

THE STAR,

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—"An old Farmer" appears in the Register of the 8th to impose more tricks upon old and young Farmers. It is very plain that the signature of this writer indicates the persons whom he would deceive, and not the person who writes: for one would suppose that this writer was an old Farmer, than an old Farmer.

He first raises the scare-crow of John Adams's gag laws and the spectre of Federalism, to frighten the North Carolina Farmers into obedience to the new despotism of the Caucus; and gives a pretended history of the workings of this Federalism; and, Messrs. Editors, what application have these things with the candidates now before the People for the office of President? Does he suppose that the farmers of this state will take for granted that every candidate opposed to the Caucus nomination is the tool of Federalism? Was the thorough-going Republican JACKSON ever suspected of being a Federalist? The contrary is well known. But if the remarks of this writer apply to any of the Candidates, they apply aptly to Wm. H. Crawford. He it was who espoused the cause of John Adams, and, in a public address, expressed his approbation of the administration of that President. When the Federal power declined, he it was who hung round the skirts of the Republican party; but continued to work in opposition to the administration, and with the Federalists; thereby gaining an importance as one of the balancing squad; until Mr. Madison gave him an appointment abroad, where he remained, a mere cypher, until he could enter again the field of manoeuvre, and, taking advantage of the conciliating temper of the President, enter upon the common routine of lucrative office, without any striking reason for his appointment, but because he was a leader in the go-between party. He has worked along in the Cabinet, without venturing on any system of policy, as a specimen of his principles or talents. Now yielding to a measure, then withdrawing himself, as times seemed to render necessary. And is he supported by the firm Republicans of the country? Look at the New-England States. There the Pickering party are his adherents. Look even at this state, what a motley mixture of politicians claim him as their leader. His politics will fit any description of persons, except the firm and independent friends of their country's rights and prosperity. We have only two Federal Members of Congress, and they are both Crawford men. Upon the Caucus Ticket for Electors, are two, if not three, of the old Federal school; and the most conspicuous writer of the party, has uniformly been, for nearly thirty years, considered a downright Royalist, scoffing at every thing called democratic, and sneering with bold contempt at such men as "Tom Jefferson!"

We are amused with the notion, that it is Federalism to "reprobate the manner in which the republicans got into power," as he would have us believe. Here we well know he means, that the Republicans got into power by a caucus. Now, I undertake to challenge the whole host of the caucus gang to shew some proof of this. It is false, most impudently false. Let any man turn to the history of John Adams's day, and he will find that caucusing was a Federal custom; even in regard to the particular measures to be brought before Congress. The Republicans got into power by the spontaneous expression of public sentiment, unaided by any Congressional Caucus. The Caucus system is a Federal system. No man more decidedly opposed this system than the celebrated John Taylor, of Virginia: witness his speech in the Senate, last session of Congress.

But here comes a plot, very much in the style of a Caucus Committee-man. A list of Electors was posted on the Senate Chamber at the last session of the Legislature—by no-body knows who did it, or what names were on the list; it must, according to this plot-monger, have been done by Federalists; and the Ticket must be the very same Ticket now called the "People's Ticket." Thus we go: Yet all this will prove

labor in vain. No, Mr. Caucus-men: The People of North Carolina are not such fools as you take them to be!

HOMESPUN.

FOR THE STAR.
No. II.

TO THE FREEMEN OF N. CAROLINA.

Whenever any man, or set of men, offer themselves as candidates to fill any office of honor and emolument in this country, it becomes the right, and is the duty of the people, freely and fairly to enquire into their merits, and canvass their qualifications without fear or affection; and the more so, when one aspires to the chief magistracy of the nation. I therefore, in the execution of this right, propose further, to pass in review before you, additional traits in the character and conduct of Mr. Wm. H. Crawford.

Just before the close of Mr. Madison's second term of service, Mr. Crawford contrived to have himself appointed Secretary of War. In this situation he remained about a year, but finding the duties of that office rather too arduous and complicated to suit his genius, he petitioned for the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, (just then vacant by the death of Mr. Dallas,) which office was, in consequence of the urgent solicitations of his friends, accordingly conferred upon him. But, not satisfied with this, Mr. Crawford, in the year 1816, with an ambition for which he has ever been distinguished, had the presumption to oppose Mr. Monroe in his election to the Presidency, in direct violation of the public sentiment; yet, notwithstanding he had discovered such an inimical disposition towards this gentleman, in his unexpected and entirely unlooked for opposition for the Presidency, Mr. Monroe did not choose, on this account, to signify his revenge and personal resentment, by signing his dismissal from office, as some others would have done; but actually retained him as one of his cabinet ministers. After such a signal display of magnanimity on the part of Mr. Monroe, in still permitting this man to remain in office, who, from the pertinacity and zeal with which he contested his own election, and whom, he had some reasons to believe was personally his enemy, one would naturally have thought, such an exhibition of generosity, would have entirely reconciled the malignancy of Mr. Crawford; but such it seems was not the fact, as subsequent events have fully proven. Mr. Crawford is said to be naturally a biggotted and dictatorial man, and incapable of bearing the slightest opposition to his sentiments and opinions; and, because he could not always carry his own points, (however erroneous,) in opposition to the views of the President, and the other cabinet ministers, every one of whom are men of infinitely superior talents to himself, he very early became displeased with the course of events; and on several occasions, whilst the cabinet were discussing and deliberating on topics of high interest to the nation, Mr. Crawford indulged in personal invective towards the President and his other counsellors, and, in fact, behaved so contemptuously in the presence of these gentlemen, that they were completely disgusted at his conduct. Now, and for a long time past, Mr. Crawford, as he himself confesses, has had "little or no influence in the cabinet;" but, instead of sustaining the administration of which he is a member, he has withdrawn all his support from it, and yet retains his situation. A sense of duty and propriety too, one would think, would naturally have lead him, long since, to have resigned, as every high minded and honorable man would have done, seeing that he did not support the policy of the administration; but, instead of this, and contrary to every principle of reason and justice, he has retained to his office, the more effectually to subvert his ends. He foresaw, from the first moment of his defeat by Monroe in the year 1816, that, at the end of his term of 8 years service, he (Mr. Crawford) would again be a candidate, and that if management, unwearied assiduity, promises of offices and appointments of honor and profit, on his part, to his partisans, would avail any thing, no exertions should be spared, to secure his election; and accordingly, with that view and determination, he has welded, to no little effect, the immense patronage of his office, and, by loaning large sums of the public money to certain Banks without authority or law, he has by this, and other intriguing means, created a good many friends and partisans in different sections of the country, not, however, without first, fellow citizens, (and I will thank you to remember this,) having irrecoverably lost to the government by bad management nearly \$500,000—agreeably to the report of the committee appointed to investigate his conduct.

His partisans, whom he had a long

time laboured to nurture into existence, and who, at first, were principally confined to a few blustering Members of Congress, but having by trick and stratagem acquired further accession of numbers, at last openly rallied all their forces—threw off the mask—assumed the name of Radicals, and boldly commenced the work of defamation and opposition, by denouncing as extravagant, corrupt and imbecile, the administration of James Monroe; and, like so many parrots, prated "reform, retrenchment and economy" in the expenditures of the government. By such magic arts as these, they have constantly endeavoured to tickle the public ear; but the good sense and intelligence of the people too early discovered the real object of these pretended economists, for them none ever to hope for success. At first the manoeuvres of this party were well calculated to alarm the fears of the timid and unthinking, proceeding from such a source; but, after it was discovered that it was all the work of a few noisy members of Congress, and other discontented individuals aiming to advance the cause of the master spirit, yet behind the curtain, by pulling down the administration of Mr. Monroe, they were no longer under any apprehensions; for, they have always had the utmost confidence in its purity and wisdom; and nothing short of a political miracle could have seduced a majority of the free and independent men of this country into the ranks of the opposition party. But, as the radicals had determined, if possible, to effect a revolution in the public sentiment, so no means were too dishonorable to arrive at a consummation of their sinful wishes. The first master stroke of policy with this new party, was to bring into discredit and dishonor the administration of Mr. Monroe, and to raise upon its ruins the radical faction, headed by Wm. H. Crawford, one of the members of the cabinet, and who was now openly announced as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. Their professed object, was to retrench and economise the expenses of the government, which they knew, among the great body of the people, would be a very popular and pleasing thing. They therefore set to work and dismantled our victorious little navy, and turned adrift those hardy tars, who so bravely defended the stars and the stripes; but the great wonder is, that they had not utterly annihilated it from the Ocean, for Mr. Crawford, in speaking of our navy some years ago, pronounced it "a fungus on the body politic, which ought to be amputated." They pulled down our fortifications, or rather arrested their progress—reduced our gallant little army to a mere skeleton, and finally, to complete our destruction, in the event of war, they strove hard to prostrate our Military Academy, the pride and boast of the country—in their last effort, however, they were unsuccessful. The most intelligent and leading men, in and out of Congress, became alarmed at their designs, and it was with no little difficulty that these radical reformers could be arrested in their blind career. It was however at last effected; but not without a hard struggle on their part, to destroy every arm of our national defence, merely as a pretence for economy, to gain popularity among the people for themselves and their leader. But, although these misguided men have left us as a nation, in a very exposed and crippled situation, yet, by a fortunate preservation of our Military Academy in the event of war, we could, in a short time, be put in an attitude of defence. Can you then, fellow citizens, confide in the wisdom of a faction, whose policy is so selfish and so totally at variance with the advice of Washington? He told you, "that in time of peace we should prepare for war"—you surely cannot bestow your suffrages on men who are so obviously blinded to all the lessons of experience.

EPAMINONDAS.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—The vituperation and abuse which have been thrown upon the adherents of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, by the partisans of Mr. Crawford, are unparalleled in the history of this nation. Not satisfied with extolling to the skies the character and conduct of their Radical Chief, they go directly against principle and decency by the manner in which they act towards the friends of all the other candidates. If they had adhered to the maxim, which they laid down at the beginning of this contest, as a guide, there would be no cause of complaint, and they would have gained more proselytes to their cause; but, by the course which they now pursue, and which they have pursued for the last 12 months, to prop up the tattering cause of Wm. H. Crawford, they have made that cause worse than it was before, and, instead of gaining friends for their patron, he is losing them,

one by one, every day. "A constant dripping wears away stones, and little strokes fell great oaks," as Poor Richard says. The maxim alluded to was this: "We never will hold it as a principle, to found one man's merits on the demerits of another," and may be found in the Register for 1823. If, then, the cause of Mr. Crawford is so very bad, that these means are of necessity to be resorted to, let me ask, with what propriety can it be said, that the vote of North Carolina will be given to Mr. Crawford? If the friends of Mr. Crawford are so confident of this, why do certain members of Congress ride from muster to muster, and from one gathering of the people to another, in order to gull them into a compliance with their wishes? Why is it that we see so much intrigue and corruption resorted to? Let the People answer these questions.

I object to Mr. Crawford principally from the consideration, that when it was found out by his friends, that there was no possibility of his obtaining a majority by the people, a Congressional Caucus was resorted to, in order to palm him upon the people, in direct opposition to their wishes, and thus to foist him into the Presidential Chair; and also because of the person coupled with him in this ticket "National Nomination," for the office of Vice President.—The system of Mr. Crawford has received such a shock from his late illness, that, in the common course of nature, he cannot be expected to survive long, and, in the event of the death, &c. of the President, the Vice President succeeds to the Chair. It is proper, then, to enquire into the character and standing of the Candidate for the Vice Presidency, who is placed on the same Ticket with Mr. Crawford. The character of Mr. Crawford himself has been sufficiently investigated. Let us now ask who is Albert Gallatin?

Mr. Gallatin is a native of Geneva, a foreigner. He came to this country in the stormy times, and settled himself first in Virginia, and then in the western part of Pennsylvania, among the low Dutch and Irish, who were there, and, being a scholar, (which was a rare animal in those parts), and having for some time figured among them as a stump orator, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; then a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of that state; next a member of Congress, even before he had been in the country a sufficient length of time to qualify himself for a member of that body—his seat was vacated; having completed the requisite time, he was again elected and took his seat. Shortly after this, he figured in the famous whiskey insurrection; to quell which, Gen. Washington was compelled to order out the militia. Although Gallatin could not be brought in as one of the principal actors in this deep laid scheme of rebellion against the administration of the great and good Washington, still it must be obvious to every intelligent man, that he was one of the secret main-springs which conducted the transaction. And recently, a writer in the Raleigh Register, in order to screen Gallatin from merited censure, has had the hardihood to impugn the motives of Gen. Washington himself. Oh! shame, shame, and eternal disgrace, that any American should censure Washington for the purpose of screening the character of a foreigner.

But, of all the evils which I wish this country to be freed from, none can have greater weight than the administration of a foreigner. I dare say, that I could live under the administration of Mr. Crawford, as well as any man; but I could not bear the idea of living under that of Mr. Gallatin; and I trust the citizens of North Carolina will take warning before it is too late, and, when they go to the polls, will give their votes to none but a true born American.

ROSCIUS.

To the Editors of the Star.

GENTLEMEN.—In perusing a late Massachusetts paper, I found the following summary of the Claims of Mr. Crawford, to be called the "National Candidate," which he so good as to notice in the next number of your paper, and oblige yours. A SUBSCRIBER.

1. Out of 261 Members of Congress, he only obtained 65 in Caucus.
2. This leaves 196 against him, a majority of 129 votes.
3. From 10 States he had no vote.
4. From 5 States he had but 2 votes each.
5. From 3 States he had three votes each.
6. From the remaining four States, he had a majority in three only.
7. Seven out of eleven members who called and attended the Caucus, stand directly opposed to the sentiments of the States they represent.
8. The Caucus consisted of only one fourth of the Republican members of Congress.
9. One third of the States were wholly unrepresented, either by a Senator or member of the house of Representatives.

10 Upon counting States, he had only a majority of the Representatives of 3 out of 24. Yet he is "regularly nominated," and the "National Candidate!"—Mass. Rep.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We publish, by request, the following letter of Gen. Jackson, in answer to the address of the city battalion of New-Orleans, in 1815, as vindictory of his declaring and maintaining martial law in that city during the war. It is certainly a piece of splendid eloquence and conclusive argument.—Winchester Rep.

Fellow-soldiers, Although born and bred in a land of freedom, popular favor has always been with me a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been to be useful to my country. Yet, I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow citizens; I would do much to obtain it; but I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety of my country, has been accomplished; and it affords me the greatest happiness to know, that the means taken to secure this object, have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, and who, from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights, and those who fight to maintain them, shows how just and practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty—without such knowledge, all theory is useless or mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy under our happy constitution, are threatened by invasion; privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security. At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and, by adhering too strictly to the letter, lose the substance forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the shadow? It is not to be imagined, that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies, which suppose & occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and the last, that of self-preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage; but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declaimers have advised you to abandon the defence of your country, in order to exercise this inestimable privilege at the polls? Is it to be supposed that your general, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor, in one distinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty? yet, how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by subpoena from his post; let writs of habeas corpus carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments, and particularly in our own; yet, shall the fear of invading it prevent a general from marching his army over a corn-field, or burning a house which protects an enemy?

These and a thousand other instances might be cited, to show that laws must sometimes be silent, when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent, wantonly & unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure; if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear, and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms,—surely it would not have been becoming in the commander-in-chief to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved. He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object, and his only object, was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is a matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges, should not, when they were first put in danger by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made so ostentatious a display. So far, however, was