



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

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No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Tuesday	6 22	5 38	
2 Wednesday	6 21	5 39	D. H. M.
3 Thursday	6 20	5 40	Last Quarter, 3 7 50 E.
4 Friday	6 19	5 41	New Moon, 12 12 53 M.
5 Saturday	6 18	5 42	First Quarter, 19 5 13 E.
6 Sunday	6 17	5 43	Full Moon, 25 8 30 M.
7 Monday	6 16	5 44	

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Dr. Thomas Harris

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this Village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his Shop, opposite Colonel Alexander's Hotel.

All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by cash or note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections, should they have to settle with an officer. Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 49...r

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Hoppoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite May, Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time, to compare charges, and weigh his services with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be REASONABLE. Jan. 4, 1842. 43...r

DR. G. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Patents, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...r

TO THE

Fashionable Public.



THE Subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishments will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841-2;

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

A liberal discount made to cash customers. ALEXANDER BETHUNE. Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...r

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN,

In Senate, January 25, 1842.—On the Bill authorizing the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Calhoun said: There was no measure that required greater caution, or more severe scrutiny, than one to impose taxes or raise a loan, be the form what it may. I hold that Government has no right to do either, except when the public service makes it imperiously necessary, and then only to the extent that it requires. I also hold that the expenditures can only be limited by limiting the supplies. If money is granted, it is sure to be expended.— Thus thinking, it is a fundamental rule with me not to vote for a loan or tax bill till I am satisfied it is necessary for the public service, and then not if the deficiency can be avoided by lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, or the enforcement of an exact and judicious economy in the public disbursements. Entertaining these opinions, it was in vain that the chairman of the Finance Committee pointed to the estimates of the year, as a sufficient reason for the passage of this bill as amended. Estimates are too much a matter of course to satisfy me in a case like this. I have some practical knowledge of the subject, and know too well how readily old items are put down, from year to year, without much inquiry, whether they can be dispensed with or reduced, and new ones inserted, without much more reflection, to put much reliance on them. To satisfy me, the chairman must do what he has not even attempted; he must state satisfactorily the reasons for every new item, and the increase of every old one, and show that the deficiency to meet the revenue, cannot be avoided by retrenchment and economy. Until he does that, he has no right to call on us to vote this heavy additional charge of five millions of dollars on the people, especially in a period of such unexampled pecuniary embarrassment. Having omitted to perform this duty, I am constrained to examine for myself the estimates in a very hasty manner, with imperfect documents, and no opportunity of deriving information from the respective Departments. But, with all these disadvantages, I have satisfied myself that this loan is unnecessary—that its place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by retrenchment and economy, and the command of resources in the power of the Government, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public service, my reasons for which I shall now proceed to state.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenditures of the year, is \$32,997,258, or, in round numbers, thirty-three millions, embraced under the following heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, amounting to \$4,000,987 37; military, in all its branches, \$11,717,791 83; navy, \$8,705,579 83; permanent appropriations, applicable to the service of the year \$1,572,906, and Treasury Notes to be redeemed, \$7,000,000.

Among the objects of retrenchment, I place at the head the great increase that is proposed to be made to the expenditures of the navy, compared with that of last year. It is no less than \$2,508,032 13, taking the expenditures of last year from the annual report of the Secretary. I see no sufficient reason, at this time, and in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury, for this great increase. I have looked over the report of the Secretary hastily, and find none assigned, except general reasons, for an increased navy, in which I am not disposed to controvert. But I am decidedly of the opinion, that the commencement ought to be postponed till some systematic plan is matured, both as to the ratio of increase and the description of force of which the addition should consist, and till the Department is properly organized, and in a condition to enforce exact responsibility and economy in its disbursements. That the Department is not now properly organized, and in that condition, we have the authority of the Secretary himself, in which I concur. I am satisfied that its administration cannot be made effective under the present organization, particularly as it regards its expenditures. I have very great respect for the head of the Department, and confidence in his ability and integrity.— If he would hear the voice of one who wishes him well, and who takes the deepest interest in the branch of service of which he is the chief, my advice would be, to take time; to look about; to reorganize the Department in the most efficient manner, on the staff principle, and to establish the most rigid accountability and economy in the disbursements, before the great work of a systematic increase is commenced. Till that is done, add no dollar to the expenditures. Make sure of the foundation before you begin to rear the superstructure. I am aware that there will be a considerable increase this year in the navy, compared to the expenditure of last year, in consequence of the acts of the extraordinary session. This may deduct several hundred thousand dollars from the amount I propose to retrench, but I cannot doubt that an improved administration of the moneyed affairs of the Department, with the very great reduction in prices and wages, a saving may be made more than sufficient to make up for that deduction. In speaking of improved administration, I comprehend the marine corps. And here I deem it my duty to remark, that the estimates for that branch of the service appear to me to be very large. The corps is estimated at one thousand private, and its aggregate expense at \$502,292. This strikes me to be far too large for so small a corps, of long standing, stationed at convenient and cheap points, and at a period when the price of provisions, clothing and all other articles of supply is low. A large portion, I observe, is for barracks, which, if proper at all, surely may be postponed till the finances are placed in better condition.

I shall now pass from the naval to the military department; and here I find an estimate of \$1,508,032 13, for harbors, creeks, and the like. I must say that I am surprised at this estimate. All who have been members of the Senate for the last eight or ten years, must be familiar with the history of this item of expenditure. It is one of the branches of the old, exploded American system, and almost the only one which remains. It has never been acquired in, and was scarcely tolerated when the Treasury was full to overflowing with the surplus revenue. Of all the extravagant and lawless appro-

riations of the worst of time, I have ever regarded it as the most objectionable—unconstitutional, local in its character, and unequal and unjust in its operation. Little did I anticipate that such an item, and of so large an amount, would at this time be found in the estimates, when the Treasury is deeply embarrassed, the credit of the Government impaired, and the revenue from the lands surrendered to the States and Territories. Such an item, at such a period, looks like infatuation; and I hope the Committee on Finance, when it comes to take up the estimates, will strike it out. It certainly ought to be expunged; and I shall accordingly place it among the items that ought to be retrenched.

Passing to the Treasury Department, I observe an estimate of \$43,932, for surveys of public lands; and under the head of "balances of appropriations on the 31st December, 1841, required to be expended in 1842," \$200,000 for the same object, making, together, \$243,932, which ought either not to be in the estimates, or, if put there, ought to be credited in the receipts of the year. The reason will be apparent, when it is stated that the Distribution act deducts the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, and, among others, that for surveying, and, of course, it must be deducted from the revenue from the lands, before it is distributed among the States, and brought to the credit of the Treasury. It is, in fact, but an advance out of the land fund, to be deducted from it before it is distributed. There are several other items in the estimates connected with the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, to which the same remarks are applicable, and which would make an additional deduction of many thousand dollars, but the exact amount of which I have not had time to ascertain. These several items, taken together, make the sum of \$4,317,322 25, that may fairly be struck from the estimates. To these there are doubtless many others of considerable amount that might be added, had I the time and means for full investigation. Among them, I would call the attention of the chairman to an item of \$158,627 17, under the name of "patent fund," and comprised among the balances of appropriations on the 31st of December last, and which will be required for this year. I have not had time to investigate it, and am unqualified to state its nature. I must ask the chairman to explain. Does it mean receipts of money derived from payments for patents? If so, it ought to be passed to the Treasury, and classed under the receipts of the year, and not the appropriations, unless, indeed, there be some act of Congress which has ordered otherwise. If it be an appropriation, I would ask to what it is appropriated, and to what particular objects it is to be applied this year? The chairman will find it in page 40, of the document containing the estimates.

I would ask the chairman, also, whether the interest on the trust funds, including both the Smithsonian and Indian, which may not be applied to the object of the trusts during the year, have been comprehended in the receipts of the year? We pay interest on them, and have the right of course to their use, till required to be paid over. The interest must be considerable. That of the former, alone, is about \$30,000 annually.

I would, also, call his attention to the pension list. I observe the diminution of the number of pensioners for the last year is very considerable, and from the extreme age of the revolutionary portion, there must be a rapid diminution till the list is finally closed. I have not had time to investigate the subject sufficiently to say to what amount the Treasury may be relieved from that source; but I am informed by a friend who is familiar with the subject, that a very great reduction of expenditure, say \$300,000 annually, for some years, may be expected under that head. Under these various heads, and others, which a careful examination might designate, I feel confident that a reduction might be made by retrenchment in the estimates to the amount of the sum proposed to be borrowed by this bill, as amended, without materially impairing the efficiency of the Government.

I shall next proceed to examine what reduction may be made by strict economy in the public disbursements; by which I mean, not parsimony, but that careful and efficient administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government, which guards against all abuse and waste, and applies every dollar to the object of appropriations, and that in the manner best calculated to produce the greatest result. This high duty properly appertains to the functions of the Executive, and Congress can do but little more than to urge on and sustain that Department of the Government in discharging it, to which it belongs, and which must take the lead in the work of economy and reform. My object is to show, that there is ample room for the work, and that great reduction may be made in the expenditures by such an administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government as I have described. But how is this to be made apparent? Can it be done by minute examination of the various items of the estimates and expenditures? Can a general state of looseness of abuses, or extravagance in the disbursements be detected and exposed by such examination? All attempts of the kind have failed, and must continue to do so. It would be impracticable to extend such an inquiry through the various heads of expenditures. A single account might be selected, that would occupy a committee a large portion of a session; and after all their labor, it would be more than an even chance that they would fail to detect abuses and mismanagement, if they abounded ever so much. They lie beyond the accounts; and can only be reached by the searching and scrutinizing eyes of faithful and vigilant officers charged with the administrative supervision.

There is but one way in which Congress can act with effect in testing whether the public funds have been judiciously and economically applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and if not, of holding those charged with their administration responsible, and that is, by comparing the present expenditures with those of past periods of acknowledged economy, or foreign contemporaneous service of like kind. If, on such comparison, the difference should be much greater than they should be, after making due allowance, those who have the control should be held responsible to reduce them to a proper level, or to give satisfactory reasons for not doing it; and that is the course which I intend

to pursue. They who now have the control, both of Congress and the Executive Department, came into power on a solemn pledge of reform; and it is but fair that they should be held responsible for the reformation of the abuses and mismanagement which they declared to exist, and the great reduction of expenses which they pledged themselves to make, if the people should raise them to power.

But I am not so unreasonable as to expect that reform can be the work of a day. I know too well the labor and the time it requires to entertain any such opinion. All I ask is, that the work shall be early, seriously, and systematically commenced. It is to be regretted that it has not already commenced, and that there is so little apparent inclination to begin. We had a right to expect that the chairman of the Committee on Finance in bringing forward a new loan of \$5,000,000, would have at least undertaken to inform us, after a full survey of the estimates and expenditures, whether any reduction could be made, and, if any, to what amount, before he asked for a vote, adding so great an addition to the public debt. I cannot but regard the omission as a bad omen. It looks like repudiation of solemn pledges. But what he has failed to do I shall attempt, but in a much less full and satisfactory manner than he might have done, with all his advantages as the head of the committee. For the purpose of comparing, I shall select the years 1823 and 1840. I selected the former, because it is one of the years of the second term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and which it is admitted now, administered the moneyed affairs of the Government with a reasonable regard to economy; but at that time it was thought by all to be liberal in its expenditures, and by some even profuse, as several Senators who I now see, and who were then members of Congress, will bear witness. But I select it for a still stronger reason. It is the year which immediately preceded the first act, professedly passed on the principles of the protective policy. The intervening time between the two periods comprehends the two acts of 1824 and 1828, by which that policy was carried to such great extremes.

To those acts, connected with the banking system, and the connection of the banks with the Government, is to be attributed that train of events which has involved the country and the Government in so many difficulties; and, among others, that vast increase of expenditures which has taken place since 1823, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

The disbursements of the Government are comprised under three great heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous; the military, and the navy. I propose to begin with the first, and take them in the order in which they stand.

The expenditures under the first head have increased since 1823, when they were \$2,022,093, to \$5,492,030 98, the amount in 1840; showing an increase, in seventeen years, of 2 7-10 to 1, while the population has increased only about 1/2 to 1, that is, about 74 per cent.—making the increase of expenditures, compared to the increase of population, about 3 6-10 to 1. This enormous increase has taken place although a large portion of the expenditures under this head, consisting of salaries to officers and the pay of members of Congress, have remained unchanged. The next year, in 1841, the expenditure rose to \$6,196,560. I am, however, happy to perceive a considerable reduction in the estimates for this year, compared with the last and several preceding years; but still leaving room for great additional reduction to bring the increase of expenditures to the same ratio with the increase of population, as liberal as that standard of increase would be.

That the Senate may form some conception, in detail, of this enormous increase, I propose to go more into particulars in reference to two items: the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and that of collecting the duties on imports. The latter, though of a character belonging to the civil list, is not included in it, or either of the other heads; as the expenses incident to collecting the customs, are deducted from the receipts, before the money is paid into the Treasury.

The contingent expenses (they exclude the pay and mileage of members) of the Senate in 1823 was \$12,841 07, of which the printing cost \$6,349 56, and the stationery \$1,631 51; and that of the House, \$37,848 95, of which the printing cost \$22,314 41, and the stationery \$3,877 71. In 1840, the contingent expenses of the Senate was \$77,447 22, of which the printing cost \$31,255 32, and the stationery \$7,061 77; and that of the House \$199,219 57, of which the printing cost \$65,086 46, and the stationery \$36,352 92. The aggregate expenses of the two Houses together rose from \$50,690 02 to \$276,666; being an actual increase of 5 4-10 to 1, and an increase, in proportion to population, of about 7 2-10 to one. But as enormous as this increase is, the fact that the number of members had increased not more than about ten per cent. from 1823 to 1840, is calculated to make it still more strikingly so. Had the increase kept pace with the increase of members, (and there is no good reason why it should greatly exceed it,) the expenditures would have risen from \$50,690 to \$55,759, only making an increase of but \$5,069; but, instead of that, it rose to \$276,666, making an increase of \$225,970. To place the subject in a still more striking view, the contingent expenses in 1823 were at the rate of \$144 per member, which one would suppose was ample, and in 1840, \$942. This vast increase took place under the immediate eyes of Congress; and yet we were told at the extra session, by the present chairman of the Finance Committee, that there was no room for economy, and that no reduction could be made; and even in this discussion he has intimated that little can be done. As enormous as are the contingent expenses of the two Houses, I infer from the very great increase of expenditures under the head of civil list generally, which so large a portion is for fixed salaries, which have not been materially increased for the last seventeen years, that they are not much less so throughout the whole range of this branch of the public service.

I shall now proceed to the other item, which I have selected for more particular examination, the increased expenses of collecting the duties on imports. In 1823 it was \$766,699, equal to 3 86-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and 98-100 on the

aggregate amount of imports; and in 1840 it had increased to \$1,542,319 24, equal to 14 13-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and to 1 58-100 on the aggregate amount of the imports, being an actual increase of nearly a million, and considerably more than double the amount of 1823. In 1839 it rose to \$1,714,515.

From these facts, there can be little doubt that more than a million annually may be saved under the two items of contingent expenses of Congress, and the collection of the customs, without touching the other great items comprised under the civil list, the executive and judicial departments, the foreign intercourse, light-houses, and miscellaneous. It would be safe to put down a saving of at least a half million for them.

I shall now pass to the military, with which I am more familiar. I propose to confine my remarks almost entirely to the army proper, including the Military Academy, in reference to which the information is more full and minute. I exclude the expenses incident to the Florida war, and the expenditures for the Ordnance, the Engineer, the Topographical, the Indian, and the Pension Bureaus. Instead of 1823, for which there is no official and exact statement of the expenses of the army, I shall take 1821, for which there is one made by myself, as Secretary of War, and for the minute correctness of which, I can vouch. It is contained in a report made under a call of the House of Representatives, and comprises a comparative statement of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1818, '19, '20, and '21, respectively, and an estimate of the expense of 1822. It may be proper to add, which I can with confidence, that the comparative expense of 1823, if it could be ascertained, would be found to be not less favorable than 1821. It would probably be something more so.

With these remarks I shall begin with a comparison, in the first place, between 1821 and the estimate for the army proper for this year. The average aggregate strength of the army in the year 1821, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,109, and the proportion of officers, including cadets, was 1 to 12 18-100, and the expenditure \$2,180,093 53,* equal to \$268 91 for each individual. The estimate for the army proper for 1842, including the Military Academy, is \$4,453, 370 16. The actual strength of the army, according to the return accompanying the message at the opening of the session, was 11,159. Assuming this to be the average strength for this year, and adding for the average number of the Academy, professors and cadets, 300, it will give, within a very small fraction, \$390 for each individual, making a difference of \$136 in favor of 1821. How far the increase of pay, and the additional expense of two regiments of dragoons, compared to other descriptions of troops, would justify this increase, I am not prepared to say. In other respects, I should suppose, there ought to be a decrease rather than an increase, as the price of clothing, provisions, forage, and other articles of supply, as well as transportation, are, I presume, cheaper than in 1821. The proportion of officers to soldiers I would suppose to be less in 1842 than 1821, and, of course, as far as that has influence, the expense of the former ought to be less per man than the latter. With this brief and imperfect comparison between the expense of 1821 and the estimates for this year, I shall proceed to a more minute and full comparison between the former and the year 1837. I select that year, because the strength of the army, and the proportion of officers to men (a very material point as it relates to the expenditure) is almost exactly the same.

On turning to document 165 (H. R. 2d sess. 25th Cong.) a letter will be found from the then Secretary of War, (Mr. Poinsett) giving a comparative statement, in detail, of the expense of the army proper including the Military Academy for the years 1837, '38, '39 and '40. The strength of the army for the first of these years, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,107, being two less than in 1821. The proportion of officers and professors, to the cadets and soldiers, 11 46-100, being 72 100 more than 1821. The expenditure for 1837, \$3,308,011, being \$1,127,918 more than 1821. The cost per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was in 1837 \$408 03, exceeding that of 1821 \$144 12 per man. It appears by the letter of the Secretary, that the expense per man rose in 1838 to \$461 35; but it is due to the head of the Department, at the time, to say, that it declined under his administration, the next year, to \$381 65, and in the subsequent, to \$380 63. There is no statement for the year 1841; but as there has been a falling off in prices, there ought to be a proportionate reduction in the cost, especially during the present year, when there is a prospect of so great a decline in almost every article which enters into the consumption of the army. Assuming that the average strength of the army will be kept equal to the return accompanying the President's Message, and that the expenditure of the year should be reduced to the standard of 1821, the expense of the army would not exceed \$2,895,686, making a difference, compared with the estimates, of \$1,557,684; but that from the increase of pay, and the greater expense of the dragoons, cannot be expected. Having no certain information how much the expenses are necessarily increased from those causes, I am not prepared to say what ought to be the actual reductions, but, unless the increase of pay, and the increased cost because of the dragoons are very great, it ought to be very considerable.

I found the expense of the army in 1818, including the Military Academy, to be \$3,702,495, at a cost of \$451 57 per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, and reduced it in 1821 to \$2,180,098, at a cost of \$263 91, and making a difference between the two years, in the aggregate expenses of the army of \$1,522,397, and \$185 66 per man. There was, it is true, a great fall in prices in the interval; but allowing for that, by adding to the price of every article entering into the supplies of the army a sum sufficient to raise it to the price of 1818, there was still a difference in the cost per man of \$163 95. This great reduction was effected without stinting the service or diminishing the supplies, either in quantity or quality.— They were, on the contrary, increased in both, especially the latter. It was effected through an ef-

*See Document 38, (H. R.) 1st session, 17th Congress.