36, '7, and 'S, it amounted to about \$220,000.

9. Duties refunded to merchants was another of the new and large items which had all say that 15 millions would be an economilately grown up among our Treasury pay- cal expenditure; very well! here is 13 1-2! meuts. From 1824 to 1832 it was un- which is a million and a half short of that known; yet in 1839 it was \$179,304, in the mark. year 1833 it was \$701,000 and for 1836, 7' and 8' it amounted to above \$800,000. This was a favor or an act of justice to merchants, granted by acts of Congress, or by judicial decisions, or by reversal of previous construcernment expenditure, though, being refunded from the Treasury, it goes into the enumerahostility of the administration to merchants.

10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of \$714,857 for collecting materials for since the commencement of General Jackson's administration, though only \$423,000 in 1820. It is clearly no part of the expenses of Government, but an outlay of money for the benefit of after years and of pos-

terity. 11. Permanent public buildings is another the ravages of fire; for some years past duranear the same for the three preceding years. This again was an expenditure for the benefit pense upon the actual administrations.

fortifications, was the twelfth item which Mr. the expenditure extraordinary and temporary, millions. but the benefit general and permanent.

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. In 1824, it was rious economy. It is on the extraordinaries paring arms and ammunitions of war—in one to which \$56,955; but took a start then which would —it is on the difference between thirteen and the legislative department—in permanent and did not vote! have known no bounds had it not been for a half and thirty-seven millions—that the at- durable fire proof public buildings and in asthe Mayesville veto.

14. Providing arms for the militia of the States and cannon for the forts is another expenditure for future times and for posterity .-It amounted to \$474,906 for 1839, and averaged above half a million a year for each of the three preceding years. In 1824, it was but \$171.155.

sury for the last seven years, amounting in aging about half that sum.

16. Purchase of lands from Indians was another large item to be deducted, and which had vastly increased of late. In 1824 this them to point out the extravagant items, or allies to them; and the result was double 987; in 1839 it was \$1,708,123; in 1836 it was as high as three millions. In 1837, \$2,484,000, and in 1838 it was \$4,603,518. There were heavy expenditures, incurred for the great object of relieving all the States from the incumbrance of an Indian population; but though heavy, it is not money gone from the Treasury never to return to it. It all returns, and with profit, in the sale of the lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on this head, is cited against as as ruincus extravagance, for which the Goths should be driven from the Capitol.

17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the good of the States. In 1824 it was nothing; in 1839 it was \$1,775,914, in the three preone of the nost indispensable for the States large, yet the sales of the land will far more a half, and at that point complaint ceases. than reimburse it.

18. And, finally, Mr. B. noted the sum of \$232,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reduceable 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, alike. The same rule was applied to the ex- correct information should be disseminated amounting to \$97,968 in 1839, and to about \$550,000 for the three preceding years.

These are the eighteen heads of extraordinary expenditures, said Mr. B. and the amount expended for each: and now let gentlemen of the opposition say for which of these they did not vote to which they now object, and for which they will not vote again at this session?

With this view of the tabular statements, Mr. B. closed the examination of the items of expenditure, and stated the result to be a reduction of the 37 millions aggregate in 1836, like that of the 32 million aggregate in the very process which reduces the expendi- counts could not be too often presented to 1824, to about one third of its amount. The very first item, that of the payment of public debt in the redemption of Treasury notes, reduced it 11 millions of dollars; it sunk it from 37 millions to 26. The other eighteen items amounted to \$12,656,977, and reduced the 26 millions to 13 1-2. Here, then, is a result which is attained by the same process which applies to the year 1824, and to every other year, and which is right in itself; and which must put to flight and to shame the attempts to excite the country with this bugbear story of extravagance. In the first place and so soon as our Indian troubles are over, saries present an aggregate-rush at the pasthe aggregate expenditures have not increas- and the payments completed for removal of sions, and endeavor to alarm or to enrage the

dians, and increases of the army and navy, 995 for the year 1839. Previous to General and other items as enumerated. The result as an expense the large sums which had been for us. thousand dollars per annum; for the years 18- expenses of the Government; a sum 1 1-2 in removing Indians? One would as soon requisite qualities for self-government—judgmillions short of what gentlemen proclaim would be an economical expenditure. They

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, tions of the laws. It is no part of the Gov- ruin, profligacy, &c. might have been raised tion to swell the general aggregate-to swell a groundless clamor, yet no one thought of the cry of extravagance—and to prove the raising such a clamor, in 1824. No one then thought of chartering, as extravagance, payments on account of the public debt, and for indemnities to merchants, and other extrathe increase of the navy. This was an ex- ordinary expenses. Then all parties made them? penditure for the future defence of the count- the proper deductions for payment either temry, and averaged about \$800,000 per annum porary or extraordinary in their nature. No one sought to mistify or to impose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palming a story of thirty-two millions upon the country .-All that has been reserved for the present of the large items of recent expenditure. For- ment the petty arts of delusion practised upmerly these buildings were of perishable ma- on the ignorant. But the day for this delu- Indian tribes had intervened-vast purchases with exordium-away with peroration-away terials, and sunk under the decay of time, or sion has gone by. The classified tables, now presented, will reach every citizen, and will ble materials have been selected and fireproof clear up every doubt. They will enable every edifices constructed. The expenditure for citizen to see every item of expenditure-to this purpose in 1839, was \$1,248,044, and judge it himself-and to demand of the Opposition gentlemen, if they did not vote for it of posterity, and not chargeable as an ex- king the extraordinary items as they rise, and condemn it? beginning with the first, the sum of eleven 12. The sum of \$735,570 for bridges and millions paid for the redemption of Treasury far from concealing, I exhibit and proclaim which it is easy for the speaker to get both notes; and it can be demanded if that pay-B. pointed out for deduction, being both of ment was not right! and so on through the in the statements now under discussion; I aimed at perspicuity, and flatter myself that I them expenditures for the benefit of posterity; whole list, amounting to twelve and a half point them out to the country. I say they have been understood. I wish the country

The ordinary and permanent expenses, amounting to thirteen and a half millions, no one objects to: all admit that that sum is a million and a half within the mark of meritotack is made; and now we produce these ex- suming the foreign debt, and making other traordinaries. We give a list of them, item by item, with the amount paid on account of In these branches of the service will increaeach; and call upon the gentlemen of the op- ses be principally found, and I support them position to name the one to which they ob- all except the increase for pensions, harbors, ject; to name the one for which they did not some of the lighthouses, and the book printvote! This is what we do; and I will tell you, ing part of the legislative expenses. I sup-Mr. President, what they will do; they will 15. Pensions, except those to invalids, was not name one item to which they now object, the Opposition supported all that I did, and the next item noted by Mr. B. for deduction. or against which they voted! They will not these besides; and now go forth to raise a cry They were gratuities from the Treasury, and name one, and the reason is, because they of extravagance. not an expense of Government. They a- cannot! They voted for all—the country will Mr. B. said the opposition not only voted mounted in 1839 to \$3,033,764, being near approve all, except part for pensions and har- for these increased expenditures, but in some three times what they were in 1824. They bors, and of those the opposition were the instances greatly augmented them. This had been an enormous drain upon the Trea- leading advocates. And thus these gentle- was the case in the Indian expenditures, and 1833 to \$4,485,000, and subsequently aver- extraordinary light of going abroad to make a position sat themselves up for the guardians general denunciation of the administration of these Indians: they seemed to make politifor extravagant expenditure, and when we cal alliance with them. The Indians became show them the bill of particulars, and ask of parties to our politics: the opposition became head of expenditure only amounted to \$429,- the ones for which they did not vote, they wil: trouble, and double expense, and double deremain silent! They will name no item, be- lays, and double vexation of every kind with cause they cannot.

that of General Jackson, were ready for a gave them millions more than they ought to comparison with any that preceded them- have received! aggregates against aggregates, or items against items, they were ready for the compari- increases, and caused some of them to be son. If any one shall say that the expenses augmented, but they attempted many enormof the Government were thirty-seven millions ous expenditures which the Democratic memin 1839, or thirty-nine millions in 1838, we bers opposed and prevented. Let any one answer that this is only five or seven millions look to the bills which were rejected, either more than the aggregate of 1824, that the ag- in the Senate or in the House of Representagregate was then thirty-two millions, and the tives; let any one look to the number of these increase is only in proportion to the increase bills, and the tens of millions, in the aggreof the country. If, descending from aggre- gate, with which they were freighted, and last, and subject to the same remarks. It gates and going into items, it is said that six- then say what the expenses would have been had grown up of late, and was directed to the teen millions must be deducted from the ag- if the Opposition had been in power. One gregate of 1832 for payments to the public of the bills alone, the French spoliation bill. debts, and eight millions more for indemni- was for five millions of dallars; others were ceding years it was, respectively, in round ties and other extraordinaries, we answer that for vast sums, especially the harbor bills. numbers, \$6,000,000, \$6,500,000, and \$5,- eleven millions must be deducted from the ag- They were rejected by the votes of Democrat-500,000. This is one of the largest heads of gregate of 1839 for the redemption of Trea- ic members; and if they had not been-if increased expenditure in recent years, and sury notes, and twelve and a half millions they had passed—they would have swelled the more for Indian wars, treaties, and removals, thirty-seven to near fifty millions; and would of the South and West. It is appurtenant to and a dozen other extraordinaries. This have been charged upon us as reckless, the purchase of the Indian lands; and, altho' brings the thirty-seven down to thirteen and wasteful, horrible extravagance.

Mr. B. said that the tables which were pre-Beginning in the last year of Mr. Monroe, still to make himself be understood by others. they came down through the term of Mr. It was a point at which the most unfounded under Mr. Van Buren. All were treated propagated. Yet it was a point on which penditures under each one. The aggregate on which every citizen should be informedextraordinary, separated from the ordinary to understand. Economy should be the by deducting extraordinaries! by going thro' closely the public accounts. Those ac-Jackson's administration, when the public come in from the Treasury, and in what I debt had ceased, and the Indian wars had not have said upon them, to present the difficult the extraordinaries of that year, and the ag- to elucidate, and not to mystify-to enlighten, gregate was but seventeen millions and a and not to confuse. I have endeavored to are issued in lieu of our misplaced revenue, zeu can see and comprehend. Our adver-

of dollars? And who could think of charging Government which our ancestors provided lately paid in extinguishing Indian titles, and I believe that my fellow citizens possess the prudent and thrifty farmer in purchasing ad- sures which are best for themselves. I do ditional land, and inclosing it with fences, or not believe in the monarchical idea, that the covering it with improvements. The extinc- people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they tion of the Indian titles—the acquisition of have no enlightened views of men or meatheir lands for settlement and cultivation- sures; that reason, truth, and sound argument, and the removal of the Indians themselves are lost upon them, as pearls thrown to the from all the States, was one of the great measures which illustrated General Jackson's adto bamboozle and debauch them. I believe ministration, and was beneficial both to the in none of these monarchical opinions, and Indians and to the States. So great an ob- have never practised upon them. I have against the Administration of that day, and ject could not be effected without a large ex- never addressed myself to the supposed ignosome uniformed persons excited against it by penditure of money; and who is there now to rance, venality, faction, or caprice of my counstand up and condemn the Administration trymen but always to their intelligence, virtue, for this expenditure? Who wants these In- and patriotism. The argumentum ad ig-Mississippi, and all the other States, again the argumentum ad jadicium has been my incumbered with the Indians which have left aim.

increased in the last twelve or fifteen years, paid my countrymen the compliment of speakwas naturally to have been expected. The their supposed folly. I have spoken to the time; it has been reserved for our day; and Union, and several new Territories had been countrymen; and I am too well content with may have been attended for a while with the created. An additional impetus had been the effect which this plan of speaking has had, ephemeral success which crowns for a mo- given to the public defences in the increase to change it now. Facts and reasons, are of Indian lands had been effected-whole with holyday phrases-away with theatrical tance, and at a vast expense. This latter never more than in this short speech. themselves, and if they now object to it! Ta- quarter of the Union that can stand up and ments to be made out, and have endeavored

> North and West-in fortifications-in preparing arms and ammunitions of war-in expenditures for the District of Columbia. ported all except these; but the gentlemen of

those Indians; until it required a military force Mr. B. said that this Administration, and to compel them to comply with treaties which

The Opposition not only voted for all the

Mr. B. said that the financial statements were a difficult subject to handle-hard for a sented treated every Administration alike. - speaker to understand himself, and harder Adams, and the two terms of General Jack- impressions might be made on the public son, and the three years which had elapsed mind-on which the greatest errors might be was given in every case first; and then the which every one should make it his business expenditures, and the same items charged and cardinal virtue of a free Government, and the credited in every case. In looking at the whole body of the citizens should be the aggregates, it will be seen that every Admin- guardians of that virtue. They should guard istration needed this classification; that the the national finances; and for that purpose aggregate under Mr. Adams's Administration | should understand them. They should know was not thirteen millions, as repeated so ma- how much money was raised, for what purny millions of times, but about the double of pose, and how expended. They could not that! and that this thirteen millions for that be too jealous of the misapplication of the gentleman's administration was only attained public moneys; they could not scrutinize too ture under Mr. Van Buren to thirteen and a them, nor in a form too simple and obvious. half millions. The smallest aggregate in the It has been my endeavor, said Mr. B. both whole table is that of 1835, under General in calling for the statements which had just begun. The aggregate for that year was sev- subject of our finances in a plain, obvious, enteen millions and a half. Even including and intelligible form. My object has been half! And so it will be again. As soon as present a full, plain, and authentic statement we are done paying the Treasury notes, which of the public expenditures, such as every citi-

grown up from a trifle to a large amount with- for Indian lands, and wars, removals of In- ferson purchased Louisiana at fifteen millions for sustaining and carrying on the frame of in the system we have adopted. But in France

dians back? Who wants Georgia, Alabama, norantiam has had no place in my speeches;

I cannot say that I have spoken with judg-That the expenses of the Government had ment, but I can affirm that I have always Mr. B. said was just as certainly true as it ing to their accredited judgment-never to country itself had increased in that time: sev- rational minds, to the virtuous hearts, and the eral new States had been admitted into the lofty, generous and patriotic feelings of my of the army and navy-wars with several my materials-simplicity my style. Away tribes, nay whole nations of Indians, had display-away with all figures but figures of been removed, and removed to a vast dis- arithmetic; and of these I give many, and

expenditure was chiefly for the benefit of the | This has been my plan of speaking, and South and West; but where is the man in any this it is now. I have procured plain stateto make myself intelligible on a subject in which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—on of all the troubles which affect their state." Sir, I admit an increased expenditure; and, which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—on it. I display the items; they are spread out himself and his hearers into a fog. I have will be found principally, in the navy—in the army—in the Indian department—in the particulars as well as the aggregate—and the chief to judge the expenditures of the Government on the same subject. Here you have the money that has been expended, and the objects to which it has been applied. Study it attentively in the two pensions—in the light house establishment— therefore place the whole before the public. Indian wars-in the defences of the frontiers Our adversaries attack the aggregate. Let them examine the particulars, and name the one to which they object, and for which they

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, May 30, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT. Martin Van Duren.

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 Chamher a central point of influence and authority." "The fall of the ecclesiastical regime, with its s cular riches and temporal power." And more than all and above all, a public opinion, ever vigilant to detect any abuse of authority, and ever ready to demand ameliorations in the institutions of the coun

All these are what the spirit of Democracy has below, from Governor Cass's work, entilled, "France its King, Court and Government," as published in view. France, was ruled by an absolute monarchy; it suffered all the horrors of the worst sort of despotism. It is now a limited monarchy, with many of the strongest Democratic features in its representative Government. France has now no house of lords as in England. No established church as in England. No descent of property to the oldest child as in England. A free press-a free people. All of this her Democracy have gained for the people. Ours is not the only country then, where Democracy is, as it ought to be, all in all in its influence upon government affairs. Let us take care that we are not cheated out of this influence, by the Bank aristocracy.

Here follows the extract: "The Revolution of 1789 threw off the weight of despotism which had oppressed France during many ages; but it did not stop, like our own Revolution, at a mere change of some of the political in-stitutions of the country; but extended itself into all the ramifications of life, civil, social, religious. It has accomplished a vast benefit for France and for the world; though in looking back upon its different phases, it is evident, that with less exaltation of mind the same results might have been obtained, and years of trial and suffering spared to the coun-Almost all the existing institutions of France owe their origin to the half century which has just porations; and lastly, to all citizens and persons passed away-the annihilation of feudality and aristocracy—equity, 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—the freedom of the press—and more than all, and above all, a public opinion ever vigilant to detect any abuse of authority, and ever ready to demand ameliorations in the institutions of the country. But with these great advantages there is wanting a calm, sedate, dispassionate spirit of inquiry, and an habitual attachment to certain general principles, found by experience to be essential to the prosperity of the country, and which ought to be placed by this consideration above the conflicts of party. In our pothe aggregate expenditures have not increased three-fold in fifteen years; they have not
risen from 13 to 39 millions as incontinentgregate expenditures have not increased three-fold in fifteen years; they have not
gregate expenditures will come down to
for their deliberate judgment. Sir, I have
gregate expenditures have not increaslitical contests there are passions enough awakened;
but the struggles will come down to
for their deliberate judgment. Sir, I have
ment nor the institutions of our governly asserted by the Opposition; but from 32 millions to 37 or 39. And how have they risen? By paying last year 11 millions for Treasury notes, and more than 12 millions of the Government, when Mr. Jef-

of opinion, from the extreme of uncontrolled mon-archy to that of the freest democracy. It will be recollected, that if the spirit of inquiry is not checked in England, by that reverence for its institutions which springs out of past recollections, and which in these old countries enters so often into the habits of the people, and can be broken only by a revolution, it is still evident that it controls the public action, and that impresses the efforts which are made at amelioration with a character of discretion, that seems too often to degenerate into timidity or in-difference. But the French Revolution made almost a tabula rasa of a large portion of the social system of France, and fifty years have been spent in remoddeling it, building up and pulling down, doing and undoing in succession. The associations with the past have been thus obliterated, and time enough has not been allowed to substitute for these the convictions of the present. The Absolute Monarchy, the Constitutional Monarchy, the Republic, the Consulate, the Empire, the Restoration, the Monarchy of July, all have in turn gov-erned the kingdom, and each has found advocates and opponents. These rapid and successive changes have produced their natural effects upon the ardent temperament of the French people; and where polemical discussions are so lively, and the liberty of the press so unfettered, it is not surprising that these have been followed by the propagation of every shade of opinion, and accompanied by a warmth, and, I may add, a bitterness, of sentiment, which are fortunately unkown in our political dissensions. Minds have become exalted, as the French say, to a point which, with a portion of the population, seems inconsistent with the necessary and salutary restraints of even the freest govern ments. The supply and demand of the necessary articles of life are in such a near equilibrium, in Europe, for the working population, that very dight causes suffice to derange the elements of production, and to throw out of employment, and into idleness and misery, a large class of society. And though this is generally the result of social, rather than of political causes, and in the densely crowded state of the European nations would seem to be inseparable from any form of government, still the masses which feel the evil, do not stop to explain the causes, but attribute the distress which from time to time presses upon them, to the operations of the government, arising out of a defective constitution, or a vicious administration. And these opinions are fortified and disseminated by the oppo-

We gave our readers, last week, an abridgment of General McKay's speech, on the subject of the expenses of the Government.

We give, this week, Mr. Benton's mas'erly speech

has been applied. Study it attentively in the two tables, and apply carefully Mr. Benton's plain remarks, and you will see how grossly and falsely the people have been deceived by the opposition. They have shown the people the gross annual amounts of money, laid out by the Government, but have, in every instance, kept hid the purposes for which the money was paid out. And also the fact, that their own members voted for the very extravagance of which they complain.

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 all-important subject. That paper published one table containing the gross amounts, and wilfully, and with the cyident design of hiding the truth, I—r suppressed the other table, which would have shewed its readers what the money was expended

Now, this is one of the newspapers that charges the government with corruption, about these very expenditures, and when it has the who e 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 madge, General Waddy and the Observer. He bject_jndge ye whether this is tair or candid.

More Fair Dealing.

The Observer makes a great flourish about 'standing army." We published last week, Genera Harrison's own plan for training the militia, when he was in Congress, and proved that it was more objectionable than Mr. Poiasett's. The Observer does not deny this at all; but knowing that Harrison had proposed this silly project, attacks Mr. Van Buren, to: "recommending Mr. Poinsett's report to the consideration of Congress, and talks of a "stand-

ng 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 recommends the report, not as a fit plan for Congress to pass into a law, but as a report proper for "the consideration of Congress." Is this any thing but what the President ought to do! Neither he Secretary nor the President, can make a law on the subject, but they can only submit it to Congress to do as they please with it.

Now, no law has passed, on the subject, and it is certain, that Congress will not pass any such a law, as that recommended by Poinsett, unless, like the vast expenditures, it shall be carried by Harrison's friends, from their attachment to such a law, to favor the old partial ties of their dumb candidate. Mr Van Buren has never approved such a law; while Harrison has. Mr. Van Buren never will do it accomplished for the people of France in the last let every man then, not judge of this matter, until fifty years, as will be seen by the eloquent extract below, from Governor Cass's work, entilled, "France such a law, and then whether he will give his assent to it. The cry about this matter supposes the people are fools and that they will blame a man for the April and May number of the Democratic Re- law which he has never agreed to the passage of before it passes.

> We are out and out against the passage of an bankrupt law by Congress during its present ses

All general laws, passed during the existence panic in money matters, and undue political excite ment are apt to prove improvident and impolitic. They are apt to be like standing regulations or

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. And, we think ordinary prudence would dictate the appointment of an able committee of three or five, with full authority, to collect and report the necessary information, on all the branches of this boundless subject, of a bankrupt law, to be confined solely to merchants and traders generally; secondly, to merchants and traders in cities, towns, and villages;

thirdly, to banks and other corporations generally;

fourthly to certain classes of banks and other cor-

and all corporations. Has Congress, the necessary information before them, collected from this wide field, to enact a law wisely, upon a subject of such paramount importance? We are aware, that the subject is not now before Congress, for the first time. And reports may have been heretofore made, such as we have hinted at above; but the times are constantly changing, and reports on such subjects must be changed too, in order to present the truth. Besides, there is not time to do the matter justice, this session. Our sessions of Congress are too long. It is becoming ly published, Debates in the Convention, by the a grievance. Members of Congress, should follow more, the example of the Rhode Island legislators, 905, 966. Let the reader notice how warmly that on their return home, having dispatched promptly, the public business, they may say to their constituents, what Casar wrote to the Senate, "I came and saw and conquered."

Watermellons were in market at Savannah, on the 12th instant,

A Sign. SALISBURY DISTRICT. Vote for Governor in 1836. Dudley (Fed.) Spaight (Dem.)

Randolph, Rowan, Chatham, 932 Whole number of votes 5795. Federal majority

Vote for Congress last August. Fisher (Dem.) Henderson (Fed.) Rowan. 740 Davidson *Davie, 455 812 Chatham. 3553 3370 Whole number of votes 6863. Mr. Fisher's ma-

Add Mr. Fisher's majority in 1839 to Dudley's najority in 1836, and it shews a Democratic gain in three years of 4128 in this one District.

We stated last week that General Saunders would get 1500 in the Salisbury District above Dudley's vote; this was a slip of the pen; we meant to have said, "above Spaight's vote." It will be seen that, in that statement, we did not claim, for General Saunders even the half of the above 4128. which was our gain last August. Many of Mr. Fisher's friends in the District, think that the General's vote will equal Mr. Fisher's. If this be so, General Saunders will beat Morehead 3248 votes.

without a single gain in any other district. *Davie has been taken off from Rowan since

The Observer chuckled at our mistake of last week, let him figure out the above sum, and laugh on the other side of his mouth. Extract of a letter dated, Burnt Islands, Robeson Co.

May 26th, 1840.

"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. I understand that a noisy old Federalist was in Fayetteville the other day from Robeson, and that Mr. Hale teld him he had 60 subscribers in the Burnt Islands, and that every one of them would go for Harrison. Now sir, I live about the borders of what is called the Burnt Islands and there are not 20 voters in the real bounds of the Islands there are but 2 men in the Islands that take a newspaper, and they both take the North Caro'inian and I venture the assertion that there is not one man in them but what will vote for Mr. Van Buren and all the Democratic candidates both or county and State.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, I have the honor to be your ob't Serv't."

The Observer says, that Waddy Thompson says, that N. P. Tallmadge says, that Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of 1828, not because the Legislature of New York instructed him to do so, but that these instructions were in compliance with his own individual opinions. Show us your proof Mr. Observer. These hearsays of hearsays wont do. Mr. Tallmadge is worse authority against the President than Maria Monk against the Catholics. Your proof! Your proof Mr. Editor.

J. Q. Adams is a strong witness against Tallsave Mr. Van Buren is a Northern man with "Southern feelings." Now, either Adams (the Observer's brother fed) lies, or these "Southern feelings" mean nothing, if they do not mean anti-tariff "feelings." If the President is a tariffman why does he select such men as Poinsett of South Carolina, Grundy of Tennessee, and Forsyth of Georgia, to fill Lis cabinet with? Why do John C. Calhoun, and the State rights men of South Carolina, support him-and why do all the high tariff men who are leaders in politics oppose him? for instance, Henry Clay, John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, William H.

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

Harrison, J. C. Wright and the Observer.

But the Observer says "that it (the tariff.) is universally regarded, as the least objectionable mode of raising taxes for the support of government." 'The Observer gets this high tariff notion of his, from his desertion of State Rights and democracy, and joining Clay, Webster and Adams, the high priests of the high tariff policy.

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 bretheren in the North. These wishes are "universal" only with that traternity, 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 objectional of raising taxes for the support of government." And when the Federalists succeed in giving this immense fund (ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN millions of acres,) to the States, then their "mode of raising taxes" will be the only one left, the tariff will indeed be high enough to suit Clay, and Webster and the Observer, and the liberties of the South will be ground to powder. Find out your enemies people of North Carolina, again we say "look TO YOUR TAX LISTS." The friends of this high tariff policy are your enemies. Its enemies are your friends, All these enemies of yours, are inoculated at

heart, with the Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris true old federal leaven. WThey are monarchists.

For the opinions of Alexander Hamilton, the original founder of the Observer's party, in favor of monarchy, we refer the Observer to the latepen of James Madison, pp. 885, 6, 7, 8, 9, the Observer of this week, defends the political course of this monarchist Hamilton. But as the Observer avows that he is "no democrat," we dont wonder that he gets into "a snarl," when we print the political opinions of the arch federalist Hamilton. It was to be expected.-