Mr. J. Edwards
ing Preaching to Whig Practice


# The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

WM. H. HAYNE, Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842. Volume 4.—Number 172


## TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, . $2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

**Rates of Advertising:**

Sixty cents per square for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

No subscription received for less than twelve months.

☞Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & HAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

☞Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

**Prices of Job Work:**

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, $2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.


THE FOLLOWING

## BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

**CAROLINIAN OFFICE:**

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO., constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct.
CERTIFICATE, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpœnas,
Superior Court Fi. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment.
County Court Subpœnas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds fo Col'rd. Apprentices.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

**LOOK AT THIS.**

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1841. 138-tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

## TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Friday the 28th of January last, a NEGRO MAN who says his name is SIMON, and belongs to John Liscomb of South Carolina. Said negro is well known about this place—he was carried off by Mr Thomas L. Whitlock. Simon is about five feet and a half high, dark complection. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.

February 2, 1842.–154-

## SPRING GOODS.

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER

**DRY GOODS.**

—Among which are—

Superfine Printed Lawns; 2,000 pieces prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Line Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans, and Bolting Cloths with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

March 26, 1842.–161-tf

## JUST RECEIVED

**10,000** REGALIA, PRINCIPE and HAVANA SEGARS,
1 Keg Zante Currants,
1 " Tamarinds,
6 dozen best Mustard,
2 do Lemon Syrup,
1 do Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior OLD PORT WINE,
100 lbs. Scotch Snuff in bladders,
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.

W. PRIOR.

March 19, 1842.–160-tf.

## Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkies,
8 Spring Wagons and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.

Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, Mar. 26, 1842. 56-tf.

## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

*for sale at the Post Office at Lumberton by* JOHN N. DORR, *Agent, &c., &.*

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicine—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for the Dyspepsia, Flatulency; Palpitation of Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head ach, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sore, Scorbutic Eruption and Bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame; In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

## E. J. CLARK,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, at his old Stand, on Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Market House.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

October 2, 1841. 136-6m.

## POTATOES.

**20** BBLS. planting Potatoes.
For sale by GEORG EMcNEILL
Feb. 12, 1842. 155-y.

## HATS.

## J. R. & D. GEE,

RETURN their thanks for the liberal Patronage they have received and take pleasure in informing their Friends and Customers, that they continue to Manufacture all kinds of HATS, also, to keep a supply from the most Fashionable Factories in New York, and Philadelphia.

—ALSO—

**FURS, HAT-TRIMMINGS &c. &c.**

☞Wanted, at the above establishment, one or two journeymen hatters.

March 12, 1842. 140-y

## NOTICE.

HAVING removed my business entirely from Fayetteville, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, that they will save costs by calling on Messrs. S. & R. S. Cain, and making immediate payment on their notes and accounts due me. SAMUEL A. MIMS.

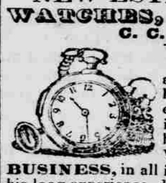
Fayetteville, Feb 4, 1841.–15.5-tf

## TEA.

G[illegible] for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 2, 1842.–171-y.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**C. C. SMITH,**



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the **WATCH and JEWELRY BUSINESS**, in all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841.—142tf.

## HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country, can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞He will be found at all times at his shop, on Grove street, near the court House.

Two white apprentices wanted to the business.

April 18, 1841. 140-6m.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

**DRY-GOODS,**

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Hats and Shoes, Bonnets, and Umbrellas, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, *Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.*

Also, a large assortment of

**GROCERIES**

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 136-y.

## MOLASSES.

**30** HHDS. prime new crop Molasses.
For sale by GEORGE McNEILL.
February 12, 1842. 155-y.

## FISH!

**100** BBLS. TRIM'D HERRINGS.
10 Bbls. Roe do.
10 Half Barrels Shad.
10 Barrels Mullet.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1841.


**State of North Carolina—Sampson County.**

*In Equity—Spring Term*, 1842.

Deborah Robinson, vs. Frederick Merritt, and wife, Ann Jane, and others, heirs at law of Matthew Pridgeon, decd.—Petition for Sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Frederick Merritt and wife, Ann Jane, James Green and wife, Jemima, Rebecca Sellers, and Luke Pridgeon, heirs at law of Matthew Pridgeon, decd., reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said heirs at law to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why the Lands described in Petition should not be sold, or the same will be decreed to be sold accordingly.

Witness—Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Sampson County, at office in Clinton, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

168 6 PATRICK MURPHY.


## JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT,
*Fayetteville, N. C.*

THE subscriber having opened that large and Commodious House on Hay Street, known as the PLANTER'S HOTEL, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers upon moderate terms. She trusts that strict attention and her intimate acquaintance with the business, will ensure a liberal portion of the patronage of the public—the table will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and the stables with careful and attentive Ostlers.

ANN BROWN.

November 13, 1841. 142-y.

## CHEESE!

PINE APPLE CHEESE
for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
May 13, 1842. 168-y.

## D. K. McRAE,

*Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,*

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 9, 1842. 163-tf.

## NEW GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. A good assortment opening. Forsale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 2, 1842.–171-y.

BLANK NEGOCIABLE NOTES,
" COMMON do.
printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office.
June 4, 1842.

## NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

—ALSO—

**15** HHDS. SUGAR,
60 Bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do Palm Leaf ditto,
10 do Bonnets,
15 do Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1842.—170-tf.

## H. BRAMBERT, TAILOR,

*Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie streets,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

CUTTING done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842.—170-3m.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

**Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,**

and all other Country Produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 28, 1842.—170-4t p.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the stock on hand, the subscriber has just received some very superior *Muslins and Lawns, black and white; Ginghams; Crape Camblet; Erminetts; Gambroon and Summer Casimeres.*

Those in want of CHEAP GOODS, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

P. TAYLOR.

June 4.—171-tf.

*** The Observer will copy four times.

## FOR SALE,

THAT Large and Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, in the Brick Row, foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Also, a capital Garden Lot, in the rear of the same. Terms will be favorable.

For particulars apply to
J. C. DOBBIN, Executor,

June 4, 1842—171-4

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Two Story Frame House, near the Arsenal, recently occupied by Mrs. Watts. The terms will be very moderate. Apply to James Dodd, or at this Office.

June, 1, 1842. 171-tf.


## Political.

# FACTS:

## Whig Preaching *Versus* Whig Practice.

### The people of North Carolina called to judge of the Whig party, by its deeds.

### READ AND DECIDE.

"This Government is now a practical monarchy. * * * The President of these United States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European kings. It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old Federal party. It is an ultra Federal power. It is despotism."—Gen. Harrison's speech at Dayton, Ohio, in 1840.

What a bright expression was this for a candidate for the Presidency! But notwithstanding all the monarchy and despotism, the whig party seem to be very well content; they have not curtailed any of the powers of the Executive or of Congress.—They are rather enlarging them. Congress is taking upon itself to dictate to the States *how* they shall elect their members of Congress, and the Executive is taking to himself the power to suppress the people of Rhode Island, in their righteous struggle for a *Constitution*, instead of an *old English Charter*.

"We declare the leaders of the party in power, unworthy the confidence of a free people, because they have violated every pledge they have given to the nation."—Whig declaration in Convention in Raleigh, 5th October, 1840.

We know not what they could have meant by this, unless they intended it as a cap to fit their own heads. And we now place the cap upon them, by declaring, and producing *proof of the fact*, that "the leaders of the party in power are unworthy the confidence of a free people, because *they have violated every pledge given to the nation.*"

"One of the first things to be done when a new administration shall come into power, will be to separate the Government press from the politics of the country."—Webster's speech at Richmond, Va. in 1840.

Has any such law been passed? Has even an attempt, *by the whig party*, been made to pass such

"The administration coming into power, reject and repudiate the infamous maxim that, to the victors belong the spoils. * * * Did not the distinguished person who is to be advanced to the head of this Government expressly take ground against such a sentiment in a bill he introduced into Congress? Do not his sentiments stand recorded against it? We practise on a principle like that? No sir, no; *this system of proscription is itself to be proscribed.* I stand on that ground; and so help me God, I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it.—*I believe those who are to be at the head of the Government have put themselves upon the same ground.*"—Preston's speech in Congress.

We all know how this promise has been kept.—See the proscription in the whig Legislature of N. Carolina.

Extract from the Raleigh Correspondence of the North Carolinian, dated Raleigh, Dec. 24, 1840:

"Messrs. Editors:—As all the offices, whose appointment will be conferred by the present Legislature, are now made, it may not be amiss to inform your readers who are the "office holders." After the bitter denunciation of the dominant party against the "spoils to the victors," and proscription for opinion's sake, you would scarcely suppose that these pure and disinterested patriots would accept an office though thrust upon them; but how stands the case? The Legislature have elected 2 Senators, 2 Judges, 2 Solicitors, 1 Attorney General, 1 Secretary of State, 1 Treasurer, 1 Comptroller, 3 Engrossing Clerks, 3 Colonels of Cavalry, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, and 7 Counsellors of State, making in all TWENTY-SEVEN, and out of the whole NOT ONE DEMOCRAT *has been elected!*"

After reading that, read the following extract from the speech of a violent whig, in the last Legislature, and mark the difference; remembering that this is from an opponent of the Democracy:

"Remember, sir, that the party which we have so lately opposed in fierce conflict, although we called them revolutionists, disorganizers, locofocos, and agrarians, and although they did many things which we thought calculated to weaken our institutions, during the long ten years night of their ascendant, never once put their rude hands upon the Judiciary of the State. To their lasting credit be it said, they administered this part of their power with credit to the State and great advantage to the people. They sustained the strength and purity of the Judicial system, by a series of excellent appointments, *taken mostly from the ranks of their adversaries.*

Now look at this:

"Our doctrine is, that a political party coming into power, is at once charged with and responsible for, the administrative operations of the Government, in all its departments and places, and that it is its right and its duty to conduct those operations, mainly by the hands of its friends. *We respectfully commend this just and necessary rule to the notice of the President*, FOR A MORE EFFICIENT OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT, *than it has yet received at his hands.*"—Address of the Syracuse, (N. Y.) Convention, in 1841—*after the election!*

"He learned his democracy in the school of '98 and '99. It was very different, he confessed, from the Democracy taught nowadays in high places.—The Democracy of Jefferson asked a candidate for office if he was capable and honest, and would support the Constitution."—Mr Clay's speech at Nashville, in 1840.

We should like some whig to point us to one officer, appointed since the whig party came into power put to Bela Badger, the great pipe-layer, appointed Naval Officer at the Philadelphia Custom House?—Were they put to another great pipe-layer, by the name of Tallmadge, who was made recorder in New York City? Were they asked of Wm. C. Lord, who was appointed Collector at Wilmington, for partizan services? In fact they were asked of no man. Partizan services during the election, to whom these questions were put. Were they of 1840, were the only recommendations called for from any candidate for office, and it can be proved.

"It is said that Gen. Harrison is so much in favor of a protective tariff, that he would insist upon its continuance, though, under its operation, 'the grass were to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston.' This charge is a gross and wanton calumny upon Gen. Harrison. * * * But why is the subject of the Tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the compromise act.—Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties? CERTAINLY NEITHER GENERAL HARRISON NOR ANY OF HIS FRIENDS."—George E. Badger's speech at Granville, in 1840.

Whether Gen. Harrison was for a tariff or not, it concerns us not now to know. The concluding paragraph of the quotation attacts our attention. We presume it is not worth while for us to produce extracts from whig speeches to prove that the whig party proper, headed by Clay, have settled upon a high tariff, as one of their measures. All who have read Clay's speech in the Fayetteville Observer, and who have read this paper, know the fact too well to need further proof; but should any whig, individual or press, deny the fact, we shall publish the proof from the proceedings of Congress.

What base deception! George E. Badger asking "who desires to increase the duties? certainly neither Gen. Harrison, *nor any of his friends*," and then in a few months the whole whig party trying to saddle us with taxes! Was there ever before such miserable *trickery* practised upon the people to gain power?

"Next it is said that Gen. Harrison favors a Bank of the U. States. THE CHARGE IS FALSE. His opinions on the contrary are against a Bank."—George E. Badger's speech at Granville, in 1840.

This paragraph proves one of two things: It either proves that Gen. Harrison was really opposed to a Bank, or that the whig party merely electioneered against a Bank for popularity. If the former, Gen. Harrison would have vetoed the two bills vetoed by Mr Tyler, to which vetoes by Mr Tyler the whig newspapers attribute their failure to regulate the currency and make "good times." If the latter, then the whole was a humbug—a mere party trick to catch voters—the idea of regulating the currency and making good times never entering their heads as one of the things to be *performed*. The Clay party may make much of either or both horns of the dilemma.

This is the rock upon which the (great?) whig party split. They told the people they were not for a Bank, and when they got elected, the first thing, almost, the whig Congress done, was to mature two Bank bills, both of which Mr Tyler (the Lord preserve him) vetoed! And why? Because he knew that the whig leaders had electioneered against a Bank, and his principles were always opposed to it. This is matter of recent history. All can judge whether we are telling the truth or not. Here is the speech of Badger *before* the election, and here is Badger and Rives electioneering against a Bank *before* the election; Badger resigned his place in the Cabinet *because Mr Tyler could not sign a Bank bill!!!*

"Whilst we are scanning the most prominent facts in Mr Van Buren's political history, we cannot refrain from submitting to the consideration of the Convention, the utter hollowness of all his professions of devotion to the creed of Democratic faith. * * * Was it democratic to vote for the TARIFF in its most odious and repulsive forms. * * * Is it Democratic—is it consistent with Democratic principles that he should increase the expenses of the Government to more than 39 millions of dollars per year, when the fact has been IRREVERSIBLY ESTABLISHED THAT FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *will conduct its operations with vigor and facility*?"—Report of general committee of whig State Convention which nominated Gov. Morehead in 1840.

Not only have the expenses of the Government not been reduced, but we learn from public documents, that the whig Secretary of the Navy proposes to increase the expenses in his department alone, nearly a million of dollars. The list of officers in the Navy has been greatly increased, adding thousands of dollars to the sum necessary to support the Navy.

What is worse than all, the whig chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in his speech on the Treasury Note bill, made a calculation showing that the national debt at the end of the present year, would be seventeen millions of dollars. Mr Van Buren left a debt of only five or six millions, as can be shown upon whig authority.

Although this is not direct a pledge to administer the Government upon $15,000,000, yet certainly it is natural to conclude, and the people did conclude, that the party who so abused Mr Van Buren for extravagance, would reduce the expenses of the Government down to the amount which they said would conduct its operations.

Here is the great whig State Convention of 1840 declaring that "the fact has been irreversibly established, that *fifteen millions of dollars* will conduct the operations of the Government *with vigor and facility.*" And here in 1841 and '42 Is Henry Clay, backed by the whole whig party, saying that the taxes on imported goods, (among which are the necessaries of life,) must be raised so as to produce TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS (nearly twice the amount) for the support of the Government!!

And what did the President, Mr Tyler, say he expended in carrying on the Government, from 4th of March '41 to 4th of March 42? He says it cost $32,025,070 70!! Nearly $11,000,000 *more* than Mr Van Buren spent the last year of his "reign," public debt and all!! Is further proof of *falsehood* and *deception* wanted?

☞Let the candidates for the Legislature, of the Democratic party, in each County, take these facts and lay them before the public, and if the people of North Carolina, with these facts before their eyes, will support these men, who thus *preach one thing* and *practice another*, in order to get into power, they deserve to be cheated and humbugged!

### The two sides of the Medal.

The Georgia Times calls our attention to a letter in the Richmond Whig of the 20th May, which the said Whig commends to public attention, as "a brilliant letter"—and the Times asks us, to contrast what the Whig now says and what it said under the celebrated October sun of 1840. We have accordingly looked into the record—and such a brace of portraits is truly amusing. *Ecce!*

| *September*, 1840. | *May*, 1842. |
|---|---|
| "Let Virginia come and hear Mr Webster. No living man can command, the power of ratiocination even in the estimation of English judges, is the first intellect of the age in which we live. | Mr Webster, too, is wonderfully tickled, and gloriously *Republican* Virginia rushes to the rescue of an administration; of which Tyler is the nominal head, he, *a Hartford Convention Federalist*, the acknowledged head! * * * *Daniel Webster, the King of Federalism, and father of moral lepers,*" |
| "We hail Mr Webster's visit, and the extraordinary circumstances of the country, which are every where inducing a greater freedom of political intercourse, with the most lively satisfaction." | Virginia now "*giving aid and comfort to D. Webster, the personation of all she has repudiated politically*, which the honor of her brow and the modesty and virtue of her fair, have ever recoiled from morally." |

The same article (1840) deprecates the attempts which had been made in Virginia to expose him to censure. It says, that "Mr Webster has been for twenty years, in Va., regarded as a concentration of all that was odious and detestable in politics.—His very name has been an inexhaustible trading capital to a certain trafficking school of Virginia politicians and President-makers, who have used it as a rawhead and bloodybones whenever it was desirable to inflame the passions of the mass. The day of that trading political school has passed forever. The People know and feel the Federalism of the Washington and Marshall and Webster school, was moderation and '98 Republicanism compared with grinding oppression of modern 'Democracy,' &c., &c. We know, what we assert, when we say, that State Rights have no more faithful friends and strenuous supporters than the honest portion of the old Federal Party"—of course, Mr Webster was then one)—and now, how they portray him in less than two years!

See the contrast! In 1840, the Richmond Whig is attempting to win over Virginia to the Federal ranks, by crying up Daniel Webster's Republican principles—and now, when it is attempting to head Captain Tyler, it abuses Daniel Webster, because he rejoices at the great defeat of Henry Clay's party in Virginia! At neither epoch have we any confidence in Mr Webster's principles.—The Whig like [illegible] praises or abuses him, according to its party interests!—*Rich. Enquirer.*