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tures dollars per scat without at least \$1.50 is pay and no paper dispositneed, but a of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding test loss, inserted threa times for one do and twenty-Sve cents for each continuane All latters to the editors must be past paid.

JESSE BENTON

From the Columbian Observer Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Ten nessee, to a friend in this city, dated Sep tember 20, 1824, on the subject of Jess Benton's Libels on the HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[CONELUDED.] Page 30, Mr. Benton says, five or sin years ago while colonel Cannon was ad dressing a large collection of people, as a candidate for Congress, General Jackson interrupted him in the midst of his speech by " observing this is five dammed infernal lies you have told, and to be noticed, if the same charge had I can prove you guilty of them." I not been made before, by the Hanora-was not in Nashville when this affair ble-more properly Dishenorable John took place, but not having confidence in Cocke, member of Congress from the the correctness of this statement, from Knoxville District, in this state. This my knowledge of Gen. J. I enquired of statement, like all the rest of Jesse's, is Mr. Claborne, who was the opposing positively false. There was hardly a candidate, if he had any recollection of it. day that I was not with Mr. Eaton, He told me he had, and that he was sit-ting by the side of Colonel Cannon at He wrote it in the office of Thomas the time, and says the expressions at- Crutcher, Esq. Treasurer of the State, tributed to General Jackson are untrue. who was also with him both day and This altercation between the General night; for they both slept in the office. and colonel Cannon, was in consequence of the latter's not opposing in Congress, the appropriation of 25,000 dollars al-I know your patience is pretty well the appropriation of 25,000 dollars al-lowed the Cherokees, in a treaty made with them in 1816, under the direction longer, and I will close this long letter. of Wm. H. Crawford, who was, at that The subject cannot be more tiresome & time, the socretary of war; this allow- fatiguing to you, than it is unpleasant ance was stated to be for spoliations, and disgusting to me. There is but one said to have been committed on the In-part more of this book I shall notice; dians by General Jackson and his army. not because I could not shew that every Colonel Cannon in his speech stated, other part of it, as well as the passage l that the treaty making power was lodg- have drawn your attention to, entirely ed in the hands of the President and Se- destitute of truth; but because I have nate, and that he, as a member of the not the time, nor inclination to dwell other house, had nothing to do with it. longer on it. General Jackson told him, that inasmuch as he knew the allowance to be an un- as gallant regiments as were ever marchjust one, he ought to have opposed the ed to a field of battle," were, both men appropriation, and not to have permitted and officers, " denounced as deserters, such a slander against the army and cowards, and every abusive epithet ap-state of Tennessee, to be carried into plied to them " the records of the nation: that he knew the Indians had been paid a fair price to me, necessary to be given to this won-for every thing that had been got of them; derful "display" of high-sounding words that the S 25,500 item in the treaty, is, that the most of those men thus a ders, depredating on a peaceable, unof- der Gen. Jackson to the end of the war d benefit of the army verted to a value on the property of the only Cherokee Indian who famished any thing to the army-and that the claims, allowed in the treaty, was a base forgery. Here the controversy ended. This is the representation given to referred to above, was the origin of the wisunderstanding between Gen. Jackmaking of this treaty, and understanding the Cherokee nation was sending on arrived than a negociation was opened with them, under the direction of Mr. Secretary Crawford, and their claims, to the fullest extent, as if regarded the lands ceded by the Creeks, were recognized and their accounts, to the amount

the settlements on the Mubile were cut off from the settlements in the upper country by the intervention of an In-dian country of at least 200 miles in ex-tent. The greatest object the General had in view, in making that Treaty, was lars.

' In page SO (as above) he says: " Mr. called the Life of Jackson. This is nothing more than Jackson's own Life of himself."

This is too ridiculously contemptible

In page 23, Mr. Benton says, "two

The best and only answer, it seems was a vile slander on himself and army, bused, calumniated, and insulted, return-by representing them as a set of marau-ed to the service again, and fought unfending nation, through which they were They were with him at Mobile, and at passing without offering an equivalent Pensacola, where they drove the enefor their property, which had been con- my into the gulph; they returned with d from thenc again th Cannon denied that he knew they had marched with him to the plains of Orbeen compensated for the provisions ob- leans; swimming, in their route, creeks tained from them-the General told him and rivers. It was those same men he did know it,-Cannon sgain denied who fought, with him, the battle of the it .- The General then told him it was 23d of December, 1814; and, with him, false, for that he himself had been appointed, with some other officers, to fix the glorious and ever memorable 3th of January, 1815; saved New-Orleans, and with her, one half of the union. Hall, the Brigadier, who commanded these two "gallant regiments" spoken of, is, and always has been, the warm friend of General Jackson; and at the last sesme not two days since, by Major Clai-borne, who, as I before stated, was the opposing candidate, and was elected by decisive advocates in the senatorial emember, was one of the General's most a majority of two to one. The Treaty, lection. Col. William Martin, who commanded one of those "gallant but degraded" regiments, is, at this time, son and Crawford. The General was with many of the other officers belongin the city the winfer preceding the ing to those two regiments, engaged in supporting the General's election for President. How then does it happen, let me ask, if these officers and men of a deputation, he immediately suspected let me ask, if these officers and men of the object, and went to Mr. Crawford, these two gallant regiments (for so they in person, who was then Secretary of were in truth) were so abused, inculted War, and guarded him against them. and degraded, that we find them followhe told him he had heard something of ing "Cæsar and his Fortunes" through teir claims, and assured him they were the whole war, and now zealously ea all forgeries. He also told him, they guged in endeavoring to promote him to had clauned, at the Treaty of Fort Jack- the highest honors within the gift of a son, a large portion of the firest part of great and magnanimous people, which the lands ceded to the United States in he will reach in spite of another "Brabat Prenty, which after a thorough in- tus." The question is easily answered Vestigation, in the presence of the chiefs Jesse only charges General Jackson o of both nations, it was shown they had not even the shadow of a claim to. Ge-beral Jackson cautioned him, (Crawford) and told him to beware of the deputation and told him to beware of the deputation and if they should put to any claim to that tract of land again, not to recog-that tract of land again, not to recognize it. Notwithstanding the General's radicals have in view, is to fix, by all admonitions, the Indians had no sooner means, the character of violence on the General. He must be represented as a violent, savage, ferocious, blood thirsty Tyrant, in order that the people may be alarmed, and indeced thereby to believe that to place him at the head of the nanized and their accounts, to the amount tion would endanger our peace, and of \$25,000 for spaliations, &c. allowed. jeopardise the liberties of the country. The Fort Jackson Treaty was one of They cannot succeed, however; the the most important, in a political point General's character is too well known of view, ever made in the Southern section of the Union. Before the Trenty, have any effect at this late hour.

nad in view, in making that Treaty, was to extinguish the Indian title to those iands, and thereby have a connected set-tlement from the south boundary of Ten-nessee to the Gulf; for he well knew, without that, the southern frontier of the Union never could be defended with success. General Winchester's whole srmy nearly starved to death last war for the want of provisions. last war for the want of provisions, ambition seems to consist in a disposi- intermarriages? when stationed at that point, of which tion to traduce and blacken the charac- 5. Who, in t there would have been no danger, if that ters and fair fame of those, who have supported, by a public address, she tract of country had only contained haif freely shed their lives, in defence of most anti-republican measures? of the population it now has. To get that country, of which he is an unwor-this country back again, the United thy and undeserving citizen. For the States had to pay nearly 300,009 dol-last twenty years he has been almost Electors in New York. constantly engaged in private quarrels 7. What proportion does 66 bear to -at one time attempting to assassinate 2002 Eaton is the man who wrote the book a Hero-at another we behold him attempting to brow-beat and insult the shall three score members of Congress. poor and indigent.

Again, we see him with guns, and swords, and pistols engaged in dreadful strife with his neighbors. At another Inconsistency of the Editors of the Retime, we behold him with axes and knives, quartering and slicing his own brethren; and he is never seen without his dirk, with the handle sticking out of his bosom. This, sir, is a horrid picture, but it is nevertheless true; and it he shot a man, with his rifle, on the Mississippi, where he now lives. Yet, sir, this man, who keeps the whole state in an uproar, has the effrontery to from all this, you are ready to conclude that he is a second " Julius Cæsar" in courage. I pray you, sir, not to be too hasty; for if you have come to any such are under a mistake. Jesse is no braver than other people. It has not been more than three weeks since a man by the name of M'Gregor, no doubt of the true Scotch M'Gregors, abused him, until it is said, he trembled like an as-pen; and it was about this very book, for you must know that, for several months he has carried a manuscript copy with him, wherever he goes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

It was with surprise I read the muti-lated statement of the rencountre between Gen. Jackson and the brothers Benton, published in the last Register. Having some years ago received a very different account of it from a gentleman from Tennessee, I was induced to make inquiry, and procured from a gentleman, a resident of Tennessee, at present in this city, the annexed account of it, as it is generally reported in that

5. Who, in the most violent times,

6. Which candidate is it, whose

3. Will you choose the President, or out of two hundred, choose him for you?

FOR THE STAR.

gister.

They first led to the discussion of the has not been very long since, it is said, papers for bringing forward the discus-

reporting the proceedings of public bodies, by publishing a Report of the call General Jackson a man of violent Grand Jury of Chatham; yet complain and despotic disposition. No doubt, of those papers which have given the votes at various other meetings in the State.

Their columns have been filled with insinuations against Mr. Calhoun, the conclusions, I can assure you that you grossest abuse of General Jackson, and severe strictures on Mr. Adams; yet they complain of others for (as they say) calumniating Mr. Crawford.

They have been called upon to state the superior talents of Mr. Crawford which entitles him to the Presidency.

They tell you Mr. Crawford has been Embassador to France, Secretary at War, and is now Secretary of the Treathe War Department which has been proved to be due to Mr. Calhoun.

They censured the Editors of the Star for printing 9 instead of 1 in their eport of the vote of the Wake county Militia; yet they, in reporting the proceedings of the New York Convention, put 122 for 22.

WATCHMAN.

FOR THE STAR

The Editors of the Register, in saying that the " NAIL IS CLINCHED," evidently citizens, I ask you seriously-I put ceant, that it was " CLINCHED" as to the question home to your candor and the fate of the cauces nomination of patriotism-whether you will submit to Crawford and Gallatin, which they, and have this man to reign over yort, and all other Radicals, have ridiculously your Chief Magistrate? What we called the NATIONAL NOMINATION; for they have already announced Gallatin's withdrawal, and why? Because it was Nashville. The names of both gentlefound he could not be elected; and, presently, Crawford's withdrawal may be expected; and why? Because he, too, will find he cannot be elected. If this is not "clinching" the radical cause pretty fast, I know not what is. The good sense and intelligence of the peo-ple have " CLINOHED" it long ago; but the obstinacy and blindness of these Editors, heretofore, have been so intense, that they could not see it; but now, since Gallatin has withdrawn, the scales have dropped from their eyes. and the first thing they say, after announcing this fact, is, that the "nuil is clinched;" from which, it is obviously to be inferred, as to the fate of the Caucus Ticket; but I supposee, they did not like at once openly to confess it. But why all this blustering & parading about the impor-tance of their "national nomination," as it was styled, & with which all the radical Journals have teemed for the last 8 months, if now one of the persons nominated has been forced to withdraw his name? Will they wait another Con-gressional Caucus, before they find a substitute for the Vice President? It can hardly be expected. What then will they do? Why, intrigue and man-age, until they find another desperate adventurer to try his fortune in the radical race. But what pretext will they have for not calling it a "national nomi-nation?" Will it ever do to relinquish such an imposing and magic sound They had no right to assume the name at first, unless a caucus recommendation of 64, out of 261, members of Congress, is binding on the majority, and consti-tutes a " national nomination," as they tutes a " national nomination," as they have had the unblushing impudence to call it. It is suspected, seeing with what contempt the people have looked upon their duings, together with the de-feat of their Vice President, that, in fature, they will not much insist upon the validity and importance of a " national

benerforth, M upon their solid and intrinsic They will no longer hit us in the re-"naß about their hoped. Ir b ea a bit them, and, from the tora beir ruress, ill never be #

ANTI CAUCUS.

FOR THE STAR.

No. 111. TO THE PRESSEN OF S. CAROLINA meryment Friends and Fellen

Conneynes, Friends and Fetres Citizens: In my dist, I endeavouried to show you, that nothwithstanding the inces-sant rodomontatings of the radical fac-tion, they have failed in their views, to render Mr. Crawford the political fa-vorite of the nation, by preaching from the house top, his principles of " re-trenchment, enonous & reform." They next secure to their interest a number of newspaper establishments, to vocifo-rate and chant new praises to his name." But, netwithstanding all these formida. They first led to the discussion of the Presidential question, by stating that Mr. Crawford would get the Electorat Vote of North Carolina. Yet, after-wards, complained of the anti-caucus papers for bringing forward the discus-sion too soon. They were the first to commence in the country, merely because it is supposed they are inimical to the election of their favorite. Witness the Washington Gazette the Democratic Press, the National Advocate, the Boston Statesman, the Na tional Intelligencer, the Richmond En quirer, the Raleigh Register, Se. Se. but, fellow citizens, notwithstanding all their combined efforts, it won't do-all their silven toxes of symphony and of infamy sounded from these romeros

and DOMESTIC Instruments of proscrip-tion, slander and abuse, they will NEVER elect Wm. H. Grawford as our next President, no! never, never!!

To the people his principles were before sufficiently objectionable; but, sury; but have not given one single proof of his superior talents, except by giving to him the credit of changes in the War Department which has been be entirely unsurmountable; and besides this, only to think that the Radicals have placed upon their ticket, the name of ALBERT GALLATIN, a foreigner, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which was obviously thrown out as a bait to Pennsylvania, and whom, in the event of the death of Mr. Crawford, supposing him to be elected, (and no man has his life ensured,) he would then be our President. Now, fellow

the nations of Europe say of independent and republican America? Wh indeed, that we had no NATIVE BO CITIZEN of sufficient abilities, to fill that appointment; and, that we were under the dire necessity of selecting a POREIGNER FOR OUR PRESIDENT, and that foreigner a Genevian, who was once the pink of chivalry in a whishey insurrection, against the administration. of your beloved WASHINGTON; and to suppress which 12,000 troops were called into the field, which cost our government & MILLION AND & HALF or DOLLARS. No, iny countrymen -descendants and heirs of those heroes and martyrs of the revolution, who fought, who bled, and died for the achievement of our independence-I am persuaded-I am confident you will never permit such a LINEL-such a political sin TO STAIN the fair pages of your country's history. Have we not NATIVE BORN CITIZENS enough of sufficient talents, to fill with dignity, wisdom and moderation, both the office of President and Vice Presi-dent, without being INDEBTEN TO EU-BOFE FOR THEM! We unquestionably have hundreds and thousands of men who would do honor to any age or na-tion!! Why, then, let us not bring them forward, and elevate them to the highest and most honorable offices under the sun. "The fame of JACKSON, from the plains of Orleans has resounded through the world—he, is the immortal patriot of two wars—the able civilian and accomplished statesman—the Cin-cinnatus of the country. Let us all unite, and place him in the Presidential Chair; and for the Vice Presidency, let us select that distinguished politi-* The Crawford paper at Washing lately said of the President, " that the which is at present observed toward shewn to the Orries and not to th " that Mr. Morroe was full of treach the MAN that every movement against Mr. Grawf can be traced to a cabal at the Presiden palace."

tate. There is also a gentleman at present residing in this city, who was in Nashville at the time the affray took place. who has seen the annexed statement, and says that it is as he heard it when in

men are left at the Star Office. Q IN THE CORNER.

" Thomas H. Benton, at the time the 2000 Volunteers were required, by the Secretary at War from the State of Tennessee, to descend the Mississippi, held no Military commission whatever. Gen. Jackson, through his influence, had him chosen by the volunteers as Colonel, of one of the regiments. On the return and discharge of the troops, the General gave Col. Benton letters to the President and Secretary at War, recommending him to an appointment in the regular army. During the Colonel's absence, Jesse Benton and Capt. Carrol (now Governor Carrol, and who then commanded one of the Volunteer companies and acted as Inspector to the army,) had a quarrel. On the Colonel's return, he, with his brother, took it into their heads that Gen. Jackson had aided Carrol with his advice and friendship; and both took many occasions to abuse and vilify the General. Some letters passed, which only tended to widen the breach. The Bentons came to Nashville, each with a pair of pistols loaded with two balls, and sent word to Jackson where they were. On which, he, with his friend Coffee, went to Talbot's Hotel, where the Bentons were, and, entering the passage, saw Col. Benton at the opposite door, and called to him to defend himself, and advanced until he was about passing a door leading from the passage to a room where Jesse Ben-ton was posted, who shot the General as he came opposite, and broke his arm." Masnes, Gules & Son,-Does not this look like an attempt at assassination? Q.

A set-off for " a short catechism" in the Register. S FOR ELECTORS. 1. Which of the Candidates for