

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of the specie paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-fourth of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States, and from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also the sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted. That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers, or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency; and it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the facts of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all those regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers general of the public money directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver-general of the public money at Boston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of the public money at Charleston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of the public money at St. Louis, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the Mint of Philadelphia shall in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars, annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars, annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipt so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands; Provided, however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority contained in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites and for the construction of the offices of the receiver-general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected; Provided, however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safe-keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, for the payment of expenses authorized by this act other than those hereinbefore provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved July 4, 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Royal Munificence and "Log Cabin" Lies.
Our friends will pay no attention to the efforts of the R. Whig and that unprincipled subaltern Ogle of Pennsylvania, to excite a prejudice against the President on account of furniture. Mr. Davis of Ky., says, "the Opposition is not pledged to retrenchment," Mr. Rhet of South Carolina says, the Whigs are to blame for the appropriations beyond estimates. Mr. Barnard of New York charges too much economy on the President. Mr. Lincoln, a gentleman of manly bearing, (a Whig,) says Ogle's "is a small business," and that Mr. Van Buren "is not to blame for the furniture of the White House," but that the Committee on Public Buildings, of which he is himself a member, "deserve censure if any be due." What said Mr. L.?

"He (Mr. Lincoln) was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him justice to say, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he (Mr. L.) knew his great delicacy on the subject, and would assure the gentlemen that, whenever the committee had consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, HE HAD INVARIABLY EXPRESSED HIS RELUCTANCE TO HAVE ANY THING EXPENDED FOR THAT OBJECT. HE (Mr. L.) would state, from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years, had been supplied at the request of the President. The committee alone were answerable, and they would assume the responsibility. But so far was the President from desiring any additions made to the furniture, that, about two years ago, it actually became necessary for himself, and the other members of the committee to do what he had never done before, nor would he ever do it again. Did gentlemen wish to know what that was? He would tell them. It was to go through every room in another man's house, to see how much furniture he wanted, and what conveniences were required. He hoped that gentlemen would take notice of this fact, and remember it whenever they attempted to cast censure on the President in relation to his furniture." Mr. L. added, that the furniture is not "unnecessary or inappropriate to such a building;" that none of it can be dispensed with unless the Whigs intend to "build a log cabin for Gen. H. to live in" when elected, in which event he supposes "a few of the articles might be dispensed with." He repeats that Mr. Ogle, in objecting to the furniture of the President's house, was guilty of "a small business indeed." Mr. Andrews, another Whig, belabors the miserable calumniation from Pennsylvania in a similar vein of criticism and reproach. Yet the effort is still continued by the subalterns (the R. Whig and others) to excite an unfounded prejudice against the President. This Whig proof, we hope, will throw some light on the subject and satisfy our friends that here, as in most Whig complaints, there is nothing wrong. Fortunately there is honesty and candor enough in their own ranks to give the LIE direct to their own infamous and belittling falsehoods. Some abuse Mr. V. Buren for too much economy, and some for too much extravagance. In the name of heaven and justice will not the people of this country stand by and vindicate

from reproach their faithful public servant?

Nothing proves more decidedly the desperation to which the Federal Party are driven, than the recourse which the R. Whig and other presses have had to this Speech of Mr. Ogle. Notwithstanding the vile taste, and low balderdash, and the contemptible sophistries, and the gross impositions which run through the whole of it, they have seized upon it as a part of their fixed ammunition. Nothing shows the extremities to which they are driven. The Colleagues of this very man blushed at the indecencies and falsehoods to which he descended. As one proof of his extreme littleness and shameful audacity, he brings up the old story of the gold spoons, though it was nailed upon the spot by Mr. Andrews. Yet W. C. Rives does not hesitate to repeat the story.

We deduce the following facts from the late speech of Mr. McKay of N. C. in reference to the retrenchments which have been effected by General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Look well to it, fellow-citizens:

1st. That Mr. Van Buren, in his last message, expressed a desire for economy, and that if Congress did not exceed the estimates, there would be a reduction of five millions in expenditures.

2d. That the Ways and Means Chairman had said that the estimates in some items had been reduced, in all probability, showing that a retrenchment of some twelve millions had taken place in three years of this administration.

3d. That though expenditures were larger, they furnished no evidence of extravagance.

4th. That in a new country like ours, expenditures must, to a certain extent, keep pace with development of resources, wealth, population, &c.

5th. That, according to his test, expenditures had been less since Gen. Jackson's election than before.

6th. That, according to this test, the Federal Government had been more economical, and had expended less than the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, leaving out of the count their vast outlays in Internal Improvements.

7th. As evidence of the great development of the resources of the nation and consequent expenditures, he alluded to the extension of mail facilities, the number of post offices increased from 7 to 14,000, without adding any thing to the burdens on the people, postage being the same, and the revenues from \$1,600,000 to \$5,100,000 per annum.

8th. That the President has no control over the expenditures.

9th. That Gen. Jackson was opposed to heavy expenditures, (see messages,) and by his veto on the Maysville road saved one hundred millions to the people.

10th. That no new tax had been laid since Jackson's election, but that a great many had been taken off—amounting, in 1831, to \$3,728,000—in '32, to 7,300,000—in '33 to 19,789,000—in '34, to 24,445,000—in '35, to 27,453,000—in '36, to 34,688,000—making in those years \$117,407,000 of taxes taken off, which, added to taxes above saved, would be 217,407,000—yet no retrenchment!!!

11th. That, in the last four years, the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole amount of receipts under Mr. Adams' Administration.

12th. That if the Tariff of '28 had remained unaltered, the receipts would have been 100 millions more than during the administration of Gen. Jackson. The principal reduction had been effected on necessities which saved the people one half of this sum—the article of tea 15,000,000 had been effected in 3 years—coffee, 13,000,000—sugar and so on.

13. That the Surplus Revenue was one cause of increased expenditures—that those who opposed repeal of duties were responsible—that Mr. Clay, in '33, admitted his system was in danger from friends of the administration; that compromise saved it from overthrow—in 1836, admitted that surplus was foreseen at time of compromise act, and attempted to guard against it by distributing proceeds of public lands. If views of the executive had been carried out, as Tariff, taxes would have been reduced still farther.

14th. That increased appropriations begot increased estimates, and that Congress was responsible for both, &c.

15th. "Mr. McK. then showed that even the estimates, under existing laws, fluctuated. Supplies to the army and navy being influenced by the state of the currency of the country, cost more some years than others; this was one cause that contributed to swell the appropriation during the last and present Administrations, the prices of provision during that period being very high. He then went into an examination in detail, and showed the large amounts appropriated to national objects during the administration of Mr. Adams. He examined in detail all the appropriations which made up the excess over the administration of that gentleman, and showed conclusively that many of the objects of those appropriations originated with the Opposition, and that that party had invariably voted for all the appropriations, for the increase of which they wished to make the present Administration accountable. The remarks of Mr. McK. will be published in full hereafter."

These are facts; and we dare the devils to deny them.—if they do we will publish the proof. Take care of the Federal "log cabin" slangwhangers! The bigger the cabin, the bigger the libel.

MERITED COMPLIMENTS.—At the Democratic Republican celebration of the 4th, at Bush Hill, Pennsylvania, the following compliments were paid to Mr. Brown.

By the Committee. The Hon. Bedford Brown of North Carolina,—Able, untiring, persevering and eloquent; he stands among his fearless, democratic, and elevated associates, as fearless, as democratic, as elevated as any. That popularity which has made him one of the national representatives of his State, can well be appreciated by the democracy of the Keystone, who have listened this day to his teachings.

To this Mr. Brown made an eloquent reply, and concluded by offering the following:

The principles of the Democratic party.—They are, the principles of liberty, the constitution, and the union; they must and will prevail.

By Elisha Tyson. The Hon. Bedford Brown. An indomitable spirit, ever opposed to aristocracy, and upholding the genuine principles of American republicanism.

HIGH COMPLIMENT!—No Republican in the U. States can be a stranger to the noble character of Nathaniel Macon of N. Carolina: the high praise of such a man is one of the highest eulogiums which any one can desire. The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter of last Saturday states that Mr. Weldon Edwards (one of the distinguished sons of N. C., and Mr. Macon's Executor) in his powerful speech, made in the Democratic Meeting of Warren county last week, stated the fact (which was corroborated by many present) that but a short time before the death of this lamented patriot, he expressed the belief, that Mr. Van Buren was better suited, both by his political principles and excellent private character, for the Presidency, than any other man he knew. No man was better able to judge of his correct republican principles than the venerable Macon, for they had served long and intimately together in public life."

Mr. Webster's doctrine of change seems to be pervading Kentucky itself. The late Columbus Statesman has a letter from Louisville, of the 5th, which says that important changes are taking place—"and mentions as the most prominent Whigs, who have deserted Harrison already, in this State, Hon. Ben. Hardin, formerly a member of Congress; Hon. Henry Daniel, who left us upon the veto question, but has returned; John H. Helm, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, and Robert N. Wickliffe, Esq., for several years a prominent member of the Legislature from Mr. Clay's own county. Even in this city, changes are taking place every day. The miserable tomfoolery, of building apologies for log-cabins, with other like merry-Andrew tricks of the party, are disgusting to all decent Whigs, and many of them, are determined to abandon such folly and be governed by their sober and discreet judgment. The "log-cabin and hard-cider" catch-words, have lost their cabalistic charm, and with the Jim Brown and Jim Crow Harrison melodies, are sinking the miserable faction, who make use of such tricks to gull the people, into merited contempt."

Communications.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The most hideous monster, conjured up to frighten you from your principles, is dignified with the name of "The Army Bill!" Perhaps the most frightful garb in which this monster has yet appeared before you, is the one thrown around him by "The Young Men's Whig Committee, of Cumberland," decorated with this warlike motto: "The Administration's Plan of a Standing Army of 200,000 Militia!" In this terrific dress he has been thrust into your county, in a manner calculated, I will not say designed, to alarm the timid and to mislead the ignorant. To give it the finishing stroke, it is represented by some as the President's darling, and "recommended to Congress by Mr. Van Buren himself!" Freemen of Cumberland county, if you will do justice to Mr. Van Buren—justice to yourselves—and justice to the party you seek to terrify you about this matter, you will investigate and act according to your judgment, and not your fears. NO Army Bill has been before Congress during the whole past session! No "Plan of a standing army" has been recommended by Mr. Van Buren! No administration man in the Senate or in the House, has proposed or advocated such a doctrine! It is a federal and not a republican doctrine; a doctrine never advanced by Mr. Van Buren, and of which none can be suspected but those who opposed reducing the standing army during the elder Adams' administration, among whom was General Harrison!! who says his views have undergone no change. But what is the true history of this grievous charge? What are the facts? A bill had passed Congress appropriating ten millions of dollars, and authorizing the acceptance of fifty thousand volunteers, to meet the apprehended difficulties on the northeastern frontier. War was threatening our country. Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, was called on by a committee of the House, and his propositions were made in obedience thereto. The Secretary in his annual report gave merely a general outline of a plan for reorganizing the militia; according to custom this annual report, dated Nov. 30, 1839, was submitted to the President, who in his message used this language:

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal sea-ports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the U. States."

A resolution passed the House calling on Mr. Poinsett for the details of his plan, and he submits them in a letter dated the 20th March, 1840. This letter contains all the obnoxious features so "unconstitutional," "expensive," "oppressive," &c., &c. It is dated near three months after the President's Message!! And Mr. Poinsett, in an explanatory letter, expressly says—

"It was prepared, as has already been stated, at the request of a committee of the House of Representatives, expressed at the close of upon a call of the House made directly upon the Secretary of War, and, as is usual in all such cases, sent to that body without being previously submitted to the President. With it or its details, therefore, he has nothing to do."

If Poinsett is a gentleman, and tells the truth, Mr. Van Buren did not know of these obnoxious features when he delivered his message; he therefore merely recommended to the consideration of Congress matters contained in the annual report. He did not even recommend the adoption, but merely the consideration of them. And of this same paper of which the President speaks, the leading Whig paper, the Intelligencer of Jan. 4th, 1840, uses the following language, and if the President is criminal, so is this great Whig organ:

"With regard to the subject of Mr. Poinsett's report, though we cannot concur in all his recommendations, it appears to us that most of them are well considered and entitled to respectful and serious consideration."

"But the whigs say the President ought to have known what was in Poinsett's letter. Not at all. He did know what was in the annual report, and of that he spoke; but the letter of details was called for by the House—submitted to the House, and was a matter exclusively between the Secretary and the House, nearly three months after the Message. So much for the charge that the President recommended a "Standing Army," or Mr. Poinsett's plan as detailed in his letter of 20th March 1840.

But this obnoxious "Plan" is misrepresented; it has many objectionable misrepresentations; many are misunderstood, or willfully misconstrued, and some are denounced as odious, which are now in force. For instance, it is denounced as expensive because the 21st section requires every man to purchase his own equipments, rifle, &c. This is a deceptive attack made by those who do, or ought to know that such is precisely the law now; every man is now bound to equip himself at his own expense. Here is the law; it was passed 8th May, 1792, under General Washington's administration, and has never been repealed. Read it.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That each and every free, able-bodied, white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or who shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is hereinafter excepted,) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act; and it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as before excepted,) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrollment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within six months hereafter, provide himself with a good musket, or firelock; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints, and a knapsack; a pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, or firelock, each carriage to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder-horn, twenty balls, suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder: and shall appear, so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except that, when called out on company days to exercise only, may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall, severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and espoutoon. And that, from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, secured as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

Again it is said the 17th section authorizes the President to order you to muster in Florida, away from your families, and takes from the State the training of the militia. 'Tis true, if separated from the other sections, and the explanations made by Poinsett to the chairman of the committee on the Militia, it is susceptible of that erroneous construction. But read his letter to the committee, in which he directly contradicts the idea of any man's being taken from his own state:

"The proposition to divide the territory of the United States, by which is here meant the area embraced by the geographical boundaries of the whole Confederacy, is intended for military purposes, in order that each district may be commanded by one officer, who would have the general direction of the regulars and militia within the district; but the plan contemplated that the power of the President to call out the militia should be restricted to assembling the militia of each State within its own territorial limits."

"With regard to the 17th article, the same difficulty which presented itself to the committee, occurred to me when considering this subject, viz: that provision of the Constitution which restricts the power of Congress over the militia to organizing, arming, and disciplining them, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Although the word "disciplining" is susceptible of a different interpretation from that given it here yet the subsequent reservation to the States of the power to train the militia according to the system of discipline adopted by Congress, would seem to define its meaning; and as we cannot be too scrupulous in our interpretation of the Constitution, I propose that, in the event of its becoming necessary, to resort to draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class of militia, to apply to the States to place by law their contingents at the disposal of the General Government, for a period of not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction

with the regular troops, and by veteran officers. It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State, when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well organized, well armed, and well disciplined militia, without any expense, either to the States or to the citizens thereof; and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system."

But read the 39th section which shows that it could not be enforced unless the legislature enacted certain laws thereby submitting it to the States before it could be carried into operation.

But why pursue this investigation? Are you not satisfied that Mr. Van Buren is the faithful Democrat in this as in all other measures? Did not the committee on the Militia in the Senate, the chairman of which was a democrat report against adopting this plan?

Did not a similar committee in the House, with a democratic chairman also report against the adoption? When it is a notorious fact that the administration is not in favor of this plan, why is it perpetually rung on your ears? Why are circulars scattered far and wide, about a "Standing Army"? as if there was really such a Bill? Why is nothing uttered against General Harrison's plan, more odious—more expensive—more anti-republican? Is it not to divert your attention from the great principles really involved in the pending contest? Are you to be gulled by log cabin and hard cider, and frightened by the false cry of a "standing army"? Can the freemen of Cumberland be thus seduced and frightened from those republican principles so long and so faithfully cherished by their fathers before them? Never. The "modern whig" who thinks so deceives himself. Cumberland is not the soil for federal principles. Her republican sons have hitherto won every victory, and if true to themselves, they will be victorious again in August and November.

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:—In your last paper you have two certificates to prove that John B. Kelly, the federal candidate for Elector, in this District, asserted, substantially, that the people are incapable of self-government. It is nothing uncommon, sir, for Modern Whigs to make such assertions. We understand that the federal candidate in Moore and Montgomery, for the Senate of North Carolina, has promulgated the same doctrine. We do not at all doubt, but if left to himself, General Harrison would out with it too. In '76, such an assertion could only come from a British Tory, and those who make it now are no friends to this Representative Democracy, if it is proper to style it such; they are none other than British Tories, or British Whigs, which is pretty much the same thing. The American Whigs of '76 confidently asserted, that the people were fully capable of self-government; and the experience of half a century has proven the assertion true; yet a Modern Whig candidate asserts, near the middle of the nineteenth century, that the people are incapable of self-government; and with this assertion hovering on his whigish lips, and engraven on his heart, he has the audacity to ask the people to throw him their suffrages, that he may be the better enabled to deprive them of their inestimable rights. But, Mr. British Whig, we tell thee, that the many can and do govern themselves; we tell thee that the many can and do govern better than the few ever have or ever will govern—in fewest hands, there the greatest amount of misery is found. If government is instituted to advance the common weal, then, whatever system of government gives the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number of people, that system is the best, inasmuch as it comes nearest to the fulfillment of the end for which it was instituted. Now, we tell thee further, that the American system gives a greater amount of happiness to a greater number of people, than any other system under the eternal sun, and we defy thee to show otherwise. Go, with the accused, Heaven-defying principle in your heart, to the lands where it is carried to the utmost extent. Go, we say, to the shores of Abyssinia, where the will of one man is omnipotent—lift up your besotted eyes, and behold that one disposing of the property of the people as his own, and of the people as his slaves. Behold that people licking the dust at their master's feet, whilst he treads upon their necks; and see, on the shores of the Nile, the multitude paying divine honors to a river, and offering hecatombs to their leagued God. These are in part produced by your principle, that the few should govern the many. But go to a more enlightened clime. Go to that empire which extends from the Pacific to the Baltic, and from the Euxine to the icy Ocean, and there you will see the enlightened citizen, who may have incurred the displeasure of a jealous Czar, deprived of his property by confiscation, torn from the family circle, and hurled into the howling deserts of Siberia, to end a miserable existence amid the frozen regions of that inhospitable clime, perhaps to end his days within the mines of Nershenk. Go now to a still more enlightened land, to Britain, and there you will see the rights of person and property respected and a much happier people, than you found in the dominions of the Czar.—Search out the cause of this melioration: see whether the people, like the Armenians of further India, have one of the most fertile countries on the globe, with every man his house & lands contiguous, & no taxes to pay. Should you find the British people so possessed, you may adduce thereas the cause of more happiness in England than in Russia. But you will not find such a state of things to exist in England. It is far from being the most fertile of countries, and more taxes are drawn from the people, than are drawn from any other people under the sun. Where then are you to look for the cause which produces more happiness in England than in many other countries more favored by nature?

To the system of government you must look, and there you will find government in more hands than any other monarchy on earth. You will find then that the many carry out the ends, for which government is instituted, bet-