NORTH-CAROL THE

POLITICAL.

FROM THE GLOBE. THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

By letters from. States where elections are now pending, we learn that the federal whig orators, abandoning the theme of defalcations, which involves too many of their own devoted partizans to be available, rest their main attacks against the administration upon alleged extravagance in the public expenditures. This is a very convenient weapon, however unfair may be the use made of it. It is easy for the most ignorant of their orators, as well as the most knavish, to state the amount of expenditures in a given year of Mr. Monroe's administration, in comparison with a given year of Mr. Van Buren's, and because the latter exceed the former, charge the increase, without taking the trouble to investigate or state the true reason, to the extravagance of the administration. It is their evident hope and expectation, that the people whom they address will be induced, without enquiry or consideration, to jump to the same conclusion, and vote against the friends of the administration on that account. In this, as in all other of their misrepresentations to mislead the people, they are doomed to a signal disappointment.

Washington was President eight years, John Adams four years, and Mr. Jefferson eight. Nobody will now question the economy of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Yet the public expenditures under his administration far exceeded those under Washington's.

The expenditures of Jefferson's last four \$23,927,245 years were Those of Washington's last four 12,092,204 were

Excess of Jefferson's adminis-

\$11'835,041 tration Thus Jefferson's expenditures nearly doubled Washington's for their last four years, and for their whole administrations, more than doubled. Yet, who charges Mr. Jefferson with ex-

travagance? Again: The expenditures of the last four years of Madison's were \$108,546,088 Deduct those of Mr. Jeffer-23,927,245 son's last four

Excess of Madison's admin-\$\$4,615,843 istration. Thus, Madison's expenditures are more than quadruple those of Jufferson, and were about nine fold those of Washington.

But, say the federalists, those were war ex-

there been no increase in our population; no further purpose of giving instances illustrative for the protracted session, or from the applicanew settlements formed; no new territories of the general progress of our country, which, tion of the money which was expended by established; no new cities sprung into exis- from year to year, continually and necessari- their own agents, under the direction of their tence; no new land offices created; no exten-sion of frontier; no increase of commerce; no new ports of entry designated; no additions to Congress or the judiciary; nothing whatso-ever of that rapid growth of our country which has hitherto justified and made necessary a crease. constant increase in the expenditures of our

time, made such rapid strides as within the able. last ten years. There is nothing to equal it

in the history of the world.

new custom houses and additions to the force which it could not avert. We aver further, it will take to pay them. Congress add a of the old ones; the creation of new land of- that much the largest portion of increase now new regiment to the army, increasing thereby taxes of the people, and swelled the public exfices; an increase of the army and navy; an complained of by the federal declaimers, has the number of officers, and of course requiring extension of the national judiciary; an addi- been forced upon it against its will, and main- an increased amount of money for the military tion of four senators and a large number of ly by the very party which now makes it a service. It is the duty of the Executive thererepresentatives to Congress; a proportionate weapon of attack.

augmentation of force in the Executive Deproduce a necessary increase of the public ex- tempted to be misled. penditures.

This the federal orators well know; but they keep it out of sight, and endeavor to THE FEDERAL WHIG ORATOR make the people think that the administration is extravagant because the public expenditures are not as small as they were fifteen or twenty years ago!

Let us illustrate the absurdity of this posi tion by reference to the Post Office Department, which more than any other grows with the growth of the country. In 1825 the number of post offices 4,677 In 1838 it was ' 12,567 In 1825 the number of post routes in operation was about 1,209 In 1838 it was about

ment was

2,870 In 1825 the revenue of the depart-\$1,262,061

The fact that the public expenditures have government? The new States of Michigan increased is, therefore, no argument against and Arkansas; the swarms of people now cul- the administration. It is its duty to recomtivating the teeming soil of Mississippi and mend and promote an increase as the neces- wards of \$36,000,000 of the appropriations Indiana, of Hlinois and Missouri; the already sities of a growing country require it. Giv- for those two years, Congress, and not the populous Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa; ing these considerations their due weight, the Executive, are the power which is chiefly tribes, or to say at home that they voted for the numerous commercial towns which have people will disregard and contemn this gene- responsible to the people. sprung up on the shores of our lakes and riv-ers; the rapid increase of old states and old tors. They will call upon the declaimers to ble for a large portion of the estimate. On cities still advancing in population, trade, and specify the cases in which the administration the contrary, it is the imperative duty of the wealth, while sending swarms of emigrants has called for unnecessary appropriations or several departments to lay before Congress into the interior, all, all answer this question made expenditures not required for the public estimates of the amounts which, in their opinin language which no man can misunder- good or authorized by law. For such and ion, will be necessary in the execution of purchased, have been paid out of the Treasustand. Never has our country, in so short a such only are the administration justly answer- existing laws. If they wilfully omitted this ry, seemingly increasing the public expendi-

We assert that the increase of expenditures and proper subjects for impeachment. which the administration has recommended or What is the natural and inevitable conse- favored, is only such as was necessary in con- their compensation, are fixed by law. It is quence? Why, a considerable increase of sequence of the rapid growth of our country, the indispensable duty of the Executive to in-

In another article we will endeavor to ilpartments. All these are the necessary inci- lustrate these positions, and exhibit some of istration, censurable for any part of this in- appropriations and expendences, and that aldents to the growth of our country, and they the arts by which the public intelligence is at- crease in the estimates or expenditures?

FROM THE GLOBE. AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDI-

TURE.

It has been the uniform struggle of the Fed eral leaders, for many years, to increase the revenues of the Government as the means of protecting their special interests, and furnishing banks with a capital to do business upon at the expense of the people. To keep the duties high, they have endeavored to create new channels of expenditure and enlarge the old ones. The internal improvement policy of the CLAY and ADAMS administration, and the are two of their principal projects looking to

that result. The distribution policy would just censure?

And did the growth of the country cease when Gen. Jackson became President? Have no new states been added to the Union; has there here the Union; has

At the same session \$975,000 were apcording to the intentions of Congress?

These instances might be multiplied; but enough has been given to show, that for up-

duty, they would be proper objects of censure, tures.

The number of officers in the army, and after to increase the estimate accordingly; but

Some years ago Congress passed an act which added many thousands to the list of Revolutionary pensioners, requiring an additional annual appropriation and expenditure that account. Will any one say that the Administration is at all to blame for this increase of the estimates and expenditures?

Congress a few years ago added two judges the Federal judiciary, for the accommodation to increase the wealth of a few. of the new States, which added to the annual expenditures on account of the judiciary. It is of course the duty of the Secretary of the Administration is itself a party of extravaproject so zealously pressed of distributing the the Treasury to include the amount in his anproceeds of the public lands among the States, the Treasury to include the another highlight to the liberty of their money, they should not nual estimates; and is he therefore liable to the liberty of their money, they should not

In 1836 an act passed requiring the reven- hands.

lars to the annual estimates and expenditures; then presume you have some faith in the asbut they are not honest enough to say a word sertion that the people of Georgia will susabout that!

to extend the judiciary, and to increase the fill by their own judgment, rather than trust force of the Land Office, Patent Office, and to that of others.' Not having room to extend Post Office, adding heavy sums to the annual estimates and expenditures; but they are not "Docs the Journal believe there is any chance honest enough to say a word about that!

They are not honest enough to give credit to the Administration for the acquisition of millions of dollars from foreign nations, and millions of acres of land tram the Indian effect; but are dishonest enough to denounce the Administration because, in obedience to their own votes, and in accordance with jus-tice and the highest public policy, the money thus acquired, and the price of the lands thus

They are not honest enough to tell the people that Gen. Jackson, by his vetoes on the Maysville Road Bill, and Mr. Clay's Land Bill, arrested a scheme of profligate expendithe public expenditures; the establishment of or of emergencies affecting the public peace form Congress, by estimate, how much money ture, projected and passed by these foes of expresent rate!

They are not honest enough to tell the people, that their own constant endeavor has been, is the PRESIDENT, or any part of his admin- by every imaginable device, to increase the though they have too often succeeded, they have frequently been baffled and defeated by the friends of the Administration.

They are generally not honest enough to of about three millions of dollars to meet the to support against Mr. VAN BUREN as an the money power, and credit system, are upclaims thus created. Of course the estimates instrument to put an end to pretended extravaof the Secretary of the Treasury have been, gance in the Executive, is himself the father ever since, two or three millions greater on and promoter of all kinds of extravagance-o tariffs and internal improvements-of distribution bills and gratuities-of special privilages and a National Bank; of sorts of all devices to use the Government agan instrument to take to the Supreme Court, and largely extended money out of the pockets of the whole people

> No observing man can be mistaken in the fact, that the party which is now denouncing about their ears! gance, and that if the people wish to preservo place the power of the Goverment in such

tain your nomination for an office, which

So, they all voted, and very properly, too, they have generally preferred contributing tor our remarks, we would merely inquire-

whatever of the success of Col. Troup? If it does not-another question-"Will not the support of this gentleman amount not only to doing nothing (a policy which has cursed Georgia too frequently already,) but of so acting as to strengthen the hands of those who desire to rally around Clay-"the champion of a 50 million Bank; the great father of the Protective System; the advocate of Infernal Improvements by the General Government; and in heart and in principle a latitudenous constructionist."

NORTH-CAROLINIAN

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

. FOR CONGRESS:

William A. Morris.

"The Philistines be upon thee Sampson."

People of the country! Democrats! Republicans! Arouse; and muster your forces at the polls! The city and town Aristocrats, tell the people, that the man whom they intend the Federal Bank office-seekers, backed by on thee with their hosts! In the might of the Democracy, (like the growth of Sampson's hairs,) prove that the locks of your conquering strength are not shorn: Take on your giant shoulders the gates of the Federal Gaza. Uplift the house, with the whole host of the Federal Philistia within it, tumble the walls of the frail tenement

You have but to will it, and the great work is accomplished. So up with your banner, and raising the war cry of Morris and Democracy, against Deberry and Federal In 1838 it was .4,262,145 Within this period 6,900 had been added Covernment entirely upon detine on income, and throw the Uses of the Post Office Department to be paid We intend to show, by particluar cases, Whiggery; redeem this Congressional District from the grasp of the office seekers! Shout aloud, through the whole District, and arouse every free voter who regards his rights, to fall into the Democratic Republican ranks, and rally round the ballot box. TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

penditures. And are not a large portion of those which they charge upon Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren war expenditures also? Was not Mr. Madison even more responsible for the war of 1812, having approved the declaration, than Gen. Jackson was for the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, which were commenced by the enemy? And is it right that they should hold the one responsible for war expeditures and not the other?

But let us look a little further. 'The expenditures of Mr. Monroe's last four years, which \$45,665,420 were years of peace, were Deduct Mr. Jefferson's 23,927,244

\$21.738.175 Excess of Mr. Monroe's Thus, the expenditures of Mr. Monroe's last four years nearly doubled Mr. Jefferson's, and almost quadrupled Gen. Washington's. So the expenditures of J. Q. Adams' four vears were \$55,501,011 Deduct Mr. Jefferson's last four years 23,927,245

Excess of J. Q. Adams over Jefferson

Thus, the expenditures of J. Q. Adams' four years more than doubled Mr. Jefferson's last four years, and more than quadrupled Washington's.

The expenditures of Washington's third year being the first in which the public accounts appear to have been systematized, were but \$1,991,590, whereas those of Monroe's third were \$16,300,273, showing an increase of eight to one, or more than \$14. 000,000.

Upon the general and sweeping ground assumed by the federalists of the present day, Jefferson was guilty of extravagance because he spent more than Washington, and Madison and Monroe because they spent more than Washington or Jefferson. But is not the cause of this constantly increasing expenditure perfectly apparent and completely satis factory? 'Is it not to be found in the constant and rapid growth of our country? From thirteen States we have grown to twenty-six; from three millions of people we have grown to sixteen. Our territory has been more than doubled, and our settlements extended. Our commerce has increased beyond all precedent: ports of entry have been multiplied upon our baya, lakes and rivers; custom-houses, and light-houses, and revenue cutters, have consequently increased in a due proportion, besides the necessary increase of officers in the old establishments. An extended frontier has required an increased army to defend it. An enlarged commerce has required an augmented navy for its protection. Fortifications for the defence of our cities, and navy yards for the construction of ships have necessarily been multiplied. Our judiciary system has been enlarged with the extension of our settiements. The Executive Departments have required more force to discharge the multifarious ministerial duties and settle multiplied Congress itself has greatly inaccounts. creased in numbers, and its sessions have been prolonged. The survey and disposition of the public domain have required a large increase of officers. Even the number the business of the office, and get out patents number of ministers and other agents to maintain our foreign relations. There is not a man in the nation who will not admit that these and other incidents to our growth as a nation, are fully sufficient to increase of force has not been necessary in justify and make necessary a constant in- other departments of the public service, but to

son and Monroe over both.

to the number of post offices, 1,661 to the number of post routes, and \$3,000,000 to the revenue of the department. Inasmuch as it is the practice of the department to apply the entire revenue to the mail service, it followed as a necessary consequence that the expenditures were increased about \$3,000,000 also.

Will any man say that the establishment of new post routes by Congress, or of new post offices by the Postmaster General, increasing the expenditures of the department more than three-fold, are matters for which the administration is deserving of censure? Were they not necessary for the accommodation of our

enterprising and prosperous people? Would not the administration have been wanting in duty, if it had not promoted this increase of public expenditure, it being necessary to extend the benefits of the mail system to the new seitlements and towns, and increase the facilities of the old ones? Or will the federal orators undertake to persuade the people, that every mail route and post office established since 1825, ought to be discontinued, and every improvement in the speed and frequen-\$26,574,666 cy of the mails withdrawn, that the expendi-

tures may be reduced to the level of that year? The common sense of the people would laugh to scorn any such proposition. They would say that although the 6,900 new post offices added 6,900 men to "the army of office hold ers" whom it is attempted to render odious, and although the 1,661 additional mail routes

> added at least 3,000 men to the recipients of public money, and although both together have added \$3,000,000 to the public expenditures, yet, inasmuch as they were necessary to the

public accommodation, and yield a revenue sufficient for their support, the government would have deserved censure if they had not been created, and would be justly denounced if they were to be abolished.

The same principle pervades every other department of the government. The growth of the country produces a necessity for enlarged establishments for its accommodation and defence, as a matter of course increasing the public expenditures. To build up these enlarged establishments in obedience to law, so far from being a crime in the administration, is its imperative duty. It would deserve the public reprobation, if it did not take the responsibility of doing so, whatever might be the consequent increase of the public expenditures.

A few instances will make this matter plain:

The act act of 1832, extending the pension wstem, brought into the war department applications for pensions by ten thousands which equired some ten additional clerks at an annual cost of \$13,450 to examine them. Who does not know that it was the duty of the administration to apply for, and appoint those additional clerks

The prodigious increase in the sales of public lands, threw upon the general land ofice more labor than the clerks allowed by law could possibly perform, and in 1836, it become necessary to ask for, and appoint, sev-enty-one additional officers and clerks, at an additional annual cost of \$\$4,550 to bring up and importance of civilized commercial na-to the purchasers. Would not the administration have been derelict in duty, if it had not asked for and appointed these clerks, notwithspecified objects. standing the increase of public expenditures therein involved? We mention these cases, not because an crease in the public expenditures. They jus- illustrate a general principle. We do it to tify the increase of Jefferson's administration over that of Washington, and those of Madi-an increase of the public expenditures, when the public service requires it, the administra-

Government entirely upon duties on imported merchandize for support, and the internal improvement policy would afford an outlet for as much money as the advocates of high duties could desire to collect.

The vetoes of Gen. JACKSON upon the Maysville Road bill, and upon CLAY's Land bill, thwarted the leading measures by which the Federalists hope to increase the public expenditures, and his opposition to the high tariff, combined with the attitude assumed by South Carolina, forced a reduction of the duties. But for events which the Administration could not forsee or prevent, the great objects of the Rebublican party -- the payment of the national debt, and a reduction of the rcvenue to the wants of an economical Government-would have been accomplished. The Bank of the United States, after attempting in vain to force a restoration of the deposites by pressure and panic, suddently increased its issues about twenty millions of dollars, and its example was followed by most of the other banks. A spirit of wild, unprecedented speculation, was thus engendered which seized hold of the public lands as well as the ordinary objects of trade. The consequence was a perfect deluge of money in the public Treasury, as well from duties

It may be safely assumed that the country will have no security for economy in the appropriations by Congress when the Treasury is overflowing with means. No legitimatete effort of the Executive branch can, under such circumstance, restrain the expenditures of the Government within moderate bounds. These positions are illustrated by the events of the ast few years.

The Executive Departments every year submit estimates to Congress of the amounts necessary to carry on the Government under existing laws. These sums are generally appropriated, with the addition of such items as Congress themselves may think it necessary or proper to add. How the surplus in the Treasury operated on Congress may be seen by the following statements of estimates and appropriations since 1831:

Estimates. Appropriations. Excess of appropriations over estimates

1832 12,864,099 18,417,751 5,553,652 1833 17,995,581 21,995,782 4,709,201 1834 18,425,417 21;336,920 2,911,503 1835 15,610,232 18,347,012 2,736,781 1836 19,738,933 39,371,825 19,632,892 1837 22,651,442 39,725,363 17,073,921

1837, that the enormous accumulation of public money, or rather public credit in banks, took place, and the effect was seen in the appropriation by Congress, which nearly doubled was any thing wrong about it, the blame should

into the Treasury, and directing the Postmaster General every year to submit to Congress not only voted for, or not voted against, the an estimate of the amount which will be wan- acts which have required the increase of pubted for the mail service of the next year. This lie expenditures of which they complain, but added at once over four millions of dollars to that they have themselves proposed measures the annual estimates, which have now increas- which would, if successful, have required an ed to five, and will go on increasing as the immeans addition to those expenditures, and revenue of the Department increases. Yet who will say that the Postmaster General is millions!

censurable for increasing the estimates in bedience to law?

These instances, being a few selected from many, are sufficient to prove, that the Executive is as little censurable for an increase of

the estimates made necessary by acts of Conto increase the estimates, and the officers of altogether to that paper to exercise. that branch of the Government, cach in his appropriate sphere, would be justly liable to impeachment if they did not increase them. for the nomination of Col. Troup. Indeed, under our Gavernment, the power ishes salary offices, creates an army and navy, restricts the amount-in fine, originates every

mates, appropriations, or expenditures, are when called on.

or wrong, the Executive Departments are not claimed to be accountable to "The Georgian" oaths of office !

Yet, some of the members of that higher power, JOHN BELL, HENRY CLAY, CARTER, GRAVES, STANLY, their associates and organs, to fill the important station, but because he is are now engaged in throwing on the Execu- opposite of the political demagogie whose tive the responsibility of their own acts! They name is at the head of the Savannah Geortell the people that the public expenditures gian." Again-"We nominate him, because have been increased by Gen. Jackson and we believe the people of Georgia will sustain Mr. Van Buren from about thirteen millions the nomination." of dollars to forty millions. They are not. Now, we have not a word to urge against

tive.

France and Naples, and was paid out to the hor sons. Place him where Martin Van the amount estimated for, by the Executive Department as necessary to the execution of existing laws. Congress found the money in the Treasury, and they directed the Executive money into the Treasury by treaty, without for exercised chief and was paid out to the more stats. That is the fourth of the the stats is the fourth of the stats. That is the fourth of the stats is the fourth of the stats is the stats of the sta the agency of Congress; and now, so far from the other. We do not, neither would we, if

that the leading Federalists in Congress have plunged the country into a new debt of untold

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

THE GEORGIA JOURNAL'S NOMI NATION.

The Journal is mistaken when it says in gress requiring an increase of expenditure, its columns that we are "exceedingly annoyed as for special appropriations made by Con- at the position which certain Georgia newsgress not included in the estimates. It is in papers assume, in reference to the Presidensuch cases the bounden duty of the Executive cy," and gives us credit for a faculty we leave

> The Journal has admitted all we desired -to wit, that it was itself the sole authority

Of course, every man has a right to be of the Executive-over appropriations and ex- pleased with himself-and may form the penditures is very limited. Congress estab. highest opinion of his own sagacity, without regard to the views of others. On these condirects or authorizes the construction of for- ditions we are disposed to give the Journal tifications and light-house, the improvement every credit for its "satisfactory authority"of harbors and rivers, and the settlement of but the people of Georgia may be inclined to claims against the Government, generally take anotherview of the matter, and not be so fixes the rate of salary or compensation or very well satisfied as the Journal seems to be In one remark, we differ with the Journal. object of expenditure, revises the estimates It seems to think that it is not "accountable" submitted by the Executive, reduce or in- for its public sentiments. Now, we hold that crease the amounts, makes the appropriations, the Georgian, the Journal, and every other and causes the expendtures to be reported newspaper, are "accountable" to public opinand published. So far, therefore, as the esti- ion-and are bound to explain their positions

increased by act of Congress, whether right The Journal may say that it has only dis responsible for them. Their only agency in for its recommendation. In so disclaiming, the matter is to execute the commands of a we hold that he evades responsibility to pubhigher power in obedience to the Constitu- lie opinion, for the Press is the vehicle of that tion and laws, and in conformity with their opinion. But the Journal has condescended to give us his authority. The editor says-"We have nominated him," (Gov. Troup) "because he is not only every way qualified

honest enough to tell them that a part of this George M. Troup. He is a gentleman of expenditure is nominal, and that the balance that school in which we learned the first prinhas been required by acts of Congress-by ciples of devotion to our country-our State. their own votes—and often in known oppo-sition to the views and wishes of the Execu-ly termed "the Constitutional remedy for unconstitutional laws" was to sustain that In the expenditures of 1837 were \$4,144,-000, which came into the Treasury from ar of our own Georgia, and as fearless as

CF-Let not one Democrat fail to vote next Thursday.

The attention of every voter in our Congressional District, who reads this, is particularly invited to the three letters printed below. The first two arcthe letters written by Dr. Montgomery, to the Editor of this paper, and presented by him, to Mr. William A. Morris, at the County Court of Cumberland, held the first Monday in June last, for the purpose of directing him in ascertaining Mr. Deberry's votes on the appropriations. The third letter is the letter written by Mr. Deberry to Mr. Hale, published last week in the Observer and the Carolinian, and also issued in the form of a "circular" accompanied by a few remarks over the signature of "Many Whigs," from the office of the Observer, on Monday evening last.

Mr. Morris has been bitterly assailed, with unmcasured abuse by the Observer and his political friends for exhibiting the first two of these letters before the

Dr. Montgomery has been assailed with equal virulence in the Observer, for making false charges in these letters against Mr. Deberry, and improperly interfering in the Canvass for Congress, in this District.

: Let the voters of the District examine for themselves, as to the truth of these charges against Mr. Morris and Dr. Montgomery, by a careful examination and comparison of the letters themselves. Mr. Deberry says, "he found a number of bills, making appropriations to the amount of \$26,188,231 had passed the House, without the yeas and mays being taken on their passage." Here, remark, Mr. Deberry does not, and durst not say, he voted against one dollar of this sum; so, by his own shewing, we have a right to say he voted for it; as his letter was published expressly to show the people how he did Note; he does not deny voting for it, and did not call for the yeas and nays. A .

Mr. Deberry in his letter says, further, that "on the passage of the bills, for which he did vote, the yeas and mays were taken on only one of them, of \$1,000,000 to suppress Indian Hostilitics;" this added to the former sum makes \$27,188,231, for which he voted.

He says further, "the yeas and mays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes, of \$20,000 each, at the first and cond sessions, to pay the expense of their issue."

Now, what five bills are these which are all that he says he voted against? He mentions two of the five himself for \$20,000 cach, and also what they were for. He does not deny that the Harbor Bill for \$1,535,008,53, mentioned in Dr. Montgome. ry's letter, was a third one of them, that he voted was any thing wrong about it, the blame should attach to Congress, and not to the Administra-tion. It is the duty of the PRESIDENT to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and this duty is not the less importative when against. Add the amount of these three bills to the giving credit for the recovery of these old and it were necessary, decry his fair fame to add sum of \$27,188,231, before assertained, and it

1831 11,852,911 13,588,681 1,735,770

It was in 1835-6, and the first half

In 1837, one of the appropriations made by Congress, which was not estimated for by the Executive Departments, was \$300,000 for completing the canal from Georgetown to Alexandria, in the District of Columbia. Who will say that the PRESIDENT was responsible At the same session the sum of \$333,000

So, in 1836, all these men then in Con- successor of Jackson, by those who for lack of the coarse calamny heaped upon the \$36,809,659,53. gress voted to require the revenues of the of argument would hurl the thunderbolt of make an aggregate of upwards of \$37,000,000. Post Office Department to pass through the their wrath upon the heads of the administra- As he does not say how much upwards, we must Treasury, which now increases the annual tion. Troup, we have a right to believe, take it at the sum he sets down in figures. Deduct appropriations over five millions of dollars, does justice to the political virtues of him who the \$36,809,659,53 from the \$37,000,000 when, in fact, it does not add a cent to the public expenditures as formerly made up; yet they are not honest enough to inform the peothey are not honest enough to inform the peo-ple of this fact, or to say that they voted for the airangement? So, there was not probably a man of that utacture, would array him in those ever vary-