

ought to be added to the money above stated—  
The whole amount to be provided for the services of the present fiscal year, beyond the means now existing or estimated, would therefore be about \$4,000,000.

Estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1844, and terminating June 30, 1845.

REVENUE.	
From customs	\$20,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	50,000 00
	22,300,000 00
EXPENDITURES.	
According to the data furnished by the different departments, there will be required the balance of former appropriations	\$2,605,025 06
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	2,318,189 02
Specific appropriations for the service of the year	21,950,844 11
	26,877,059 19

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects	\$1,650,904 98
Army proper	3,926,096 07
Fortifications, ordnance, armaments, &c.	4,478,112 19
Indian department	2,330,353 14
Pensions	1,555,844 56
Naval establishments	8,894,007 22
Interest, &c., on public debt	1,032,739 02
	26,877,059 19

Probable deficiency, independent of other specific appropriations that may be made by Congress \$4,777,059 19

The preceding estimates are made on the assumption of the continuance of the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for the sale of the public lands, and of course will be affected by any changes in those laws. The fluctuations of commerce forbid an implicit reliance upon any prospective calculations for a long term. Those now presented have been made from the best information that could be obtained, and from a comparison with the receipts of previous years. The large amount of \$1,000,000, received in 1842 from customs, is not to be wholly credited to the business of that year. It includes \$4,808,696 11, the amount of duties which had accrued in 1841, and was secured by bonds that were paid in 1842, and also \$567,000 of Treasury notes redeemed by the collectors in the former year, but which were credited in 1842, thus leaving the actual receipts from the duties on imports during the year 1843; for during the first three quarters of that year the receipts exceeded thirteen millions, and from returns already received it is quite certain those of the fourth quarter will amount to more than three millions, making a total of more than sixteen millions for the calendar year.

Various general considerations, and particularly that the stocks of imported goods were during the last two years nearly exhausted, induce the belief that the revenue from this source will continue to augment under the present laws for the next two years, but it is doubted whether this increase will exceed three or four millions.

### UNION—OUR CHOICE, THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—UNION IS OUR FLAG WILL CONQUER IN 1844.

Such is the motto which is emblazoned on the beautiful badge of the Democratic Association of Carroll, in Louisiana, printed on white satin—Such is the motto which we adopt, and which every Republican must support. It is idle to talk of any other course. Union upon the nominee of the Democratic convention is the only secret of our strength and of our success. He who is not for us, in that respect, is against us. Far better would it be for a man who would cooperate in the support of the nomination of a man of his party at once, than profess to be of it. He will do us more injury, by professing to cooperate with us now, and abandoning us when the battle comes on, than by leaving us at once. What is the use of a soldier going with us on parade and not standing by us in the moment of action? By declaring now that he will not ultimately cooperate with us, unless certain pecuniary and impracticable concessions are made to him, he will be known for what he is; and he is shown of the power to defeat the success of the Republican party. We say, therefore, that the motto of the Association of Carroll must become the watchword of the whole party. The Republicans of the county of Nash, in North Carolina, at their late meeting, adopted, in the same sentiment the following resolution:

Resolved, That, with regard to the subject of the next Presidency, although we have a decided preference, yet, which ever one of the distinguished individuals whose names have been placed before the Democratic party shall receive the nomination of the convention, shall also receive from us a cheerful, hearty, and enthusiastic support; that either of them, in our opinion, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office; that, when the nomination shall be made, we earnestly entreat our Democratic brethren throughout the Union, as they value the preservation of the liberties of our common country, as they value those dear-bought privileges secured to us at the expense of so much blood and treasure, to unite at once, with the spirit of men deeply sensible of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the fearful amount of responsibility resting upon them.

Richmond Enquirer.

### STOP THE SWINDLER.

A man calling himself *Candler Brown*, from Lauderdale Co., Miss., about 35 or 40 years of age, of extremely dark complexion, and about 6 feet in height, purporting to be a negro buyer—passed off in this city, on Wednesday morning last, a large amount of counterfeit \$100 notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, dated Lexington, Nov. 10th, 1842, payable at Paris—No. 215—Lester D. signed M. T. Scott, Cashier, and J. W. White, President. He left here the same day on horse back, with saddle-bags, dressed in a long drab colour overcoat, and has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia, and has probably given an advertisement in this day's paper, that a reward of \$300 is offered for such information as will lead to his apprehension. The money was paid him in exchange for the said notes, were payable of the South Western Rail Road Bank, payable in Charleston. His general appearance is such as would strike the notice of any person, being of a remarkably dark complexion with black hair.

Charleston Patriot.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, today, Mr. Atchison of Missouri, the successor of Dr. Linn, introduced the bill for the settlement of Oregon. This early movement will enable the friends of the measure to bring it to an issue at the present session—we trust a successful one.

In the House, after the reports and petitions were disposed of, the resolution introduced by Mr. Hale of New-Hampshire with a view to curtail the excessive expenditures in the navy, was debated. Since Mr. Van Buren's time, the appropriations demanded for the naval service have nearly doubled the estimates made for that service at the close of his administration. Great reductions had been made, and were going on, in this branch of expenditure. But no sooner was whigery installed than it rose again, and has now reached the enormous sum of nine millions!! This amount, as was stated on the floor yesterday, swallows up at once half the revenues of the country. Mr. Hale's resolution (meant to bring this matter under some scrutiny) is one that will, in all likelihood, meet the favor not only of Congress, but the country.

Globe, of Dec. 28.

### MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Enquirer has this notice of a speech of a distinguished friend of Mr. Calhoun in North Carolina. Taken in connexion with the unanimous vote of the recent state Convention, in which the friends of the several democratic candidates for the Presidency were fully represented, it argues that there will be perfect harmony in the action of the party in North Carolina. Our private letters confirm the expectation.

As Mr. Toole of North Carolina said the other day to the citizens of Beaufort, (and he too, with all his respect for Mr. Van Buren prefers Mr. Calhoun,) he considered Mr. Clay a consummate, a most dangerous and monstrous demagogue. Against a party thus strong in pecuniary resources, united under a candidate thus bold, eloquent and unscrupulous, with all the unpartisan interests of the land banded in his support, it was manifest that it was necessary for the Republican party to act with the greatest caution, firmness and vigor. We must not hang back from the battle—we must dispute every inch of ground—our forces must be disciplined—our ranks exhorted—our spirits roused—above all, we must be united. Here breathes the true spirit of a Republican, and of a wise friend of Mr. Calhoun.

### FACTORY GIRLS.

The Baltimore American (a thorough-paced Clay and factory paper) has this thing at the Democracy, for having marked the fact, that while profits were raised by the tariff for capitalists, wages were diminished for the operatives:

The Wages of Factory Girls.—The Cincinnati Atlas, speaking of a factory in that city for the manufacture of cotton bagging, in which 55 girls and 45 men are employed, says:

"A little girl at this establishment quits work on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, having woven thirty cuts—equal to 153 yards—from Monday morning, for which she was paid twenty cents per cut—being six dollars for less than as many days employment.

"Poor Girl! How the Laces, who are opposed to American manufactures, must pity her! Only six dollars a week for the labor of a little girl in a city where superfine flour is 1 1/2 cents a pound, and chickens 8 cents a pair!"

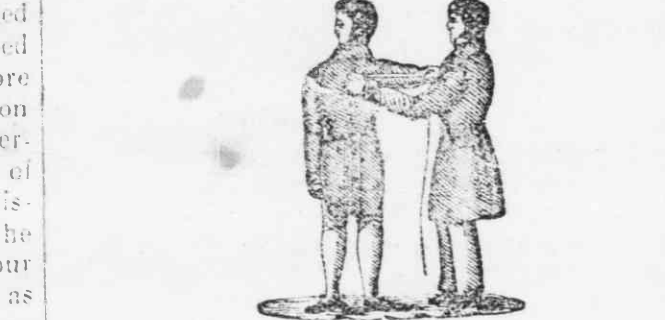
The statement here made is not at all in conflict with the notorious fact that wages have been diminished in the Massachusetts factories since the increase of the profits of the manufacturers there. The factory girls have turned out repeatedly, since the passage of the late increased tariff, because the managers have reduced their wages.

But what does the state of fact presented in the Cincinnati paper, and vaunted by the Baltimore American system paper, make in favor of the cause thus advocated? Little girls, it seems, obtain at the rate of \$24 a month for their work in the factories there, while the farmer can only get one cent and a half per pound for flour! Does not this prove that farming labor is ill paid, while factory labor is too well paid? If factory girls can make \$24 a month, while farming hands (able-bodied men) can get only \$5 or \$8 a month for work, does it not show that monopoly is producing great inequality even among the laborers of the country? If then, the factory girls gather such enormous gains from the protective policy, what must be the profits of their masters?

**Thomas Trotter**  
WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of  
**Watches and Jewelry,**  
and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.  
Charlotte, July 8, 1843.

### NEW FASHIONS

For the Fall and Winter of 1843-4.



**ALEXANDER BETHUNE**, would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his  
**Fall and Winter Fashions.**  
He is now enabled to give his whole attention to his shop, and those who may wish to patronize him will find that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to please.  
[Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1843.]

### The Tonsorial Art.

"**BONAPARTE, the Barber,**" respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.  
November 13, 1843.

**Strayed**  
OR STOLEN, from near Monroe, Union County, N. C., on the 10th inst., a large Sorrel HORSE, eight years old, next spring, paces and trots finely, no brand; one eye weak; with saddle and bridle on when missing. Any information directed to the subscriber at Oakville, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.  
**JAMES HOUSTON.**  
Dec. 1843.



## JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,  
SATURDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1844.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**  
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
**Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.**

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the simple folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETIREMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and it is principles he faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

### 1844.

Well, the year 1843 is numbered with the things that were—it is buried in the past and with it its cares, its perplexities, and its joys! We hope our friends have enjoyed the festivities of the Christmas and the New-Years season, and that all, profiting by the past, may, with a light heart and buoyant spirits, have entered upon the year of the New Year intent only upon doing good to themselves and their fellow-men. We freely forgive all who may have "sinned against our peace and dignity" the past year, and are willing to "rub out and begin again"—"at peace with the world" and in a good humor with everybody. "Co ye all, and do likewise."

The Post-Office called Hopewell, in this County, which was come time since discontinued, has been re-established at the house of *Marshal R. McCay*, and Mr. M. appointed Postmaster.

### NATIONAL FINANCES.

In our paper to-day, will be found the most interesting portion of the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the present session of Congress, showing the financial condition of the Government. We are indebted to Senator Haywood for this important document and would have been glad did our space permit us to give it entire.

### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

An agent is now in Charlotte, soliciting subscriptions to this valuable and interesting work. The object of the work is, to give exact likenesses of the most eminent American statesmen, heroes, divines, &c., with a biography of each. The engravings are finely executed by the best American artists, and the whole work is highly creditable to the publisher and deserving of public patronage.

### PRESIDENTIAL.

The Hon. **JAMES BUCHANAN**, has written an address to the democracy of Pennsylvania, positively declining to suffer his name used in the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

The recent Democratic State Convention of Alabama, nominated **VAN BUREN** for President, and **Wm. R. KING**, of that State, for Vice President of the United States. They also appointed nine Van Buren Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and an Electoral Ticket for the State. The Convention was thinly attended.

A recent State Convention of the democracy of Arkansas, named **VAN BUREN** as their first, and **CALHOUN** as their second choice for President, and **JAMES K. POLK**, of Tenn., for Vice President.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention, nominated **JAMES K. POLK** for Vice President, and expressed no preference for the Presidency, but declared they would support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

### EXAMPLES TO BE OBSERVED.

We did not last week allude to the political complexion of the Standing Committees in the two Houses of Congress, as we then gave a list of all the members, so distinguishing in their politics as to enable our readers to observe for themselves. But we cannot forego what we deem our duty, to ask the particular attention of our readers to the illiberal, partisan character given to all the Committees in the Senate—appointed by Mr. MANGUM, of this State. Every business Committee in the Senate is headed by a federal chairman, and made up of three federal to one democratic Senator. The important Committee on Foreign Relations is composed of four federal Senators to one democratic; and the Committee on Finance, into whose hands goes the subject of revising the present odious Tariff law, has three federal to two democratic Senators, and but one of those a Southern anti-tariff man! Who could have expected this of Mr. Mangum, once a strenuous nullifier, professing to be ready to shed his last drop of blood in defence of the constitutional rights of the South, in opposition to the Tariff of 1828? We regard him as sold to the northern Tariff federalists, and utterly unworthy the seat he occupies, or of the confidence of his constituents, whom he seems willing to rob and plunder, to gratify his northern masters.

And now turn and view the Committees of the House, appointed by Mr. JONES, the democratic speaker. Nearly one-third of them are headed by whig chairmen, and several of them are composed of a majority of whig members. This is giving both parties a fair showing in the Committees, and is an evidence that the democracy, unlike the federalists, do not desire to stifle investigation, and force by party drill partisan legislation. Which is most trustworthy?

### COL. HOKE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Below will be found the letter of the Committee appointed by the recent Democratic State Convention to inform Col. Hoke of his nomination for Governor, and that gentleman's reply, accepting the nomination. Our candidate is now in the field:—He is worthy of our cause and worthy to be Governor of our good old Commonwealth; and we therefore call upon every republican to go to work, resolved that we can and will elect him.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1843.  
Dear Sir:—The undersigned have been directed by the Democratic Convention, which assembled in this City on the 14th inst., to announce to you your nomination, by the body, unanimously, as the Democratic candidate for the Office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the approaching gubernatorial election, and to solicit your acceptance of the same.

They have been further instructed by the Convention, to request that you will endeavor to meet your fellow-citizens in the several Counties in this State, and address them on the various topics of interests that may agitate the public mind during the ensuing campaign.

The undersigned take great pleasure in communicating the unanimous action of the Convention in the particulars above referred to; and beg leave to express the hope, that the solicitations of the Democratic party, as declared through the Convention, may meet with a favorable response.

With sentiments of regard and esteem, we remain, Respectfully, yours, &c.

**BARZILLA GRAVES,**  
**JOHN WEBSTER,**  
**W. W. AVERY.**

Lincolnton, N. C.,  
Dec. 20th, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of the 14th, as a candidate for the Office of Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Although I would prefer that some individual better calculated than myself to do justice to the principles of the Democratic party, had been selected, I accept the nomination, and will bring what ability I possess to an earnest support of our cause, trusting confidently that I shall be aided by the united efforts of the party.

With the request that in the ensuing campaign I should address the people of the State upon such subjects as may then interest them, I will endeavor to comply.

For the polite manner in which you have communicated the distinction conferred on me by the Convention, accept for yourselves my thanks.

With sentiments of respect, I remain,  
Yours, &c.  
M. HOKE.

To B. GRAVES, Jno. WEBSTER, and W. W. AVERY, Esquires.

### ABOLITION IN CONGRESS.

It is time the southern people were arming themselves against the rapid progress of the Abolitionists. We are no alarmist, but we tell the southern people that the proceedings of Congress at this session show that the mad spirit of fanaticism has made alarming progress there since the last Congress.

In another article we mentioned the petition presented by old Mr. Adams, praying an amendment of the constitution so as to abolish the slave representation in the House of Representatives. This move was denounced by most of the southern members as tantamount to a proposition to dissolve the Union, and was so treated in debate. The reception of the petition was opposed, and also its reference to a Select Committee, as moved by Mr. Adams, on the ground, that slave representation was one of the compromises of the Constitution without which that sacred charter of our liberties could never have been formed. But old Adams triumphed over the South this time—his petition was received and referred as he desired. Messrs CLINGMAN and BARRINGER, of this State, both voted against laying Adams' proposition on the table—thereby sustaining him in his wicked attacks on the Constitution and the rights of their constituents! Mark that, people of the first and second Districts.

From our acquaintance with a large number of the gentlemen who composed the recent Democratic State Convention, we were satisfied that it was a very able and effective deliberative assembly. But, if we had not possessed this previous conviction, the fluttering and abuse the proceedings of this Convention has created among the federal editors at Raleigh, would be conclusive. They complain that their immaculate party was "abused" by the speakers in the democratic convention, while in the federal convention the week before, "not a word was said that could hurt any one's feelings!" What a vastly genteel set of fellows these federalists of North Carolina are becoming all at once! They never abuse the democrats, or say anything to hurt an opponent's feelings—oh, no! Well, we are glad to hear that the manners of the federalists in this State are improving; for, in 1840, and at various times before and since, we have heard their leaders deliver harangues composed of nothing scarcely but abuse of, and insult to, their political opponents. But if the federalists in their State Convention were more decent than usual, we guess they had at least two potent reasons for this amendment in their manners—first, that their nominee, Mr. Graham, was too much of a gentleman to carry out a contest thus commenced, and therefore might decline in disgust their nomination;—and, secondly, from the popular demonstration in favor of Col. Hoke, they expected him to be our candidate, and they were aware that the usual vulgar missiles used by their orators would fall harmless at his feet—that his talents and spotless private character, would turn them with a terrible retribution on the heads of their authors.

But the Editor of the Signal explains how these immaculate federalists were abused. Hear him:

The Federal papers in this State have taken up the complaints of the Register about the Democratic Convention, and affect to be in great pain, because, as they "understand," their party was "abused" by the gentlemen who made speeches in that body. Furthermore, to set forth the contrast between the behaviour of the two Conventions, and to entitle themselves to as large a share of public sympathy as possible, for their wounded sensibilities, they accompany this complaint with the declaration that, "in the Whig Convention, not one word fell

from the Convention or from the gentlemen who spoke, in the slightest degree derogatory to the character of their opponents; and they 'regret' are not angered"—are sorry, &c. &c.

"If by the term 'abuse,' the impression is intended to be conveyed that the censure cast upon the course of the Federal party was unwarranted and without foundation, we beg leave to give the charge a respectful but positive contradiction. But if it meant that their course of conduct for the last two years was freely unadvised upon, and that, in misdeeds, their treachery, their foul practices, and unholy aims, were exposed and condemned, then we admit they were abused, and maintain that they deserved it. Does the Federal party expect to go through this canvass without being held to account for their errors and crimes in the year 1840, and for the ruinous and wretched legislation which marked their brief ascendancy? Do they, now on the eve of another contest, in which they declare their intention to throw even the exciting scenes of their former struggles 'into the back ground,' expect the Democratic party to enter into an agreement with them for mutually forgetting and forgiving former offences, and saying nothing about the past? We cannot agree. Such a treaty would be altogether one-sided in its benefits; and the apparent desire for it by the Federal party, is far from exhibiting any proof of magnanimity. They now abuse the Democratic party! How kind! generous! forbearing! They may prefer just what complaints it charges they list—and God knows they are not vices in this branch of political fiction—we stand ready to meet them before a fair minded and discriminating people. We ask no favors—we desire none, and expect none. Our past course is open to scrutiny—let it be scrutinized. Our principles and our practices are known: let them be attacked, and we are at all times ready for the defence. But while we challenge rigid examination, we shall ourselves extend no forbearance. It would be injustice to the cause we espouse, and to the people, who have been once deceived by these infamous, amiable 'posers of violence and abuse.' The numeraries, e. g. the 'MUMMERIES' [if they like the term] of \$40, must and shall be held up to an enlightened public censure, and their authors and movers to a rightful accountability. We desire to know, with what sort of party we are dealing—what weapons they use, and to what habits they are addicted—their past history can alone furnish instruction. We heed not their complaints, then, and shall treat them as we hope the entire Democratic party will treat them, as pitiful petitions for a sympathy which they do not deserve."

Appointments—In addition to the "Romans from Washington" mentioned in the following from the Raleigh Signal, it is announced, that *Matthew St. Clair Clark*, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been appointed 6th Auditor, and *A. G. Penn*, Postmaster at New Orleans, both of which have been confirmed by the Senate. A respectable letter writer at Washington says—"Other confirmations may be looked for soon—the appointment of the Senate being to reject none without specific cause."

"*Rumors at Washington city.*—The size of our paper precludes us from telling our readers of the numerous sent flutters to various sections through the numerous letters from the great Metropolis, disclosing the out of door sayings and doings which are going on in that great city. Among those we have gathered, however, we mention that—

"*J. Q. Adams* is thought to be hatching all the mischief his old head contains; and is determined, if possible before he dies, still to wreak a portion of his accumulated vengeance on the South for her opposition to him and his administration.

"*Henry A. Wise*, it is said, will be re-nominated to the Senate as Minister to France.

"A vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, having occurred by the death of *Judge Thompson* it is rumored that *J. C. Spencer*, present secretary of the Treasury, expects to fill the place.

"*Mr. Henshaw*, present Secretary of the Navy, will, it is supposed, in that case, be transferred to the Treasury Department in place of Mr. Spencer.

"The Hon. *R. M. Saunders*, our representative in congress, it is reported, will be nominated to the office of secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Henshaw, transferred to the Treasury Department.

"The Hon. *Isaac Hill*, of New-Hampshire, it is understood, has been already nominated in place of Mr. Goldsborough, dead, who was at the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department.

"Hon. *Mr. Cushing*, is of course, likewise nominated to be Commissioner to China. The Hon. *Mr. Prentiss* as Minister to Portugal. *Judge Hor. M. Rencher* as Charge to Brazil. *The Hon. Mr. Rencher* as Secretary of War; and *Judge Upson*, as Secretary of State.

"These important official nominations have not yet been acted on by the Senate; and it is not probable that there may be some mistake by *Marame Rumors*, as to some of the persons named. Another work may probably enable us to reflect the public curiosity, by informing our readers of results."

Quere.—How do the Whigs relish Mr. Graham as candidate for Governor, when they remember that he opposed the election of that officer being given to the people? The people will no doubt express themselves through the ballot box in due time.

Lincoln Courier.

We inform our friend of the "Courier," that Mr. Graham is not a candidate for Governor? We presume that he is debating with himself the very quere above propounded. We should like to see the documents in the case.—Signal

The Hon. *William A. Graham's* letter, accepting the nomination of the Federalists for Governor, appears in the last Raleigh whig papers. Both candidates are natives of Lincoln County, though Mr. Graham now resides in Hillsborough, and Col. Hoke in Lincoln. We will see now who is most esteemed by his old neighbors.

We understand the Hon. *Waddy Thompson* has resigned his office of Minister at Mexico.