

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 12 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

Whole Number 1,106.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

English and Classical School.



THE Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. CLARK, (a graduate of Dartmouth College) to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 3 months, . . . \$2 to \$15.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 18, 1842.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Staunton, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Staunton, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Flier, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—
A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for mixing house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no painting, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw. Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.
December 31, 1841.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

—BUSH AS—
Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.
January 14, 1842.

SILAS HUIE, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, alter it as cut out at the following prices:—Jacks coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.
Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Senate, January 25, 1842.

On the bill authorizing an issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. CALHOUN said: There was no measure that required greater caution, or more severe scrutiny, than one to impose taxes or raise a loan by the form what it may. I hold that Government has no right to do either, except when the public service makes it imperiously necessary, and then only to the extent that it requires. I also hold that the expenditures can only be limited by limiting the supplies. If money is granted, it is sure to be expended. This thinking, it is a fundamental rule with me not to vote for a loan or tax bill till I am satisfied it is necessary for the public service, and then not if the deficiency can be avoided by stopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, or the enforcement of an exact and judicious economy in the public disbursements. Entertaining these opinions, it was in vain that the chairman of the Finance Committee pointed to the estimates of the year, as a sufficient reason for the passage of this bill as amended. Estimates are too much a matter of course to satisfy me in a case like this. I have some practical knowledge of the subject, and know you well how readily old items are put down, from year to year, without much inquiry, whether they can be dispensed with or reduced, and new ones inserted, without much more reflection, to put much reliance on them. To satisfy me, the chairman must do what he has not even attempted; he must state satisfactorily the reasons for every new item, and the increase of every old one, and show that the deficiency to meet the revenue, cannot be avoided by retrenchment and economy. Until he does that, he has no right to call on us to vote this heavy additional charge of five millions of dollars on the people, especially at a period of such unexampled pecuniary embarrassment. Having omitted to perform this duty, I have been constrained to examine for myself the estimates in a very hasty manner, with imperfect documents, and no opportunity of deriving information from the respective Departments. But, with all these disadvantages, I have satisfied myself that this loan is unnecessary—that its place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by retrenchment and economy, and the command of resources in the power of the Government, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public service, my reasons for which I shall now proceed to state.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenditures of the year, is \$32,997,258, or, in round numbers, thirty three millions, embraced under the following heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, amounting to \$1,000,957 37; military, in all its branches, \$11,747,791 88; navy, \$9,705,579 73; and miscellaneous disbursements, applicable to the service of the year, \$1,542,906, and Treasury notes to be redeemed, \$7,000,000.

Among the objects of retrenchment, I place, at the head the great increase that is proposed to be made to the expenditures of the navy, compared with that of last year. It is no less than \$2,505,032 13, taking the expenditures of last year from the annual report of the Secretary. I see no sufficient reason, at this time, and in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury, for this great increase. I have looked over the report of the Secretary hastily, and find none assigned, except general reasons, for an increased navy, which I am not disposed to controvert. But I am decidedly of the opinion, that the commencement ought to be postponed till some systematic plan is matured, both as to the ratio of increase and the description of force of which the addition should consist, and till the Department is properly organized, and in a condition to enforce exact responsibility and economy in its disbursements. That the Department is not now properly organized, in that condition, we have the authority of the Secretary himself, in which I concur. I am satisfied that its administration cannot be made effective, under the present organization, particularly as it regards its expenditures. I have very great respect for the head of the Department, and confidence in his ability and integrity. If he would hear the voice of one who wishes him well, and who takes the deepest interest in the branch of service of which he is the chief, my advice would be, to take time; to look about; to reorganize the Department in the most efficient manner, on the staff principle, and to establish the most rigid accountability and economy in the disbursements, before the great work of a systematic increase is commenced. Till that is done, add not a dollar to the expenditures. Make sure of the foundation before you begin to rear the superstructure. I am aware that there will be a considerable increase this year in the navy, compared to the expenditure of last year, in consequence of the extraordinary session. This may deduct several hundred thousand dollars from the amount I propose to retrench; but I cannot doubt that by an improved administration of the moneyed affairs of the Department, with the very great reduction in prices and wages, a saving may be made more than sufficient to make up that deduction. In speaking of improved administration, I comprehend the marine corps. And here I deem it my duty to remark, that the estimates for that branch of the service appear to me to be very large. The corps is estimated at one thousand privates, and its aggregate expense at \$992,292. This strikes me to be far too large for so small a corps of long standing, stationed at convenient and cheap points, and at a period when the price of provisions, clothing, and all other articles of supply is low. A large portion, I observe, is for barracks, which, if proper at all, surely may be postponed till the finances of the country are placed in better condition.

I shall now pass from the naval to the military department; and here I find an estimate of \$1,509,932 13, for harbors, crews, and the like. I must say that I am surprised at this estimate. All who have been members of the Senate for the last eight or ten years, must be familiar with the history of this item of expenditure. It is one of the branches of the old exploded American system, and almost the only one which remains. It has never been acquiesced in, and was scarcely tolerated when the Treasury was full to overflowing with the surplus revenue. Of all the extravagant and lawless appropriations of the worst of times, I have ever regarded it as the most objectionable—unconstitutional, local in its character, and unequal and

unjust in its operation. Little did I anticipate that such an item, and of so large an amount, would at this time be found in the estimates, when the Treasury is deeply embarrassed, the credit of the Government impaired, and the revenue from the lands surrendered to the States and Territories. Such an item, at such a period, looks like infatuation; and I hope the Committee on Finance, when it comes to take up the estimates, will strike it out. It certainly ought to be expunged; and I shall accordingly place it among the items that ought to be retrenched.

Passing to the Treasury Department, I observe an estimate of \$43,932, for surveys of public lands; and under the head of "balances of appropriations on the 31st December, 1841," required to be expended in 1842, \$200,000 for the same object, making together, \$243,932, which ought either not to be in the estimates, or, if put there, ought to be credited in the receipts of the year. The reason will be apparent, when it is stated that the Distribution act deducts the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, and, among others, that for surveying, and, of course, it must be deducted from the revenue from the lands, before it is distributed among the States, and brought to the credit of the Treasury. It is, in fact, but an advance out of the land fund, to be deducted from it before it is distributed. There are several other items in the estimates connected with the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, to which the same remarks are applicable, and which would make an additional deduction of many thousand dollars, but the exact amount of which I have not had time to ascertain. These several items, taken together, make the sum of \$4,317,322 25, that may fairly be struck from the estimates. To these there are doubtless many others of considerable amount that might be added, had I the time and means for full investigation. Among them, I would call the attention of the chairman to an item of \$158,627 17, under the name of "patent fund," and comprised among the balance of appropriations on the 31st of December last, and which will be required for this year. I have not had time to investigate it, and am uninformed of its nature. It must ask the chairman to explain.—Does it mean receipts of money derived from payments for patents? If so, it ought to be passed to the Treasury, and classed under the receipts of the year, and not the appropriations, unless, indeed, there be some act of Congress which has ordered otherwise. If it be an appropriation, I would ask to what it is appropriated, and to what particular object it is to be applied this year? The chairman will find it in page 40, of the document containing the estimates.

I would ask the chairman, also, whether the interest on the trust funds, including both the Smithsonian and Indian, which may not be applied to the object of the trusts during the year, have been comprehended in the receipts of the year? We pay interest on them, and have the right of course to their use, till required to be paid. This interest must be considerable. That of the former, alone, is about \$30,000 annually.

I would, also, call his attention to the pension list. I observe the diminution of the number of pensioners for the last year is very considerable, and from the extreme age of the revolutionary portion, there must be a rapid diminution till the list is finally closed. I have had no time to investigate the subject sufficiently to say to what amount the Treasury may be relieved from that source; but I am informed by a friend who is familiar with the subject, that a very great reduction of expenditure, say \$300,000 annually, for some years, may be expected under that head. Under these various heads, and others, which a careful examination might designate, I feel confident that a reduction might be made by retrenchment in the estimates to the amount of the sums proposed to be borrowed by this bill, as amended, without materially impairing the efficiency of the Government.

I shall next proceed to examine what reduction may be made by strict economy in the public disbursements; by which I mean, not parsimony, but that careful and efficient administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government, which guards against all abuse and waste, and applies every dollar to the object of appropriations, and that in the manner best calculated to produce the greatest result. This high duty properly appertains to the functions of the Executive, and Congress can do but little more than to urge on and sustain that Department of the Government in discharging it, to which it belongs, and which must take the lead in the work of economy and reform. My object is to show, that there is ample room for the work, and that great reduction may be made in the expenditures by such an administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government as I have described. But how is this to be made apparent? Can it be done by minute examination of the various items of the estimates and expenditures? Can a general state of looseness, of abuses, or extravagance in the disbursements be detected and exposed by such examination? All attempts of the kind have failed, and must continue to do so. It would be impracticable to extend such an enquiry through the various heads of expenditures. A single account might be selected, that would occupy a committee a large portion of a session; and after all their labor, it would be more than an even chance that they would fail to detect abuses and mismanagement, if they abounded ever so much. They lie beyond accounts; and can only be reached by the searching and scrutinizing eyes of faithful and vigilant officers charged with the administrative supervision.

There is but one way in which Congress can act with effect in testing whether the public funds have been judiciously and economically applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and if not, of holding those charged with their administration responsible, and that is, by comparing the present expenditures with those of past periods of acknowledged economy, or foreign contemporaneous service of like kind. If, on such comparison, the differences should be much greater than they should be, after making due allowance, those who have the control should be held responsible to reduce them to a proper level, or to give satisfactory reasons for not doing it; and that is the course which I intend to pursue. They who now have the control, both of Congress and the Executive Department, came into power on a solemn pledge of reform; and it is but fair that they should be held responsible for the reformation of the abuses and mismanagement which they declared to exist, and the great reduction of expenses which they pledged themselves to make.

if the people should raise them to power.

But I am not so unreasonable as to expect that reform can be the work of a day. I know too well the labor and time it requires to entertain any such opinion. All I ask is, that the work shall be early, seriously, and systematically commenced. It is to be regretted that it has not already commenced, and that there is so little apparent inclination to begin. We had a right to expect that the chairman of the Committee on Finance, in bringing forward a new loan of \$5,000,000, would have at least undertaken to inform us, after a full survey of the estimates and expenditures, whether any reduction could be made, and if any, to what amount, before he asked for a vote, making so great an addition to the public debt. I cannot but regard the omission as a bad omen. It looks like repudiation of solemn pledges. But what he has failed to do I shall attempt, but in a much less full and satisfactory manner than he might have done, with all his advantages as the head of the committee. For the purpose of comparing, I shall select the years 1823 and 1840. I select the former, because it is one of the years of the second term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and which it is admitted now, administered the moneyed affairs of the Government with a reasonable regard to economy; but at that time it was thought by all to be liberal in its expenditures, and by some even profuse, as several Senators whom I now see and who were then members of Congress, will bear witness. But I select it for a still stronger reason. It is the year which immediately preceded the first act, professedly passed on the principles of the protective policy. The intervening time between the two periods comprehends the two acts of 1824 and 1825, by which that policy was carried to such great extremes. To those acts, connected with the banking system, and the connection of the banks with the Government, is to be attributed that train of events which has involved the country and the Government in so many difficulties; and among others, that vast increase of expenditures which has taken place since 1823, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

The disbursements of the Government are comprised under three great heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous; the military, and the navy. I propose to begin with the first, and take them in the order in which they stand.

The expenditures under the first head have increased since 1823, when they were \$2,022,093, to \$5,492,030—98 the amount in 1840; showing an increase, in seventeen years of 2 7/10 to 1, while the population has increased only about 3/4 to 1, that is, about 75 per cent.—making the increase of expenditures, compared to the increase of population, about 3 6/10 to 1. This enormous increase has taken place although a large portion of the expenditures under this head, consisting of salaries to officers and the pay of members of Congress, have remained unchanged. The next year, in 1841, the expenditures rose to \$6,195,560. I am, however, happy to perceive a considerable reduction in the estimates for this year, compared with the last and several preceding years; but still leaving room for great additional reduction to bring the increase of expenditures to the same ratio with the increase of population, as liberal as that standard of increase would be.

That the Senate may form some conception, in detail, of this enormous increase, I propose to go more into particulars in reference to two items: the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and that of collecting the duties on imports. The latter, though of a character belonging to the civil list, is not included in it, or either of the other heads; as the expense is incident to collecting the customs, are deducted from the receipts, before the money is paid into the Treasury.

The contingent expenses (they include the pay and mileage of members) of the Senate in 1823 was \$12,841 07, of which the printing cost \$9,349 56, and stationary one thousand six hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty one cents; and that of the House, thirty seven thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety five cents, of which the printing cost twenty two thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty one cents, and the stationary three thousand eight hundred and eighty seven dollars and seventy one cents. In 1840, the contingent expenses of the Senate were seventy seven thousand four hundred and forty seven dollars and twenty two cents; of which the printing cost thirty one thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars and thirty two cents, and the stationary seven thousand six hundred and seventy seven cents; and that of the House one hundred and ninety nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty seven cents, of which the printing cost sixty five thousand and eighty six dollars and forty six cents, and the stationary thirty six thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars and ninety nine cents. The aggregate expenses of the two Houses together rose from fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and two cents to two hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars; being an actual increase of 5 4/10 to 1, and an increase in proportion to population, of about 7 2/10 to one. But as enormous as this increase is, the fact that the number of members had increased not more than about ten per cent. from 1823 to 1840, is calculated to make it still more strikingly so. Had the increase kept pace with the increase of members, (and there is no good reason why it should greatly exceed it,) the expenditures would have risen from fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars to fifty five thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars, only making an increase of but five thousand sixty nine dollars; but instead of that, it rose to two hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars, making an increase of two hundred and twenty five thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars. To place the subject in a still more striking view, the contingent expenses in 1823, were at the rate of \$144 per member, which one would suppose was ample, and in 1840, nine hundred and forty two dollars. This vast increase took place under the immediate eye of Congress; and yet we were told at the Extra Session, by the present chairman of the Finance Committee, that there was no room for economy, and that no reduction could be made, and even in this discussion he has intimated that little can be done. As enormous as are the contingent expenses of the two Houses, I infer from the very great increase of expenditures under the head of civil list generally, when so large a portion is for fixed salaries, which have not been materially increased for the last seventeen years, that they are not much less so

throughout the whole range of this branch of the public service.

I shall now proceed to the other item, which I have selected for more particular examination, the increased expenses of collecting the duties on imports. In 1823 it was \$766,699, equal to 386-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and 98-100 on the aggregate amount of imports; and in 1840 it had increased to \$1,542,319 24, equal to 143-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and to 1 58-100 on the aggregate amount of the imports, being an actual increase of nearly a million, and considerably more than double the amount of 1823. In 1829 it rose to \$1,714,516.

From these facts, there can be little doubt that more than a million annually may be saved under the two items of contingent expenses of Congress, and the collection of the customs, without touching the other great items comprised under the civil list, viz. executive and judicial departments, the foreign intercourse, light houses, and miscellaneous. It would be safe to put down a saving of at least a half million for them.

I shall now pass to the military, with which I am more familiar. I propose to confine my remarks almost entirely to the army proper, including the Military Academy, in reference to which the information is more full and minute. I exclude the expenses incident to the Florida war, and the expenditures for the Ordnance, the Engineer, the Topographical, the Indian, and the Pension Bureaus. Instead of 1823, for which there is no official and exact statement of the expenses of the army, I shall take 1821, for which there is one made by myself, as Secretary of War, and for the minute correctness of which, I can vouch. It is contained in a report made under a call of the House of Representatives, and comprises a comparative statement of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1815, '19, '20, and '21, respectively, and an estimate of the expense of 1822. It may be proper to add, which I can with confidence, that the comparative expense of 1823, if it could be ascertained, would be found to be not less favorable than 1821. It would probably be something more so.

With these remarks I shall begin with a comparison, in the first place, between 1821 and the estimate for the army proper for this year. The average aggregate strength of the army in the year 1821, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,109, and the proportion of officers, including the professors of the Military Academy, to the soldiers, including cadets, was 1 to 12 18-100, and the expenditure \$2,180,093 53, equal to \$263 91 for each individual. The estimate for the army proper for 1842, including the Military Academy, is \$4,453,370 16. The actual strength of the army, according to the return accompanying the message at the opening of the session, was 11,169. Assuming this to be the average strength for this year, and adding for the average number of the Academy, professors and cadets, 300, it will give, within a very small fraction, \$390 for each individual, making a difference of \$130 in favor of 1821. How far the increase of pay, and the additional expense of two regiments of dragoons, compared to other descriptions of troops, would justify this increase, I am not prepared to say. In other respects, I should suppose, there ought to be a decrease rather than an increase, as the price of clothing, provisions, forage, and other articles of supply, as well as transportation, are, I presume, cheaper than in 1821. The proportion of soldiers to officers I would suppose to be less in 1842 than 1821, and, of course, as far as that has influence, the expense of the former ought to be less per man than the latter. With this brief and imperfect comparison between the expense of 1821 and the estimates for this year, I shall proceed to a more minute and full comparison between the former and the year 1837. I select that year, because the strength of the army, and the proportion of officers to men (a very material point as it relates to the expenditure) is almost exactly the same.

On turning to document 165 (House of Representatives, 2d Session, 26th Congress,) a letter will be found from the then Secretary of War (Mr. Polk) giving a comparative statement, in detail, of the expense of the army proper, including the Military Academy for the years 1837, '38, '39, and '40. The strength of the army for the first of these years, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,107, being two less than in 1821. The proportion of officers and professors, to the cadets and soldiers, 11 46-100, being 72-100 more than 1821. The expenditure for 1837, \$3,309,011, being \$1,127,918 more than 1821. The cost per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was in 1837 \$408 03, exceeding that of 1821 \$141 12 per man. It appears by the letter of the Secretary, that the expense per man rose in 1838 to \$464 35; but it is due to the head of the Department, at the time, to say, that it declined under his administration, the next year, to \$391 65, and in the subsequent, to \$380 63. There is no statement for the year 1841; but as there has been a falling off in prices, there ought to be a proportionate reduction in the cost, especially during the present year, when there is a prospect of so great a decline in almost every article which enters into the consumption of the army. Assuming that the average strength of the army will be kept equal to the return accompanying the President's message, and that the expenditure of the year should be reduced to the standard of 1821, the expense of the army would not exceed \$3,895,653, making a difference, compared with the estimates, of \$1,537,654; but that from the increase of pay and the greater expense of the dragoons, cannot be expected. Having no certain information how much the expenses are necessarily increased from those causes, I am not prepared to say what ought to be the actual reductions, but, unless the increase of pay and the increased cost because of the dragoons are very great, it ought to be very considerable.

I found the expense of the army in 1815, including the Military Academy, to be \$3,702,493, at a cost of \$461 57 per man, including officers, professors, cadets and soldiers, and reduced it in 1821 to \$2,180,098, at a cost of \$263 91, and making a difference between the two years, in the aggregate expenses of the army, of \$1,521,357, and \$185 66 per man. There was, it is true, a great fall in prices in the interval; but allowing

*See Document 33, (H. R.) 1st session, 17th Congress.