



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

DEFAULTERS.

The Opposition not only condemn every thing done, or proposed to be done, by the Administration, but contrive and commit the greatest mischiefs against the community, to cast the blame of their own misconduct on those whom they would persuade the people are responsible for all public misfortunes. The panics, which were the result of combinations among the banks, capitalists, and politicians, to overthrow the Administration and command the Government set up by the people, were all ascribed to those who had the greatest interest in preventing them. All the distresses brought on the people by this nefarious plot, were, under the most frivolous pretences, laid at the door of General Jackson! What interest had the venerable patriot, who was always ready to lay down his life for his country's welfare, in producing these public calamities? The interest of Messrs. Biddle, Clay, and their political partisans, laboring to establish a Bank Government, was obvious. The interest of the speculating tribe of capitalists, who had money to invest in the sacrificed property of ruined debtors, was also obvious.

Now the game of the Opposition is to cry down the administration for dilapidation of the public funds. And what motive have those entrusted with the management of the public concerns to incline them to this waste of the resources on which the successful management of the nation's affairs depends? None whatever. Their interest, both as it regards themselves personally, and the fortunate conduct of their official trusts, is to prevent depredations on the Treasury. It is just the reverse with all the factions whose leaders have been excluded from the stations they sigh to attain. They are interested in rendering every thing connected with the Government disastrous. They owe the people a grudge, and their dissatisfaction delights them. At all events, it will be revenge for their repugnance to Federalism, and it may serve so to exasperate them with their present public agents as to lead to a change of Administration, and bring in the conspirators. Hence the universal zeal with which the disappointed, repudiated enemies of popular rights raise the shout about defaulters. A defaulter is their best friend. His success gives them the only enjoyment they have in the present state of political affairs—the happiness of complaining. They can seem to be sorry, too, at the public losses, and win the sympathies of the people, and be happier, because it suits so well with their system of hypocrisy, and the joy is the more sweetened because it is stolen.

At this moment, that original Federalist and late Conservative Whig, Mr. Swartwout, and his chum, Mr. Price, find in the echoes across the Atlantic of the Whig denunciation of the President for their crime, a double gratification. They have their sins visited on one whom they hate as the great enemy of their old party, and the opposer of the great defaulter when seeking the place that gave their rapacity full scope. They rejoice, too, at the triumph which they have given their political friends, while they riot abroad on more than a million of pilloined money. We are not surprised that the Federalists in the last Congress refused to make such robberies a felony, as proposed by Mr. Wright's bill, when they derive such satisfaction and expect such favorable political results from them; nor are we surprised that Federalists entrusted with public money should not hesitate to become defaulters, when their office has the countenance of the great body of their party, which screens the defaulter from punishment, and converts his default into so much political capital.

It is remarkable, and it shows the effect of the circumstances to which we have referred, that there has not been a great default since the foundation of the Government committed by a Democrat! Not one. We do not believe the Opposition can produce an instance of the ultimate loss of

twenty thousand dollars by a Democratic collector, disbursor, or receiver.

But how has it been with the Federalist functionaries and agents entrusted with public money? Dr. Duncan, in his speech collected from the official documents laid before Congress, some striking cases of men renowned as Federalists and defaulters. We quote from his speech the list he presented.

FEDERALIST DEFAULTERS.

"The first name, then, sir, (said Mr. Duncan in the speech referred to,) I will present, is that of one John Adams once a President of these United States. He, sir, stands upon the records of this Government as a defaulter to the amount of \$12,898. The history of this defaultation is understood to be, that a sum of money was appropriated for furnishing the President's house. President Adams drew the cash in advance. He employed this amount in purchasing a splendid carriage and horses, and other personal accommodations. This the accounting officers could not allow. He refused to reimburse the money. This amount, therefore, remains unsettled to this day, and will until the last day.

Edward Randolph, a defaulter for \$61,153 07, in 1797.

Andrew and James Erwin. Document 111 exhibits a defaultation to the modest sum of \$80,000. Who has been benefitted by this plunder—any man here to answer? What were the politics of the base speculators? Whigs.

[Here Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said, that the Messrs. Erwins were not defaulters. It was a slander promulgated by the Globe paper.]

Mr. Duncan responded, that he did not get his information from the Globe. In a Note he says:

"An inspection of No. 83, in the document referred to by Mr. Duncan, shows that the defaultation of Erwin has been the subject of judicial investigation, and that a judgment was obtained against him in October, 1830, for the sum of \$92,685!! So much for the "slander of the Globe paper." The extreme sensitiveness of Mr. Bell in regard to this case, may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Erwin is his father-in-law."

Mr. King, late collector of Bath, Maine, seems to be a defaulter for the modest sum of \$15,000.

Joseph Wingate and J. B. Swanton, late collectors at Bath also. I have not before me the amount of their defaultations; but they are defaulters, and the former, since his defaultation, has been a Whig member of Congress, and most lovingly embraced by the whole party. The latter, for his violent abuse of the Democratic principles, has been rewarded, by the late Federal Governor of Maine, with a responsible office, the functions of which require a particular supervision of the finances of the county of Kennebeck. I ask an examination of the reports. It will be found that the collectors, receivers, and disbursing agent, all, or nearly all, support the views which are now advanced with so much zeal for the entire indemnity of this system of fraud and plunder. Examine No. 191, made to the House of Representatives, February 28, 1838.

The loss by Banks estimated at about \$6,000,000; their nominal debt was nearly double, but partly secured. This amount is exclusive of interest: with interest, it will be nearly \$20,000,000. I refer to the report to the Senate, Feb. 2, 1838, Document No. 158.

Arnold, the collector of Perth Amboy, under the administration of one John Q. Adams. He is in default for \$80,000, not one farthing of which was recovered; yet we hear no Federal murmuring about that defaultation. He was a modern Whig.

G. W. Bruen, of the firm of Thos. Smith & Co. in default for the modest sum of \$800,000.

Edward Thompson, the records show to be a defaulter to a considerable amount—the reasonable sum of \$700,000, or more.

James Monroe, formerly a captain in the army, is in default \$4,115 44. I have understood that this is one of the Whig members of Congress elect.

Robert Brent. The name of this individual stands on record with a defaultation annexed of \$78,541. He was a Paymaster General, [Whig.]

Samuel Chaplin, late Paymaster, defaultation \$109,000, [Whig.]

Amos Binney, late Navy Agent, defaultation \$70,562, [Whig.]

Joseph Kuhn, Defaulter for \$22,621 55, [Whig.]

Miles King, Navy Agent, [Whig.] defaultation not known.

But here comes Wm. McMurtry, Purser, defaultation \$17,991, [Whig.]

Who next? Robert Randolph, defaultation \$25,097.

Bank defaultations. Look, sir, at the millions that have been lost to the Government by the frauds of the banks, since 1817, up to 1838, inclusive, all during the Bank reign.

Bank defaults in 1837. Yes, sir, 60 or 70 in number; all defaulters at one time.

Yes, sir, in defaultation at one time to more than \$20,000,000. This was all right in the banks, though the Government was made bankrupt thereby, the nation's character blighted at home and dishonored abroad."

To these add

Samuel Swartwout, Conservative Whig defaulter, with his old Federal comrade, Mr. Price, one million and a quarter. During the progress of their joint malversation, Mr. Price, although devout in attachment to Mr. Swartwout, hailed as an Administration man. Mr. Swartwout was the giant of Whigery and Conservatism. In this way, like cautious Scotch brothers in the time of rebellion, they kept a hold on both parties; but when discovery became inevitable, Mr. Price threw off his mask; showed his old Federal colors, and shot his Partisan arrow at the Administration as he fled to Europe to join his fellow.

Samuel Gouverneur, upwards of \$20,000, postmaster, New York.

Gen. Gratiot, upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

W. S. Smith, (Mr. J. Q. Adams's brother-in-law,) appears in this morning's National Intelligencer to defend a default for which a jury has just rendered a verdict against him, in the court of this city, for upwards of ten thousand dollars.

This makes up quite a distinguished list of Federal defaulters.

If there be a Democrat of distinction, a defaulter, or in other words, a case of defaultation, distinguished for its heavy amount, by a Democrat, we are ignorant of it. If there be such, we call on some credible opponent to point out their names in the official published documents.

From the Globe.

LOSSES IN THE REVENUE.

Comparative statement of losses in the Revenue under all Administrations, from Washington's to the present.—The frequent application, from various sections of the Union, for information on the subject of the relative losses in the revenue under different Administrations, induces us to give, from the document used by Dr. Duncan, "taken from the records and reports of the Treasury Department," the following synopsis. We hope the Democratic journals in every part of the Union, will consider this information, derived from authentic official statements, of sufficient importance to give it insertion and general circulation through their columns. It will be found useful in correcting the misrepresentations of the Opposition, who, seizing upon the late defaultation of their friend Swartwout, for the want of some well founded ground of attack on the Administration, have given the subject of defaultations a prominence for electioneering purposes, which they never would allow it for that of legislation. The whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. It is important that the country should know to what extent losses have been incurred under all Administrations from the want of those financial regulations, and penal enactments, proposed in Mr. Van Buren's first message, to the defeat of which, by the joint Opposition in Congress, is to be attributed the principal part of Swartwout's defaultation. The earlier and greater defaultations of merchants and banks, under previous administrations, is certainly ascribable to the introduction of the credit and banking systems into the business of Government; while the losses by Government officers must be attributed to Congress, which failed to provide the securities of which Mr. Wright's bill furnishes an exemplar.

Total losses to the Government under each different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.

Washington's Administration—1789 to 1797.

Banks—None: few banks in existence. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$13,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

Receivers of Public Lands—None in existence or established.

John Adams's Administration—1797 to 1801.

Banks—None. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$220,000. Collectors not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small.

Receivers of Public Lands—None.

Thomas Jefferson's Administration—1801 to 1809.

Banks—None. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$200,000. Collectors, 19 failed, besides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—few in existence.

James Madison's Administration—1809 to 1817.

Banks—Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defaults, except by a suspension of specie payments in 1814-15, and '16.

Collectors of duties, including Marshals, Attorneys, etc. \$210,000. Collectors, 14 failed, and part secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—One in default; only a few in existence.

James Monroe's Administration—1817 to 1825.

Banks—\$800,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1838; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after.

Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$230,000. Collectors 14, some in default, part secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—Ten defaulters, amounting to \$110,000.

J. Q. Adams's Administration—1825 to 1829.

Banks—Five failed; amount \$270,000.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.—three defaulters, amounting to \$95,000.

Receivers of Public Lands—Eight defaulters; amount, \$60,000.

Andrew Jackson's Administration—1829 to 1837.

Banks—Five failed; amount, \$42,000.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. 14; amount, \$200,000.

Receivers of Public Lands—Seventeen, but many secured; amount, \$60,000.

Merchants' Bonds for duties—\$500,000 falling due.

Disbursing officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc.—\$100,000.

Merchants' Bonds for duties.—Of these, 5 to 6,000 000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds unpaid before.

Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, &c.—In the previous Administrations to 1829, there yet remains reported on the books, besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c. near \$4,250,000 in amount, and near 2,330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's Administration, and \$100,000 in amount.

Aggregate losses.—By banks, \$6,112,000. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$1,028,000. Receivers of Public Lands, \$403,000. Merchants' Bonds for duties, \$6,700,000. Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc. \$4,250,000.

Actual loss from all of the above sources, \$18,493,000.

NOTES.—The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe and J. Q. Adams's administrations by deposit banks that failed, and by others that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Mr. Madison's administration, were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause, at \$5,000,000.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the United States Bank was in operation. The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several years, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small. But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers, against whom balances exist, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaulters are small debts, or secured, or paid. Of the two hundred thousand dollars, estimated as a loss from 1829 to 1837, it is, after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave over that sum, if so much, lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties, unpaid when due, and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near six million five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million dollars were not under Gen. J's administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers in default; at least 2,300 were before 1829, and only about 40 between that and 1837; and of the whole amount, \$4,250,000, all was earlier except about \$100,000. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over \$18,000,000. Yet, under General Jackson's administration, though lasting eight years instead of four, and attended with great collections of revenue,

and especially much greater from lands, than any others, the whole losses were only \$900,000, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each eight years. They were less than one-third of the losses under other Administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of the public lands on credit, are to be attributed to the ill-regulated credit system for duties and lands, and to the facilities and temptations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits. All happened under the United States Bank and pet bank systems!!

From the Norwich (Ct.) Aurora.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We are told by the Federal Press, that the expenditures of the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, were much greater than those of the Administration of Mr. Adams. Thirteen millions a year is said to be the extent of the public expenditures during Mr. Adams's administration, and thirty-nine millions during that of Mr. Van Buren. In order to present the question in its fairest aspect for both parties, we offer the following comparisons and arguments.

1. In the first place, the appropriations for 1839 amount, in round numbers, to the sum of \$38,000,000. Of this, the item of \$10,000,000 must be deducted, which was appropriated for the contingency of employing 50,000 volunteers for the Maine service. That will not be needed; so we may reduce the sum from 38 to 28 millions.

2. The Post Office, during Mr. Adams's administration, was a separate department. It collected and paid out its own money; but the law has since been altered, and an appropriation is now annually made for its support, though not one dollar of the appropriation is ever paid by the Treasury. The sum appropriated this year, for this branch of the public service, is \$5,000,000. This sum deducted from \$28,000,000, reduces the ordinary expenditures to \$23,000,000.

3. But we have another deduction to make—the sum of \$1,850,000 for the Florida war, over above the expenses of the regular army; a measure for which the administration is not responsible. This deduction reduces the ordinary expenses to \$21,150,000. But there is more yet.

4. The policy of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi was specially approved by Mr. Adams, but its execution was not attempted until after the close of his term of service. As the expense of the measure is not chargeable to the profligate or extravagance of the Administration, and is no part of the ordinary expenditure of the Government, the appropriations may with great propriety be deducted. The amount is \$1,765,000, which lessens the \$8 millions down to \$19,385,000.

5. Then comes an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for pensions, which is probably five times as much as was paid during the Administration of Mr. Adams; and as this is not for the support of the Government, and the administration is not responsible for it, it must be deducted, as matter of course, from the \$8,000,000. The amount of the expenditures for the support of the government is thus reduced to \$16,885,000.

6. Then comes three extraordinary appropriations for the protection of the northern and Western frontiers, and for a military road, incident to our present relations with the British and Indians, which reduce the \$8,000,000 down to \$16,255,000.

7. The survey of the coast, which is no part of the expense of supporting the Government, requires an appropriation of \$90,000, which deducted from the gross sum, reduces the \$8,000,000 down to \$16,165,000.

8. The public buildings make necessary the following appropriations: For the Treasury building, \$100,000; for the Post Office, \$50,000; for a jail in Washington, \$20,000; for the custom house in Boston, \$75,000. These are all proper items for deduction, and reduce the \$8,000,000 down to \$15,610,000. This sum, we doubt not, might be reduced still lower; but we are willing to please the Federal press by allowing that it takes \$15,610,000 a year to support the Government under Mr. Van Buren's administration. Now, if \$13,000,000 was nothing but an economical expenditure twelve or fourteen years ago, it is most manifest, considering the altered condition of the country, that \$15,610,000 is less, in proportion to the wants of the people, than \$13,000,000 then was; consequently, that Mr. Van Buren's administration is more economical than was that of Mr. Adams.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, a Methodist minister, has been murdered in Cass county, Georgia, by a man named Jenks, who at the time was intoxicated.