

grown up from a trifle to a large amount within a few years past, and amounted to \$91,995 for the year 1839.

Previous to General Jackson's administration it rarely exceeded two thousand dollars per annum; for the years 1836, '7, and '8, it amounted to about \$20,000.

9. Duties refunded to merchants was another of the new and large items which had lately grown up among our Treasury payments.

10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of \$714,857 for collecting materials for the increase of the navy.

11. Permanent public buildings is another of the large items of recent expenditure.

12. The sum of \$735,537 for bridges and fortifications, was the twelfth item which Mr. B. pointed out for deduction.

13. The sum \$1,491,000 for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and roads, exclusive of the Cumberland road, was another expenditure of the same character.

14. Providing arms for the militia of the States and cannon for the forts is another expenditure for future times and for posterity.

15. Pensions, except those to invalids, was the next item noted by Mr. B. for deduction.

16. Purchase of lands from Indians was another large item to be deducted, and which had vastly increased of late.

17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the last, and subject to the same remarks.

18. And, finally, Mr. B. noted the sum of \$232,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reducible to a precise head which swelled the list of expenditures without belonging to the expenses of the Government.

19. The Exploring Expedition was the last of the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to \$97,968 in 1839, and to about \$550,000 for the three preceding years.

for Indian lands, and wars, removals of Indians, and increases of the army and navy, and other items as enumerated.

The authentic tables show that the aggregate expenditures for 1824, came within five millions of those of 1829; consequently that, without a deduction for extraordinary expenditures, the charge of extravagance, waste, ruin, profligacy, &c. might have been raised against the Administration of that day, and some uniform persons excited against it by a groundless clamor, yet no one thought of raising such a clamor, in 1824.

No one thought of chartering, as extravagance, payments on account of the public debt, and for indemnities to merchants, and other extraordinary expenses. Then all parties made the proper deductions for payment either temporary or extraordinary in their nature.

No one thought of palming a story of thirty-two millions upon the country. All that has been reserved for the present time; it has been reserved for our day, and may have been attended for a while with the ephemeral success which crowns for a moment the petty arts of delusion practised upon the ignorant.

The ordinary and permanent expenses, amounting to thirteen and a half millions, no one objects to: all admit that sum is a million and a half within the mark of meritorious economy.

It is on the extraordinary items—on the difference between thirteen and a half and thirty-seven millions—that the attack is made; and now we produce these extraordinary items. We give a list of them, item by item, with the amount paid on account of each; and call upon the gentlemen of the opposition to name the one to which they did not vote!

Mr. B. said that this Administration, and that of General Jackson, were ready for a comparison with any that preceded them—aggregates against aggregates, or items against items, they were ready for the comparison.

If any one shall say that the expenses of the Government were thirty-seven millions in 1839, or thirty-nine millions in 1838, we answer that this is only five or seven millions more than the aggregate of 1824, that the aggregate was then thirty-two millions, and the increase is only in proportion to the increase of the country.

Mr. B. said that the tables which were presented treated every Administration alike.—Beginning in the last year of Mr. Monroe, they came down through the term of Mr. Adams, and the two terms of General Jackson, and the three years which had elapsed under Mr. Van Buren.

person purchased Louisiana at fifteen millions of dollars? And who could think of charging as an expense the large sums which had been lately paid in extinguishing Indian titles, and in removing Indians?

The expenses of the Government had increased in the last twelve or fifteen years, Mr. B. said was just as certainly true as it was naturally to have been expected.

I admit an increased expenditure; and, far from concealing, I exhibit and proclaim it. I display the items; they are spread out in the statements now under discussion; I point them out to the country.

Mr. B. said the opposition not only voted for these increased expenditures, but in some instances greatly augmented them. This was the case in the Indian expenditures, and especially among the lighthouses.

The Opposition not only voted for all the increases, and caused some of them to be augmented, but they attempted many enormous expenditures which the Democratic members opposed and prevented.

Mr. B. said that the financial statements were a difficult subject to handle—hard for a speaker to understand himself, and harder still to make himself understood by others.

Mr. B. demanded whoever deemed it an expense of the Government, when Mr. Jefferson purchased Louisiana at fifteen millions of dollars?

for sustaining and carrying on the frame of Government which our ancestors provided for us.

I believe that my fellow citizens possess the requisite qualities for self-government—judgment to understand—virtue to choose—and patriotism to sustain the principles and measures which are best for themselves.

I cannot say that I have spoken with judgment, but I can affirm that I have always paid my countrymen the compliment of speaking to their supposed folly.

This has been my plan of speaking, and this it is now. I have procured plain statements to be made out, and have endeavored to make myself intelligible on a subject in which intelligibility is somewhat difficult.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

RIYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, May 30, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Romulus M. Saunders.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

C. C. Cambreleng, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

"The Annihilation of feudality and aristocracy."

"Equality the most perfect, before the law."

"The abolition of primogeniture in the descent of property."

"National representation, and its natural consequence, the rendering the representative Chamber a central point of influence and authority."

"The fall of the ecclesiastical regime, with its secular riches and temporal power."

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in the system we have adopted. But in France there are many parties, each with marked doctrines of opinion, from the extreme of uncontrolled monarchs to that of the freest democracy.

We give our readers, last week, an abridgement of General McKays speech, on the subject of the expenses of the Government.

As the positive proof of this, let every reader of the Observer, see in that paper of last week, how the plain truth is designedly kept hid from the "public eye" by the course of the editor on this important subject.

Now, this is one of the newspapers that charges the government with corruption, about these very expenditures, and when it has the whoe matter truly and fairly explained, by plain tables, so that every body may have a fair chance to understand it, and judge impartially, the editor leaves out the only table that is intended to throw light on the subject—judges whether this is fair or candid.

The Observer makes a great flourish about a "standing army." We published last week, General Harrison's own plan for training the militia, when he was in Congress, and proved that it was more objectionable than Mr. Poinsett's.

The Observer does not deny this, but knowing that Harrison had proposed the silly project, attacks Mr. Van Buren, for recommending Mr. Poinsett's report to the consideration of Congress, and talks of a "standing army."

Poinsett, the Secretary of War, is called on by Congress to make a report on the subject. He makes it, and what is the duty of the President? He recommended the report, not a fit plan for Congress to pass into a law, but as a report for the "consideration of Congress."

Now, no law has passed, on the subject, and it is certain, that Congress will not pass any such law, as that recommended by Poinsett, unless, like the vast expenditure, it shall be carried by Harrison's friends, from their attachment to such a law, to favor their old party interests in a dumb candidate.

Mr. Van Buren has never approved such a law; while Harrison has. Mr. Van Buren never will do it. Let every man then, not judge of this matter, until they see, whether Mr. Van Buren's friends pass such a law, and then whether he will give his assent to it.

Now, no law has passed, on the subject, and it is certain, that Congress will not pass any such law, as that recommended by Poinsett, unless, like the vast expenditure, it shall be carried by Harrison's friends, from their attachment to such a law, to favor their old party interests in a dumb candidate.

We are out and out against the passage of any bankrupt law by Congress during its present session.

All general laws, passed during the existence of panic in money matters, and undue political excitement are apt to prove improvident and impolitic.

They are apt to be like standing regulations on ship-board, adopted while the storm rages.

It should be remembered, that no law of such general and mighty importance in its operation, has perhaps ever passed Congress.

Watermelons were in market at Savannah, on the 12th instants.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Federal votes, Democratic votes. Includes names like Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Chatham.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Fisher (Dem.) votes, Henderson (Fed.) votes. Includes names like Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, Chatham.

Whole number of votes 5795. Federal majority 3945.

Mr. Fisher's majority in 1833 to Dudley's majority in 1836, and it shows a Democratic gain in three years of 4128 in this one District.

The Observer chucked at our mistake of last week, let him figure out the above sum, and laugh on the other side of his mouth.

"In conclusion sir, I would just remark that I live in a Democratic neighborhood, and if there has been a single change, I have not been able to ascertain the fact."

The Observer says, that Waddy Thompson says, that N. P. Tallmadge says, that Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of 1833, not because the Legislature of New York instructed him to do so.

J. Q. Adams is a strong witness against Tallmadge, General Waddy and the Observer. He says Mr. Van Buren is a Northern man with "Southern feelings."

Mr. Van Buren is not sound upon the tariff question, why were so many of the Democrats in 1824 in favor of making him the Democratic candidate in place of Mr. Crawford?

But the Observer says "that it (the tariff) is universally regarded, as the least objectionable mode of raising taxes for the support of government."

These wishes are "universal" only with that fraternity, and men of like kidney in the South, who like the Observer, are "Southern men with Northern feelings."

Now, when the Indian lands are sold and the money applied to pay the public dues, it is one mode, "universally regarded" (by democrats at least) "as the least objectionable of raising taxes for the support of government."

He gets this zeal of his conversion to Northern federal opinions, from Clay's plan of selling the public lands and giving the money to the States, so that this "least objectionable mode of raising taxes"—a high tariff, may be raised high enough to suit the "universal" wishes of the Observer's federal brethren in the North.

All these enemies of yours, are inoculated at heart, with the Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris true old federal leaven.

For the opinions of Alexander Hamilton, the original founder of the Observer's party, in favor of monarchy, we refer the Observer to the lately published, Debates in the Convention, by the pen of James Madison, pp. 855, 6, 7, 8, 9, 905, 966.