



## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof, and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

## POLITICAL.



From the Washington Republican.

## TO THE FREEMEN

OF THE

Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—By a late act of Congress, the ratio of representation among the several States has been changed, and the number of Representatives to which North Carolina was entitled, has been reduced from thirteen to nine members. Consequently the districts have been enlarged, and the counties of Carteret, Craven, Greene, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell, now compose the eighth district.

My name having been brought before you by a respectable portion of the Republican party, as a candidate to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States, it is a duty I owe, in justice both to you and myself, to state the principles which will govern me, should I have the honor of being your representative; and if any apology were necessary for publishing this circular, it would be found in the extensive circulation of reports—the inaccuracy to which all verbal statements are liable, and the extent of territory now embraced in all the congressional districts throughout the State, is so great as to place it beyond the power of any candidate to counteract the effects of error or falsehood, by any other means than those I have thought it my duty here to adopt. The object of this communication, therefore, is to give to the freemen of the Eighth Congressional District, a plain and concise statement of my views and opinions upon some measures that were acted on in the last Congress, and such as are most likely to be brought before the next; and which, in my opinion, are calculated most deeply to affect your interest. I doubt not, that attempts will be made, by designing politicians, to misrepresent and pervert my meaning; but nevertheless, I send forth this publication, relying, with an honest confidence, upon the firmness and intelligence of the people.

For the last two years I have had the honor to represent the district in which I resided, and my public acts are now before the country, free for examination; and to which I invite the fullest investigation. It affords me, however, much satisfaction to state, that so far as I have been able to learn, it has met the entire approbation of those whom I had the honor to represent. My political opinions were publicly and openly declared before my election, and in no instance have I varied from the true Republican principles by which I have always been governed. Fortunately for the country, the twenty-seventh Congress has now terminated, and the Whig party that had a President of their own choice, and controlling majorities in both branches of Congress, have no longer the control of legislation; but their acts are now spread before the country, & it only remains for you to decide whether their pledges have been fulfilled. It should be recollected that they were as liberal in promises of benefits to the people, should General Harrison be elected, as they were in charges of corruption and misrule against the late administration. Of the long list of complaints against the late administration, none were so persistently persisted in as that of extravagance in the public expenditures. And allusion has been frequently made to the thirty-seven millions of dollars appropriated in 1836, and the impression produced, that the whole of that sum had been expended, when in fact the administration left unexpended, at the close of the year 1836, of that appropriation, upwards of eight millions of dollars. The extraordinary burthens thrown upon the first two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration on account of the Florida and Creek wars, build-

ing new custom and other houses, purchase of lands from the Indians, and their removal to their new homes West of the Mississippi, constituted a heavy drain on the treasury; but it was known that these burthens were rapidly passing away, and in view of this, expenditures were brought down, in 1840, to \$22,389,356, (twenty-two millions three hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty six dollars.) Now how does that compare with the first year of the present Whig administration? The expenditures, from the 4th March, 1841, to the 4th March, 1842, were twenty-five millions eight hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, being upwards of three millions four hundred thousand dollars more the first year of this Whig administration than they were the last year of Mr. Van Buren's.

The Democratic party, just before they went out of office, made appropriations for the year 1841, which amounted to \$20,844,561; and to avoid the necessity of an extra session of Congress, gave authority to issue five millions of Treasury Notes, amounting to \$25,844,561, (twenty-five millions eight hundred and forty four thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars,) for the service of the year 1841. But the Whig party, not content with that sum, at the extra session of Congress made new and additional appropriations, amounting to upwards of five millions of dollars; thus adding to the appropriations made by the Democratic party, whom they had denounced for wasteful extravagance, thereby increasing the necessities or wants of the government, which they had been assembled to relieve. The appropriations for the first two years of the Whig administration, with an empty Treasury, exceeded the last two years of Mr. Van Buren's by upwards of three and a half millions of dollars! and this, too, after the Treasury had been relieved from nearly all the heavy expenditures growing out of the Florida war, and other causes to which I have before alluded,—for that war, under the management of Mr. Van Buren's administration was about terminating when the Whig party took possession of the Government, and to no act or deed of theirs can its termination be attributed.

Congress, at its last session, (as stated by the Clerk of the House,) appropriated twenty-nine millions four hundred thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, (\$29,044,255,) for the year 1843, and half the year 1844; and this sum has been assumed as the amount that will be expended up to the 30th June, 1844. But it must be borne in mind, that Congress will assemble again in December next, and may add to the sums already appropriated, as was done by the Whig party in 1841, when they added over five millions of dollars to the amount that had been appropriated by the Democratic party for the service of that year. The amount appropriated so far in advance, can not be regarded as the limit where expenditures will stop—if so, the expenditures of the Whig party, for the year 1841, would have stopped at \$20,844,561, (twenty millions eight hundred and forty four thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars,) the sum appropriated by the Democratic party for the service of that year, instead of running up to twenty five millions eight hundred & eighty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars as before stated.

It should be recollected that the responsibility of making appropriations rests upon Congress and not the President; for in the language of the Constitution "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The President, therefore, is not responsible for the amount appropriated, but only for its faithful application; and the responsibility rests upon the Whig majority in Congress, and from it there is no escape.

At the session before last, I voted against the "Bill making appropriations, for certain fortifications." One item of which contained a small appropriation for Fort Macon, in this State; and as my opponent (Mr. Stanly) disapproves of that vote, it is, therefore, proper that I should state the reasons that influenced me in giving it; as a separate measure I should have given my vote cheerfully for the small appropriation for Fort Macon, and would willingly have used my exertions to obtain the necessary appropriations to complete the work, but I could not vote for the appropriation for Fort Macon without voting in favor of the entire bill, which appropriated in the aggregate, two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars; and considering the embarrassed condition of the treasury, and the credit of the nation sunk so low under Whig misrule, that it was with difficulty the government could, upon any terms, obtain money to meet its engagements, I was unwilling to add to that embarrassment, by voting away two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, merely because a small portion of it was to be expended in my own State. I have often heard it urged as an objection to a candi-

date that he was too extravagant or wasteful with public money; but I believe this is the first time I have ever known one charged with being too saving, or careful with it. And yet this objection which has been raised against me for refusing to vote away, at one sweep, two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, to my astonishment, comes from a party who has hitherto boasted so much of economy!

Much has been said as to the debt incurred by Mr. Van Buren's administration, and many exaggerated statements have been put forth, and great efforts made to raise doubts in the minds of the people as to the true amount of that debt. And whilst the Whigs unite in proclaiming to the world, that it is an immense debt; yet possessing all the means of obtaining correct information as to the precise sum—with Whig secretaries—Whig committees—and a Whig Congress—it is a remarkable fact, that there is seldom to be found any two statements made by them that will agree. In order to ascertain the precise amount of the debt incurred for the support of government, during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, I invite your particular attention to an official document from the Secretary of the Treasury, (House Doc. No. 185, 3d Sess., 27th Cong.,) transmitted, since its adjournment, in answer to a call made by the House of Representatives, just at the close of the last session, in which the whole amount of the public debt on the 4th of March, 1841, the day on which Mr. Van Buren's administration terminated, is stated to have been \$8,381,555, (eight millions three hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars;) from which the following deductions ought to be made, as I will proceed to show, because they were not contracted, as will be seen from their character, for the support of government, during Mr. Van Buren's administration; but had come down as old debts from former administrations. They are as follows, viz:—

Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States—the funded debt, principal and interest—the unfunded debt—registered certificates—treasury notes issued during the late war, and Mississippi certificates, amounting to \$1,771,698, (one million seven hundred and seventy one thousand six hundred and ninety eight dollars,) which being deducted from \$8,381,555, (eight millions three hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars,) the amount of the public debt on the 4th day March, 1841, (as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the official document last referred to, and which bears date the 19th of May, 1843,) will leave \$6,609,857, (six millions six hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars,) the amount of debt contracted under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left unpaid at its close.\* And yet the outstanding balances of appropriations left unexpended at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, are charged, by the Whig party, as so much debt!

By reference to the official document last referred to, (House Doc. No. 185, 3d Sess., 27th Cong.,) it will be seen that the outstanding appropriations, on the 4th day of March, 1841, (the day on which Mr. Van Buren's administration terminated,) amounted to \$26,977,611, (twenty-six millions nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and eleven dollars;) and on the 4th of March, 1843, the outstanding appropriations amounted to \$31,589,337, (thirty-one millions five hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty seven dollars;) a larger amount left outstanding by the Whig administration, on the 4th of March last, by upwards of four and a half millions, than there was at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration; but it is not fair to charge the thirty-one millions of outstanding appropriations, as an additional debt, to that already contracted by the Whig party, because it is not yet expended; and an unexpended appropriation is not a debt. If so the Secretary of the Treasury would have so reported it.

The amount of debt which the Government owed on the 4th of March, 1841, and which had been contracted under Mr. Van Buren's administration, was \$6,609,857, (six millions six hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars;) to which add the \$1,771,698, [one million seven hundred and seventy one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars,] which come down as old debts from former administrations, and you have \$8,381,555, (eight millions three hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred & fifty-five dollars,) the whole amount of the public debt, on the 4th March, 1841, when the Whig party took possession of the Government.

\*I have, on former occasions, stated this debt to be a little upwards of five and a half millions; but the document last referred to, and which has come to hand within the last two or three days, reports the amount as here stated.

The same official document last referred to will show, that the public debt, on the 4th of March, 1843, was \$27,394,261, (twenty-seven millions three hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars!) Such are the evils arising from the legislation of the Whig party, since they came into power. After having called an extra session of Congress for the purpose of paying off the public debt and providing a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government, why, let me ask, were not those objects accomplished? How does it happen that this debt of eight millions and a quarter has, by the financial skill of the Whig party, in two short years, been run up to nearly thirty millions of dollars. Does not this fact alone clearly prove that their system is provisions, & if persisted in, will finally lead to the most disastrous consequences. Instead of affording relief to an exhausted Treasury, one of their first acts was to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, thus withdrawing from it one of its most fruitful sources of revenue, which may be fairly estimated at three millions of dollars per annum. But, say the advocates for distribution, that the withdrawal of this fund from the Treasury and distributing it among the States, will operate as a measure of relief to the people! If the withdrawal of this fund adds to the embarrassments of the government, and to that extent increases its wants, (which none can deny,) how can it, in any possible contingency, operate as a measure of relief to the people who, it is well known, after all, must, in some form or other defray the expenses of government? Or how can this government, which is dependent upon, and supported by the people themselves, and gets not a dollar in any other way than as it is drawn from their pockets, afford relief to that very same people, by first collecting money from them and then giving it to the States? The idea is preposterous, and a proper solution of this question will clearly demonstrate that this whole distribution policy is nothing but a Tariff measure in disguise. By distributing this land fund, thus withdrawing it from the treasury when it was greatly needed, they increased its wants and thereby furnished to themselves an excuse for the imposition of higher taxes. In pursuance of this system of legislation, they brought forward and passed a high Protective Tariff law—a law to provide revenue for the government, and to give protection to manufactures. And now let us see what has been its effects upon the revenue.

By reference to House Document (No. 149, 3d Sess., 27th Cong.,) it will be seen that the receipts from customs for the first three quarters of the year 1842, under the compromise, when the duties were lowest, amounted to \$14,045,052, (fourteen millions forty-five thousand and fifty two dollars,) being an average for each quarter of \$4,681,684, (four millions six hundred and eighty one thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars.) It should be recollected that the high tariff went into operation on the 30th of August 1842, so as to effect the revenue the last quarter of that year, and what were the receipts from customs during that quarter? They only amounted to \$2,579,389, (two millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars,) showing a loss to the revenue for that quarter alone, below the average receipts of the three first quarters of that year of upwards of two millions of dollars! And but for the passage of that odious measure, the receipts from customs, for the year 1842, would have amounted to nineteen or twenty millions of dollars.

The receipts from customs the present year under the high tariff, are estimated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to amount to only thirteen millions; showing a loss to the government in the revenue, in one year, (under the high tariff) of at least six millions of dollars. Clearly proving that it has had the effect greatly to reduce the revenue, by cutting off importations, for the purpose of affording protection to the manufacturers. And what is meant by protection? It is not that they may be protected in the quiet or peaceful enjoyment of their rights and privileges as freemen, but it is that they may be protected against low prices; and the manufacturers ask the government to interpose and levy a tax upon all imported goods that come in competition with those they manufacture so as to increase the cost of the imported article or to prevent its importation altogether, & thereby enable them to sell at higher prices—and that is the protection which has been asked for, and which this government, through the legislation of a Whig Congress, has extended to them.

To be convinced of the gross injustice of this law, it is only necessary to examine the rate of duty which it imposes upon such articles of prime necessity as are principally consumed by the people of the South. I have therefore selected the following because they are consumed by all classes of our citizens, and I have also set down the tax imposed on each, to wit:—

Two and a half cents a pound on brown sugar; six cents a pound on loaf sugar; eight cents per bushel of 56 pounds on salt; iron nearly 100 per cent. on the value; 3 cents a pound on nails; 4 cents a pound on chains; woolen goods, 40 per cent. on the value; on wool hats 18 cents each; axes, adzes, hatchets, plane-irons, chisels, drawing knives, &c. &c. are taxed 30 per cent. on the value. In short, every thing we of the South want, and are compelled to have, is taxed as high as it can bear, and many are taxed so high as to amount to prohibition, while articles that are imported for the use of manufactures, such as drugs and dye stuffs, are made free of duty; thus imposing burthens upon the South for the benefit and protection of Northern manufactures;—and yet my opponent (Mr. Stanly) voted for this law.

All the members from North Carolina both Whigs and Democrats, voted against it, except my opponent. If he was right, then the whole delegation from North Carolina were wrong! Under this law, I repeat, the tax on iron, salt, sugar, coarse cotton and woolen goods—articles of universal consumption with the South—has been increased, while drugs and dye-stuffs, such articles as are imported for the use of manufacturers, pay no duty at all. Why is this distinction? Why should this government permit rich capitalists who have chosen to vest a portion of their wealth in large manufacturing establishments, to import free of duty, such articles as are used by them, and then to tax, to the utmost limit, even to prohibition, such articles as would come in competition with those they manufacture. What claims have the manufacturers upon this government, that should entitle them to its exclusive legislation? It is neither right nor just, that the farmers, mechanics and labouring men, upon whom this government mainly depends for its support, should be oppressed and ground down by taxation, for the benefit of a rich aristocracy—a class of citizens who contribute but little to the support of government, upon whom but few or none of its burthens are imposed, and who exercise a greater influence over its legislation than any other. It is to that class, and not to the poor laborers employed by them, that protection has been extended. It is the duty of this government to protect alike, all its citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; but not to impose burthens or taxes upon one class of our citizens for the benefit and protection of another. For this protective policy, stripped of all disguise, is nothing more nor less than a bounty to manufacturers, who infest the halls of legislation with memorials and petitions, representing that the price of goods has greatly declined, and praying Congress to levy such a tax as will effectually guard and protect them against foreign competition; thus, in effect giving them the control of the home market, and thereby securing to them better prices; which brings us to the simple question, who is benefited by the increased price, you, who buy, or the manufacturer, who sells? If the manufacturer is thus protected, and the price of his goods enhanced, then he is not only benefited, but you are injured.

But the manufacturers argue, that the tax imposed upon imported goods will reduce the price, and thereby enable you to purchase at a lower rate; but still they contend for the imposition of high duties upon all articles that come in competition with such as they manufacture for sale, and oppose the levying of any tax upon such articles as are imported for their use, although agreeable to their own argument, they would be enabled to get them cheaper. Now is it to be believed, that the manufacturers are so blind to their interest as to insist upon high duties, if the effect would be to reduce the price of their own products. That high duties will not only increase the cost of the articles upon which they are levied, but will also reduce the revenue, is fully exemplified from the fact, that under the compromise act, when the duties had been brought down to very nearly the lowest point provided for in the act, the receipts from customs, for the first half of the year 1842, amounted to upwards of TEN MILLIONS of dollars,—while under the present high tariff, the receipts for the whole of the present year, are only estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at THIRTEEN MILLIONS! Showing a loss to the revenue of at least SIX MILLIONS of dollars in one year.

It is for you to determine which of the two systems is best, and which most likely to lead to direct taxation. That advocated & voted for by my opponent, which increases the tax upon all the common necessities of life, and at the same time reduces the revenue by cutting off importations to thirteen millions a year; or, the one for which I contend, to wit: moderate duties, such as will reduce the tax upon all the common necessities of life—encourage agriculture and commerce, and thereby bring into the Treasury twenty millions of dollars a year. The general government mainly depends upon the revenue derived