cause, which have been denied to the other candidates, and for that purpose, holding the purse strings of the nation, it seems he has aimed to purchase his elevation by the patronage of his own office. It would be a new era in the politics of our country, should the office of Secretary of the Treasury become the stepping stone for its incumbent to mount into power, and one that should by all means be prevented; for let it once become a precedent, and you might just as well have a clause inserted in our constitution, declaring that no other individual should be eligible to the appointment. Against all such inroads and precedents, I, for one, heartily protest.

Fellow Citizens, you are the sovereigns of the country—you have an immense responsibility resting on your shoulders—you should approach the polls with a firm resolution, entirely untrammelled in the exercise of the right to support, at all hazard, the man of your choice.

The happiness or misery of eleven millions of people depend, in a great measure, upon him whom you will select as our next President. All power must emanate from you. Your members of Congress are your servants—they have no right to dictate to you; but you have a right to instruct them for, in the language of the constitution, "all power not delegated, is reserved to the people," and you never surrendered your rights to them, to choose you a President, their late attempt, by means of a caucus nomination to impose upon you an individual entirely undeserving of your support, and against the known and expressed will of the nation, is a gross usurpation of your rights, and infringes the letter and spirit of the constitution; and as such, you are not bound to obey it; but by treating it with contempt and just indignation, you will teach them a lesson of experience not soon to be forgotten. You will show them, and you will show to the whole world, that as you value your rights as freemen and republicans, so you have both the spirit and independence to maintain them.

Fellow Citizens, the crisis is pregnant with the most important events. You cannot be too jealous of your rights and privileges. You are the only free sovereign people upon the Globe. What a sublime and brilliant spectacle! What an enviable condition! This consideration should, therefore, cause you to scrutinize, with a close and vigilant eye, the merits and qualifications of the respective candidates now before you; or, otherwise, our liberties, purchased by the precious blood and sufferings of our gallant forefathers, and bequeathed to us, as the richest gift under heaven for our preservation and happiness, may be endangered by an unwise and unjudicious choice.

EXAMINATIONS.