

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The Administration, alarmed at the publicity which has been given to certain statements of public expenditures taken from the official papers of the Treasury Department, and published under the names of respectable gentlemen members of Congress, has had recourse to an expedient for countering the impression which the knowledge of the extravagance of the Government very naturally made upon impartial minds throughout the country.

But it is to be noted that one item of the expenditures for 1824 was on account of the National Debt to the amount of \$16,568,393.76; leaving the actual expenses of Monroe's administration for that year at only about fourteen millions and a half.

There is another mode of showing the actual expenditures of the Government for the last three years, if the Secretary of the Treasury had thought proper to use it—a mode which would be accurate and fair beyond doubt.

At the commencement of 1837, says Mr. Webster, "the Government had on hand six millions, and it had before it the whole accruing revenue of the year. Before the year was out, that is to say, in the September session, Congress suspended the payment of the last fourth instalment, or fourth deposit to the States.

The twenty millions of former receipts have been spent—the revenues of each year as fast as received have disappeared—millions of Treasury notes issued to meet the demands of this economical Administration have gone the same way—and all in the course of three years.

The attention of the President of the United States is respectfully requested to the following direct statement, which we copy from the Wheeling Gazette, of May 27th, of the habitual interference of a Federal Postmaster in the political elections,

not only in his own neighborhood, but in adjoining States, to the manifest disregard of the duties for not performing which he is paid out of the people's pockets. We have frequently alluded to the interference on the part of Geo. W. Thompson, postmaster of the city of Wheeling, in the present contest for the Presidency, his stump speeches and continued electioneering, and have quoted for his special benefit the doctrines of all the great leaders of the democratic party repudiating such a course.

"We are an inquiring people, (says Mr. Jefferson,) and if the People are left to themselves, to the exercise of their own unbiased judgments, they will generally do right—or, if they commit a mistake one time, they will rectify it the next. But let a pack of sycophants and demagogues loose among them, seeking offices and places, and nine times in ten they will go wrong, and when they once get wrong, it will be the interest of such men to keep them so, that they may keep their offices and places."

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: Please publish in the Intelligencer the subjoined extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, under date of the 28th ultimo. It is in answer to a communication which I addressed to him, relative to that ignominious subjection to the Cincinnati Committee which has been so often ascribed to him.

The publication of the annexed portion of his letter is due to Gen. Harrison. It will be appreciated by the candid and the just of all parties. To give it authenticity, is a sufficient motive for connecting my name with its publication.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS. WASHINGTON, June 6, 1840.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

"All the connection which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton county (that which I suppose has been alluded to) is, that I requested the committee through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information which they sought."

The reasons which had induced me to adopt this determination are contained in a letter written to a committee in New York, and which will, I presume be soon published. With neither of the other members of the committee did I ever exchange one word, or by letter, give or receive any suggestions as to the manner in which the task I had assigned to the committee was to be performed.

As it has been asserted that I employed this committee to write political opinions for me, because I was unable to write them myself, it may be proper to say, that I was never in the habit of doing this; and that in all the Addresses, Letters, Speeches, General Orders, &c. which have been published under my name, and with my sanction, there is not a line that was written or suggested by any other individual. I do not claim for these productions any merit, nor would I consider myself blamable had I received the occasional assistance of my friends in this way; but I mention it, to show how totally reckless are my political enemies in the assertions they make in relation to me."

GEN. HARRISON A MADISONIAN REPUBLICAN.—The following extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to Mr. Madison, while President, disproves at once the allegation that he was a Federalist:—"I have no other motive for writing this letter, than to assure you that my resignation was not produced by any diminution of the interest I have always taken in the SUCCESS OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION, or of respect and attachment to your person. The former can only take place when I forget the Republican principles in which I have been educated, and the latter, when I shall cease to regard those feelings which must actuate every honest man who is conscious of favors that it is out of his power to repay."

THE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.—The proceedings of the State Convention of the Republican State Rights party of Georgia, on the 1st instant, were of the greatest interest. The number of Delegates in attendance (230) was larger than ever before assembled in convention in that State.

The following is the entire Electoral Ticket: G. R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe, Gen. Clinch, of Camden, Gen. Miller, of Cass, Judge Strong, of Bibb, Seaton Grantland, of Baldwin, Wm. Ezard, of De Kalb, John Whitehead of Burke, Gen. Wimberly, of Twiggs, Judge Dougherty, of Clark, James Holmes, of Early.

For Congress, six of the present representation were nominated for re-election with hardly a dissenting voice, viz: Messrs. Dawson, Nisbet, Habersham, King, Alford, Warren; and in lieu of the three present federal Loco Foco members, Messrs. Gamble, Merriwether, and Foster, were nominated.—[Madisonian.]

The following is an extract from the subscription list to the Extra Globe, by the Van Buren members of Congress:

Table with 2 columns: Name and No. of Copies. Includes Boyd and Butler, of Ken. (2000), D. H. Lewis, Alabama (800), H. L. Turney, Tennessee (300), Lewis Stearnod, Virginia (500), T. R. Strong, New York (500), R. Chapman, Alabama (500), J. G. Floyd, N. York (400), G. W. Hopkins, Virginia (400), Gouverneur Kemble, N. Y. (400), M. T. Hawkins, N. C. (350), C. G. Atherton, N. Hamp. (300), V. D. Paris, Maine (300), J. A. Lowell, Maine (300), A. McClellan, Tennessee (300), H. M. Waterson, Tenn. (200), F. Thomas, Maryland (200), J. D. L. Montanya, N. York (200), Judson Allen, New York (200), A. W. Doig, New York (200), J. Thompson, Mississippi (200), Cave Johnson, Tennessee (200), W. Montgomery, No. Ca. (200).

A KEEN REBUKE.—The Philadelphia Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, thus rebukes the mendacious calumniators of General Harrison, many of whom heaped every species of obliquity upon the character of Gen. Jackson, in 1823.

"We have been fretfully complained of for declining that method of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We do not war after that fashion. We can choose our man, and with becoming zeal advocate his elevation to trust and power, but we dare not abuse the great and good men, who may compete with him. Every such man is the property of his country; his talents, his fame, his deeds of wisdom in the cabinet, or of valor in the field, all are his country's, and she, the proud mother of those children, is never more injured, never more affected with Rachel-like bereavement, than when ruffianism would pluck them from her bosom, and tawdry their glory."

MARRIAGE OF THE FRENCH PRINCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes: Some sensation has been created by the marriage of the Duc de Nemours to the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg Gotha—a full cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and her august husband.

The bride arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud on Saturday last, accompanied by her father; and yesterday the marriage took place, somewhat privately, but in the presence of the King and Queen of the French, the King's sister (the Princess Adelaide of Orleans), the Princess Clemantine of Orleans, and the Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Montpensier, the daughter, and sons of their Majesties. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and other distinguished persons were present. I shall not trouble you with details here, but shall transmit you a copy of the Moniteur with all the particulars. The bride is described as truly beautiful. Up to the present moment the only member of the corps diplomatique introduced to her, has been your Minister, General Cass, rather however, as a private friend (if I may use the expression,) than as a Foreign Minister.

COL. CROCKETT.—The Texas Sentinel concludes the story of Col. Crockett being alive and a prisoner in the Mexican mines, to be a hoax. The rumor never received any credit at Austin. It is a mistake that the President was ever imposed upon by the trick, or that he ever contemplated writing to the friends of Crockett. The facts of the case are these—For many months the Mexican Federalists have been trying their utmost to get the Texans embroiled in their quarrel with the Centralists, and have resorted to every artifice to effect the purpose. Among other things, the Crockett humbug was tried. The expectation was, that when the rumor got abroad, thousands of volunteers from Tennessee and other States would flock to the standard of Federalism to liberate their countryman.

"HIGHLAND MESSENGER."—We have received the first number of a new paper bearing this title, printed at Asheville, in Buncombe county. It is decidedly one of the handsomest hebdomadals of the day, as regards its typographical execution, and gives earnest of equaling any in the ability of its Editorials. It is well all over. In the harkened words of the Poet, we would say to its spirited Proprietors, "Tis not in mortals to command success, But you've done more, Sempronius, you've deserved it."

"HIGHLAND MESSENGER."—Huzza for Buncombe!—"Beautiful! beautiful!" exclaimed we on opening the first number of the "Highland Messenger" from Asheville, in this State, received a few days since. And so it is, in appearance most beautiful—unrivalled. An examination of its contents showed also that they were well worthy of so rich an abiding place. Most gladly do we welcome the "Messenger" into the field in defence of truth, honesty and morality, with a perfect assurance that it will be ably conducted and not dishonor the "State of Buncombe." With such a paper, all that its conductors will have to contend with will be, their unfavorable location upon this little globe. We heartily wish them the most abundant success.

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On the foregoing, we offer no comment. They are taken promiscuously from amongst those papers which have been kindly sent us in exchange

THE MESSENGER. Asheville, June 26, 1840.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

- EDITORIAL TICKET. 1. COL. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke, 2. GEN. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes, 3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln, 4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan, 5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell, 6. HON. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham, 7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore, 8. DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake, 10. COL. J. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin, 11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie, 12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans, 13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington, 14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Cartaret, 15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

A candid appeal to the friends of the "Messenger."

This is the fourth number of our paper. Whether it is a weekly paper to live or die, is yet uncertain. Our subscription list is not yet sufficient to justify our continuing. True, it is increasing, particularly among the ladies, but the increase will have to be great and rapid, to enable us to meet the liabilities already incurred as well as those which are every day occurring. As to the matter of our paper we say nothing. We know it is not what it might be, nor is it what we think it will be, provided we are able to continue it. Our pretensions are humble, our aim is solely to do good. But as to the mechanical part, our paper is not surpassed in the State, and to show that we are not alone in this matter, we will here introduce a few friendly notices, which have been taken of our paper, by contemporary journals in this and the neighboring States. We hope this will not be construed into an expression of vanity on our part, as we merely introduce these extracts to show that if we are not sustained in the enterprise in which we have embarked, the fault will not be adjudged to lie in us.

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papers of different political parties, and of course entirely disinterested.

We have but one word more at the present, and that is, it is not subscription alone that sustains a country press. It is a good run of job work and advertising. We ask the people of Western Carolina to think candidly on this subject, particularly those who have professed so great a desire to have a paper among them. It would be an easy matter to enlarge our subscription list to more than double what it is, if our professed friends would take a little active interest. We cannot do every thing ourselves. We hold however this truth to be "self evident," that the world owes us a living, and if we cannot get it in one place, we will be compelled to try another. We mean indeed to say!

Our Country again.

A Traveller who has passed over different routes from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Raleigh, N. C. this estimates the distances, expenses, &c. in a Knoxville paper:

Table with 3 columns: Route, Miles, Price. Knoxville to Blountville, 110, 29, \$10; Blountville to Abingdon, 20, 4, 9; Abingdon to Wytheville, 56, 19, 5; Wytheville to Greensboro', 110, 29, 10; Greensboro' to Raleigh, 84, 18, 6; Total 380, 92, 33.

From Knoxville to Raleigh, via the Warm Springs and Asheville.

Table with 3 columns: Route, Miles, Price. Knoxville to Warm Springs, 75, 15, \$6; Warm Springs to Asheville, 28, 6, 4; Salisbury to Greensboro', 51, 10, 4; Greensboro' to Raleigh, 84, 17, 6; Total 384, 79, 30.

If this statement be correct, it confirms what we said some time ago in reference to this being, as we believed, the nearest and best way that could be travelled to the Eastern part of this State from the West and South West. And while we are on this subject, we can but express our regret that the greater portion of the wealthier citizens in all the Eastern part of our State, should seem not to know that the mountain part of their own State affords one of the finest summering countries in the United States. We have the largest mountains, the purest atmosphere, the clearest, sweetest spring water, together with almost all the varieties of mineral water found in the Union. The writer of this article has travelled to some extent, and he is satisfied he has never yet found a country to equal this in the above particulars, connected with which is the fact that a richer field for the Botanist, Geologist and Mineralogist, is scarcely to be found on earth.

South Carolinians and Georgians are apprized of these facts, as evidence of which hundreds of them are annually summering here. Some for the sake of the water, and some for the scenery, while a great many are purchasing lands, and erecting large and most beautiful country residences at a cost of many thousands of dollars. But to see a family here from East of Raleigh, would be almost a prodigy; they seem scarcely to know that North Carolina affords any thing but swamps, pine knots and tar-kills, and as soon as summer commences hurry themselves off as fast as possible to some other State to pass the warm season. We only ask them to come here one summer, and if they do not then return annually, we will acknowledge ourselves more deceived than we have been lately.

Every one must at once see that it would be of great service to the State at large for a more intimate connexion to exist between its Eastern and Western portions, and we know of no means more likely to effect it than those we propose. At present there is little or no social or commercial intercourse, and such is the local situation of the country that it will remain so, unless those of the East who are in the habit of spending their summers abroad can be induced at least to give this country a trial.

We would respectfully suggest that Editors of the State call the attention of their readers to this subject; our humble paper will not be seen by one in a thousand throughout the State, hence all that we could say will be "little" and comparatively "unknown."

Whig Electoral Ticket.

We publish to-day the Whig Electoral Ticket for this State, not that we design to make it a standing article, but we think it due to our readers to be thus informed.

Notwithstanding the facts which transpired during the late war with Great Britain, and the part which General Harrison acted in that drama, have been matter of history for the last twenty-four years, and have heretofore been universally accredited; the Administration party are now using every effort, to persuade the people that they have been deluded, and that Gen. Harrison never was in a battle in his life. No facts merely historical can be better authenticated than General Harrison's skill and bravery as a commanding officer. They are attested by the records of Congress, of several of the State Legislatures, by his aids and a large number of the ablest officers of the country, who fought with and under him, whose probity or judgment in these matters have never been doubted; and finally, by thousands of the people themselves, who fought, bled, and conquered under his command. Still, in the face of all this proof, we find them continuing, with an effort worthy of a better cause, to urge upon the people the belief that he was never in a battle. That in so extensive a body as the Congress of the United States, there should be found one or more individuals, who, urged on by the rancor of party feelings, should so far lose all regard for self respect, as to depart from what was strictly true, should not be surprising; but that there should be half a dozen or more, who claim a fair standing in the community, and so far as our information extends, have hitherto sustained it, that would, unobscuredly, rise in their places; on the floor of Congress, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the nation, and utter as true facts which they themselves must know, and which are well known by every person at all acquainted with the history of the country, to be utterly false, for the purpose of injuring the well earned reputation of a man whose life has been spent in the service of his country, merely because the people have thought proper to call him from retirement to fill the highest office in their gift, is astounding. But that the President of the United States, should so far sanction this degrading course, as to countenance one of the first propagators of this falsehood, and reward him with a high office under the Government, is still more astonishing and humiliating to every lover of truth,

Given under my hand, this 10th April 1796.

SAMUEL ASHE.

[For the Messenger.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Through the columns of the Messenger, I hope to see public attention directed to this important subject.

At the last session of our State Legislature, a system of Common Schools was proposed to the people of North Carolina, designed as a stepping stone to a more extensive and liberal scheme of general education.

We should look to the future action of our Legislature on this subject with the deepest interest; and while our State politicians are canvassing before the people for seats in the General Assembly, and pressing their several claims to our suffrages upon the ground of their adherence to some political party, or their notions of General Government policy, would it not be well to ascertain their sentiments on this subject, as a matter of State policy? Or will they regard the education of youth as a small matter, compared with the part they act in making our President, or in electing, and instructing our Senators in Congress?

With due deference to their opinions, I hereby beg leave to think otherwise. On this subject you will hear from me soon.

PHILOMATH.

Mr. Morehead's appointments.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., candidate for Governor of this State, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Date, Time. At Waynesville, Haywood county, 27th of June; Asheville, Buncombe " 29th; Rutherfordton, Rutherford " 1st of July; Lincolnton, Lincoln " 2d; Read's Store, Iredell " 3d; Salisbury, Rowan " 4th.

of his country. Men who thus act are long to retain the confidence of the people, place a low estimate on their intelligence.

"We have received through the post, a friend at Washington City, a copy of a letter of the Hon. EDWARD STANTON, of this State, which it is proved beyond the reach of contradiction, that the Abolitionists are opposed to their unconstitutional efforts. We think has been said on that subject, and iterate the charge of Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison at this period, evinces that rickety position is but too often the legitimate fruit of perjury."

"That old and excellent paper, the REGISTER, to which by the way, we are indebted than to any one other, is always a good advice. A late number has a long headed "get married," which we would give the benefit of our readers, but for the fact we think it entirely unnecessary to give our views in this region. People are doing their part."

SCRAPS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WESTERN PART OF N. CAROLINA.

By reference to the Acts of this State for 1795 (Chap. 10.) a premium of fifty pounds was offered to the person in each Superior Court District who should during the years of 1795, 1796, 1797, manufacture the largest quantity of powder, provided that such quantity should not exceed 500 lbs.

The Governor on the presentation of the deno, required by the Act, was directed to the premium, and publish his Proclamation, stating the fact, for six successive weeks in all "the gazettes of the State."

The Proclamation below is copied from "North Carolina Journal," published at Halifax, by 18th, 1796, by Abraham Hodges, joint printer to the State with H. Wells.

Whether a premium was obtained by any of the District of the State under the Act referred to we have not been informed.

Three of the Justices who signed a certificate Mr. Byler are still living, and living in Buncombe County. Mr. Byler himself is since dead; he is, we are informed on Ivy Creek, at a place owned and occupied by a Mr. Roberts. He was a German by birth—of a strong, sprightly mind, and many amusing anecdotes are told of some of which we may possibly give hereafter.

Gov. Ashe, it will be recollected, was the individual after whom our village (Asheville) was named; and as it was the first compliment of kind paid him in the State, he is said to have manifested some partiality to the citizens of the county.

"PROCLAMATION."

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA."

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the public safety by granting encouragement to certain manufactures," I issue this Proclamation, giving notice that Jacob Byler, sen. of Buncombe county in the District of Morgan, in the State aforesaid, did within three months after the expiration of the year 1795, produce to me a sample rifle gun-powder, which he said was part of a larger quantity—that is to say, 600 weight, made by him in the aforesaid district, and for which he claims the bounty under the aforesaid act. At the same time he produced to me a certificate under the hands of Wm. Treadway, Wm. Brittain, James Alexander, Gabriel Keith and Edmund Sams, Justices of the Peace of said county, and also under the hands of Henry West, Albert Smithson, Robert Harris, John Webb, jun. and John Good, freeholders of said county, certifying that they have seen the said Jacob, in the year and at the place aforesaid, make different parcels of rifle gun-powder, and at different times in the said year, the several parcels were weighed before them, and amounted in the whole to 663 pounds weight; and that the whole was good and merchantable which said certificate was accompanied by an affidavit in writing, sworn to by the said Jacob Byler, before William Treadway, Esq., one of the above mentioned Justices, and bearing date the 2d of March 1776, setting forth that the whole of the 663 pounds weight of rifle gun-powder was made by him in the year 1795, at work within the district of Morgan, which was and are his own property.

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