

see them glittering in jewels, and feasting off of gold and silver plate, while the poor "eat potatoes, and salt herring." And yet, with all these things before them, the Whig members of Congress, at this very time, are striving to fix this system on the American people.

Yes, at this very moment, they have a Bill before Congress to re-establish, and make permanent the protective system on this country. It is a remarkable fact too, that they are doing this, at the very time, when the British Government has abandoned it as a source of misery and suffering among her own people. The late arrivals from England bring the intelligence that the ministry have submitted to Parliament a plan to reduce the duties on all articles of foreign manufacture down to 20 per cent ad valorem—the precise amount agreed upon in the "Compromise Act" of 1833: While they are doing this, the Whigs in Congress are striving to raise our taxes up to the British standard previous to this move of the ministry. Thus the British are coming down to our rates, and our Whigs are rising up to the British rates. Strange, and extraordinary state of things! The question is before the People—do they value their rights, let them consider it well. If they want high taxes, let them continue the Whigs in power and they soon will have them to their hearts content; if they do not want them, let them rise in their might, imitate the example of their brethren in other States,—turn them out of power, and put others in.

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The expenditures of the Government during the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration amounted to a fraction more than 22 millions of dollars. Mr. Van Buren himself, and all his friends in Congress were anxious to reduce them still more, and, without doubt, if they had been continued in power, that would have been done.

The Whig leaders during the campaign of 1840, declaimed loudly against these expenditures; they denounced them as extravagant, and promised, if elected, that they would at once bring down the expenses of the Government to 14 or 15 millions per year. Well, they were elected, and placed in power;—the question now is,—have they fulfilled their promises? Have they brought the expenses of the Government down to 14 or 15 millions per year? We answer, no; they have neither done it, nor attempted to do it; but on the contrary, during the very first year of their power, they have increased the expenditures many millions;—thus falsifying all their pledges. During the campaign, they assured the people that 11 or 15 millions annually would be enough to carry on the Government, and that they would require no more. Scarcely, however, were they seated in power, when their leader Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, declared, and afterwards reiterated the same in a Resolution,—that twenty six millions of dollars was the lowest sum with which the Government could be carried on. Before the election, they professed that 14 millions were sufficient; after the election, they required 26 millions.

Again, the Whig Tariff Committee on the 31st March, 1842, had a report before Congress in defence of high taxes, from which we make the following extract:

"It is repeated, the precise amount required to carry on the Government is uncertain;—but in the opinion of the Committee a smaller sum than \$25,000,000 is not sufficient;—(twenty-six or twenty-seven millions) will not suffice for the ordinary expenditures."

Now, if the Whigs in Congress have so grossly violated their pledges, as, in one year, to have increased the expenditures of the Government twelve millions of dollars beyond what they had promised what may not be expected from them in a few years more, if they are continued in power? We leave the subject to the people, and shall proceed to

#### THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

When the Whigs were contending for power in 1840, they told the people that the Democrats had increased the Government in debt many millions of dollars,—some said twenty, some thirty, and some went as high as forty millions.

To ascertain the truth of this matter, the United States Senate at an early day in the present Session, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much the Government did owe when Mr. Van Buren went out of office. The Secretary's answer is contained in Senate Document, No. 4, of the present Session.

He states that the only form in which any debt was contracted during Mr. Van Buren's term, was on the emission of Treasury notes; and that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 31st of March, 1841, was \$6,607,361 54. This amount included about one million of Treasury notes taken up and in the hands of receivers, but not cancelled;—thus showing that the only debt against the Government when Mr. Van Buren went out of office, was \$5,607,361, of outstanding Treasury notes. This could hardly be called a debt at all,—for these notes were receivable for Government dues, and were coming in.

Now, let us see what the Whigs have done as respects a public debt since they came into power.

During the Extra Session, they passed a law authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars.

During the present Session, they passed another law authorizing a further loan of five millions more, making seventeen millions. The same act authorized the Government to fund on interest, all the outstanding Treasury notes, to the amount of \$8,500,000; making a grand total of \$25,750,000.

Thus when the Whigs received the Government they found it clear of debt, and have \$5,607,361 of outstanding Treasury notes.

In one year after they came into power, they incurred a bonded permanent debt of twenty five millions of dollars and fifty thousand dollars.

All this in time of profound peace. Surely, the Whigs must be acting on the maxim of the old Federal party, that a National debt is a national blessing; otherwise they would not have incurred so large a debt in so short a period of time. Since they have managed in the course of one year to create a public debt of nearly 20 millions of dollars, what may we not expect in a few years to come if the people do not arrest them in their wild career of extravagance and profligacy? Let all who value their rights, and who wish to see taxes and tariffs entail a load of debt and profligacy, come to the rescue before it is too late.

#### THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the acts passed by the Federal party in former times in power was a Bankrupt law. As the Republicans were universally against it, and as they came into power, they repealed it. It was repealed, among the acts passed by the Whigs, at the Extra Session, was the Bankrupt law. The Democrats are universally opposed to it, and as they regain power they will, as they have done in former times, repeal this most odious law.

The Democrats are opposed to it because it is a violation of the obligations of contract which bind the debtor and creditor; and because

it is demoralizing and corrupting in its influence on the community.

It is now known that this law was passed by a combination between its particular friends, and those who were in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands; one set who voted for it, went for plundering the Public Treasury, and the other set for defrauding honest creditors.

All who are in favour of repealing this most iniquitous law, should remember that it can only be done by turning out of power, those who passed it, and who now advocate it.

#### DIVIDING OUT THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—STATE DEBTS.

The Whigs at the Extra Session under the influence of Mr. Clay, passed a law to take from the public Treasury the money brought in by the sales of public Lands, and to give it away to the several States. This was done when the income of the Government was not sufficient to meet the expenditures, and of course doing so would create a still greater deficiency. How was this deficiency to be supplied? Why by taxes on the people—and, are the people willing to give away three millions of dollars annually, and then see themselves taxed to replace this amount in the Treasury? Are they willing to empty the Treasury by grants of this kind, and then by taxes and tariff to fill it again?

One of the arguments in favor of this Whig Law, is that a number of the States have become deeply involved in debt, and that Congress ought to help them by this grant of money. Is this just? If other States act foolishly and run into debt, is it right to tax the people of North Carolina, to pay their debts? Shall we be made to suffer for the folly and extravagance of other States? The Democrats say, let every State pay its own debts.

The People may think the Democrats of North Carolina, that our State is now clear of debt;—they always set their faces against Whig schemes for borrowing money to embark in wild plans of Internal Improvements; but for this, as bad off as the people now are, their condition would be ten times worse. Even with this escape, our people are suffering immensely from Whig policy and Whig misrule; and now, shall they submit to a tax of three millions annually to pay for the folly and extravagance of other States?

This abominable law, as well as the Tariff, and the plan to raise the expenditures of the Government up to 26 millions annually, are favorite projects of Henry Clay. He is now the Whig candidate for next President, and if elected, the people of North Carolina may expect to taste the bitter fruits of all these schemes.

Let the farmers and laboring classes take time to write, before it is too late.

#### THE PRESENT TO MRS. HARRISON OF \$25,000 DOLLARS.

One of the most objectionable of the acts passed by the Whigs at the late Extra Session, is the law making a present of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Harrison out of the Public Treasury. The Whigs all went for this law, the Democrats went against it.

As large as this sum is, we object to it least on account of the money, than as an evil example set in our Government; we fear it is the entering wedge of the British Pension system among us. In England, thousands of the nobility and Government favorites receive Pensions for life out of the Public Treasury; and the people are ground down with heavy taxes to supply the means to pay them. Shall this system be introduced in our Government? Begin it once, and where will it stop?

Besides, why make a present to Mrs. Harrison more than any body else? She stood in no need of it—she was not suffering, she was already rich. Was it because she was a President's widow? If this be the reason, then hereafter the widow's of all President's may claim like presents; and if granted to the widow's of all President's, why not to the widow's of all Public Officers—from the highest to the lowest?

Is it right, at a time when distress pervades the country,—when the Treasury is empty and new taxes have been laid, to fill it,—that the Whigs should give away \$25,000 of the people's money to one already rich, and far above want? Look through the land,—see how many poor widow's there are toiling by day and night to support their helpless orphans,—is it right to tax their salt, their moral of sugar, and their coarse raiment, to raise \$25,000 to be given away to a rich old Lady, who lives in a fine house, who owns splendid lands, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life? If this be right, then let the people applaud the Whigs, and prepare for the British Pension system; if it be wrong, then unite and turn out of power a set of men, who, in their short career of recklessnes, have already done more injury to the country than can be repaired in ten years to come.

#### THE VETO POWER.

The people ought not to shut their eyes to the efforts now making by Mr. Clay and his followers to change our Government by striking from the Constitution one of the greatest safeguards in it against Congressional usurpations,—we refer to the Veto Power. This clause in the Constitution was sanctioned by Washington, Madison, and all the other great Patriots who framed our Government; and afterwards when Washington, and Madison, were Presidents, both of them exercised it. No party or class of politicians ever found any fault with it, until it stood in the way of a United States Bank. But having defeated Mr. Clay and the Bank in their schemes, they at once commenced war upon it, and continue to wage it with unmitigated vengeance. They seem to think if they can only abolish this part of the Constitution, that they can go ahead. But will the people quietly stand by and see this vital feature in our Constitution sacrificed to an aspirant's ambition, or to Bank cupidity? To say nothing of the evils the Bank will bring upon the country, mark the other consequences that will follow. The Veto Power stands in the way of Mr. Clay and the Bank Whigs—they strike it from the Constitution.—After awhile, some other class will stand in the way of some other aspirant or reckless party;—they too will strike it out; and thus our sacred Constitution will go piece by piece until it will become entirely subverted, and our Republican form of Government changed to a Monarchy, or despotism. The Democratic party of North Carolina deprecate these assaults on the Constitution; we believe it to be an instrument framed in wisdom and patriotism;—under it, the American people have enjoyed many blessings; all we ask of the Whigs, or any other set of men, is to preserve it in letter and in spirit, pure and inviolate.

#### WHIG PROSCRIPTION.

When the Whig politicians were seeking power in 1840, they made a great outcry against "proscription"; they promised if they should get into power, to "proscribe proscription." They have kept this promise, like all their others. Never before under our Government have as many men been turned out of office for opinions sake as during

the first four months of Whig power. They swept the country from Canada to Texas. Valuable officers, with large families have been sent adrift, not for any fault, or neglect of duty, but merely because they were Democrats, and to make places for some hungry Whig who claimed his reward for party services. Let the people contrast these practices of the Whig leaders, with their promises in 1840, and answer—are they right!

#### THE AFFAIRS OF OUR OWN STATE.

In the political revolution of 1840, the Whigs obtained the ascendancy of the Legislature of North Carolina, and elected their candidate for Governor.

We regret that the limits of this address, will not admit a full examination into the affairs of our own State. It would be well, however, for the Democratic candidates for the next Legislature to bring these affairs before the people;—let them procure the Journals of the last Legislature, and read from them to the people; there they will see Whig policy, Whig extravagance, Whig proscription fully exemplified. Never before in North Carolina has there been such a reckless, extravagant, and proscriptive Legislature. Scores of hungry politicians in the Legislature and out of it, were there scrambling for the crumbs of office. Many received their reward;—some of those who were put in office, are wholly incompetent to discharge the duties, and thereby the public interest have suffered. Others are now enjoying the "spoils," and mixing up their official duties with Whig politics,—both Federal and State,—trying to convince the people that the Bankrupt Law—the Tariff—the National Debt—the extravagant appropriations of Congress—the grant to Mr. Harrison—the Bank doings—all, all are

Let the people consider these things and judge whether they are right, whether they meet their approval or their condemnation.

#### PROMISES contrasted with PRACTICES.

The people should keep in mind the promises of the Whig leaders in 1840, and contrast them with their performances in 1841—'42. They then told the people that the Democratic administration had brought the "hard times" on the country, and they promised if Gen. Harrison should be elected, that a great change would soon take place, that property would increase in value, that prices would rise, money become plenty, and general prosperity spread over the land. The people placed confidence in these promises, and elected Gen. Harrison and put the Whigs in power;—the question now is, have they verified their promises? All know that they have not. Money is scarcer, prices lower, distress more general, times harder now than when the Whigs came into power. The people then have been disappointed and deceived, and their deceivers can make no satisfactory excuse for it. One of two things is certain; at the time they made their promises they either believed what they promised, or they did not believe it. If they believed that they could do what they said, then the result proves that they were wholly ignorant of the real causes of the distresses of the country, and like ignorant physicians were prescribing in the dark and at a venture; but if they did not believe that they could perform their promises, then they acted the part of hypocrites, and wilfully designed to deceive the people. Let us take either horn of the dilemma. If they believed it, then they have proven themselves to be no ignorant to be further trusted. If they did not believe it, then they have shown themselves to have been hypocrites, wilfully making false promises to deceive.

But some of them attempt to excuse themselves by laying the blame on Gen. Harrison's death, that is, at the door of Providence. This excuse will not bear a moment's examination. It is true, as Senator Mangum says, that "the vengeance of Heaven" fell on the man whom they had elected as President, but this did not destroy the power of the majority in Congress; they still held the scales there, and save in one instance, passed what laws they pleased. But if the President was removed by death, the second man of their choice yet lives; and if he has not done all they wished him to do, who is to blame? This can be no excuse for them—they elected him.

Is it however fair, and honest in the Whig leaders, to place the blame of their own mistakes on Mr. Tyler? In what way has he deceived them? He has done every thing they desired, save one—he has signed every Bill they passed except the charter for a new Bank;—the Bankrupt Bill—the Tariff Bill—the Distribution Bill, the present to Mrs. Harrison—the Appropriation Bills—the loan Bills—all, every one—he has signed for them; and he only refused to sign a Bill on one measure—a United States Bank; and he did this on the ground that he now believes and always did believe that such a Bill is unconstitutional, and that as such, he could not sign it without being guilty of perjury. They knew before the election that Mr. Tyler believed a United States Bank to be unconstitutional, and yet they elected him; and now denounce him because he will not perjure himself. Is this the morality of the Whig party? But is there any truth in what they say, that a United States Bank would have brought about all the good times, they so lavishly promised? Is it true that the prosperity and happiness of this Country depends on Congress' chartering, or not chartering a Bank—on Congress' giving the privilege to a few rich men to speculate on the public money, to discount on it to loan it out, and grow richer on it? If this be so, as the Whigs would make the people believe, then indeed the prosperity of this country hangs on a slender thread; not on a wise Government, not on the morality, and industry of the people, not even on Providence, but on a Bank in the hands of a few money changers, and stock speculators. The very idea is degrading to the Government and the American people.

If Tyler had consented to perjure himself, it is very easy to show that the new Bank, so far from making times better, would have increased the general distress. In the first place, the wealthy men who may have taken stock in this Bank would have had to collect their money before they could place it in the Bank. This operation would have given rise to thousands of law suits, and to sheriffs' sales without number. In the next place, the new Bank in order to make way for itself would have forced the local Banks, and this would have forced them to press their debtors in order to sustain themselves. Who among the people owing any debts at all could have stood up under this double fire from the rich man on one side, and the Banks on the other!—distress and ruin would have swept over the land. If Mr. Tyler then, has received the curses of the Whig leaders for refusing to perjure himself, he ought to receive the thanks and the blessings of the people, for his honesty, and firmness in refusing to sign the fatal Bill.

Freemen of North Carolina: In August next you will be called upon to approve, or condemn the acts of the men in power,—as well those in the State, as in

the Federal Government. In every County you will find candidates offering for the Legislature, some advocating, and some disapproving of the Whig measures; that is—the Bankrupt law—the new Taxes—the extravagant expenditures of Government—the grant to Mrs. Harrison—the Distribution of the people's money—and all the rest. The only way you can show whether you approve or condemn these measures, is by voting for, or against those who defend them.

You, also, have before you, two distinguished men, as candidates for the office of Governor;—one of them, the present Governor, Mr. Morehead, in the contest of 1840, rushed into all the delusions and revoltries of the campaign—he promised you better times—he promised, if the Whigs should be elected, retrenchment and reform,—from the palace to the kitchen,—in the Federal and State Government; he has failed in all his pledges;—he, himself, as Chief Magistrate, has been guilty of the very things which he accused others, and so strenuously condemned,—thus, like all the leaders of his party, professing one thing and practicing another.

The other candidate is Louis D. HENRY, of Fayetteville,—a man of superior talents,—of great experience in life,—and with a private character above all suspicion. He began the world poor, but by honest industry, and good management, he has rendered his circumstances in life, easy and comfortable.

In the memorable contest of 1840, he had the wisdom to foresee what Whig promises would end in, and he had the firmness to warn the people against false delusions. What he professes he practices.

These are the candidates before you,—which will you choose? Will you take the man, who once already has deluded you with false promises,—who practices in his own conduct what he condemns in others, and whose leaders have falsified every pledge they ever made to the people? Or, will you take Louis D. Henry, a Republican, not barely in name,—but in principle and practice? It is for you to choose,—may the result prove that the Freemen of North Carolina are not behind their Brethren in other States in understanding their rights, and in vindicating them at the polls.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
SALISBURY, N. C.:  
Friday, June 17, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
LOUIS D. HENRY,  
Of Cumberland.

#### THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

We this week lay before our readers the Address adopted by the Democratic Convention of last month, and ordered to be published. It is a document made up altogether of undeniable, recorded facts, and calm reasoning;—as such it must claim the deliberate consideration of the honest and unprejudiced. The reader will find in it no inflammatory party appeals, no denunciation nor random assertion, but plain truths and matter for reflection. The part concerning the Banking system and the Tariff we particularly commend to the attention of the reader.

#### The Bankrupt Law.

Some of the Federal Whigs seem to consider it very inconsistent that any Democrat should take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, being opposed to the law itself. Now we must think there is something extremely selfish in this tenet of Whiggery. In 1840 when the Whig leaders were canvassing for popular favor, they promised all sorts of relief to the people, and good times in abundance;—but when placed in power, the only "relief" measure they have passed is the Bankrupt Law; because the Democrats are opposed to this law, they are almost forbidden to take the privilege of it, and it is required to be left altogether for the use and advantage of Whiggery itself.

But if this rule be correct as to the Bankrupt Law, why not apply it to other acts of the same party—to the new Tariff already established and about to be further laid on the people? The Democrats are opposed to this, therefore let the Whigs go clear of paying any thing, and let the Democrats enjoy the gratification and benefit of paying all. If the Whigs will pay all the heavy taxes about to be imposed on the country, we venture a positive assurance that the Democrats will freely agree to surrender all the benefits of the Bankrupt Law. But if they require the Democrats to pay part of the taxes, surely they cannot complain if now and then a poor "loafer" should avail himself of the benefit of the "Whig relief law."

A Bank President in the Penitentiary.—Mr. Farrington, President of the Gallop's Bank in Ohio, has been twice convicted of fraud and was lately consigned to the Penitentiary for the term of ten years. A good many other swindlers of the same caste would suffer the same righteous judgment if they had their dues.

The New Orleans Bank.—Out of ten banks in New Orleans that lately resumed specie payment after the long suspension, all have gone by the board except three. The Louisiana, the Mechanics and Traders, and the Union. The others stood the demands for specie but a day or two, when they were forced to knock under and suspend again, which is considered as settling their fate. This illustrates the difference between "promising to pay," and paying.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office called Deep Well has been established on the Salisbury and Lenoirton stage road, West of Miranda, in the

edge of Iredell County, and James Smith appointed Post Master.

In order to make room for the Address and Resolutions of the Convention, we have been compelled to omit all the late interesting Foreign news, and editorial prepared. The Foreign items of most interest next week.

#### The Gubernatorial Candidates.

We learn from the North Carolinian of the 11th, which we have only received in time to make this short notice, having no room for a longer account,—that Mr. Henry and Gov. Morehead had a meeting, and "passage at arms" not with cold steel but words, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 7th instant. They spoke alternately from 11 o'clock till 9 at night, to a very large assembly from Cumberland, and several of the Counties around. Although Mr. Henry has been confined to bed since his return home from the West, and was not in fact able to speak without great pain, yet he met Mr. Morehead, and as the Carolinian declares, and we do not at all doubt, met him with an able and triumphant vindication of the cause and principles which he advocates.

A further account next week.

Corporate Privileges.—Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, in his message to the Legislature of that State, speaks strongly on a subject which we earnestly hope to see speedily brought up and acted upon by every Democratic Legislature in the country;—we mean the subject of exclusive corporate privileges. He insists that the corporators should in all cases be made responsible for the debts of the corporation. This is so palpably nothing more than what is strictly just, that it is strange to conceive how any other practice has been tolerated by a free people jealous of their rights and liberty; yet for years, under the iron domination of the money power, have the people of this Republic lain submitted almost without murmuring, to the omnipotent sway of irresponsible soulless monopolies, by which the country is alternately racked with violent convulsions. We trust that the day has gone by forever, when exclusive privileges will be granted to any corporate body without the same actual responsibility and the same restrictions that are imposed upon individuals. The designing and idle, the sharks and vultures of monopoly, have long enough fattened on the hard labor of the honest and industrious, the time has come when the people will require their law making representatives to dispense even-handed justice to all alike, instead of granting peculiar and exclusive privileges to incorporated wealth alone.

John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, has recently subscribed \$100,000 for the establishment of a Library in the City of New York. This is indeed munificent liberality nobly directed. The Library will be called after its founder, the "Astor Library."

The Supreme Court met in Raleigh on Monday last, the 13th instant.

Texas.—New Orleans dates of June 5th state that President Houston has made a call for an extraordinary Session of Congress to convene on the 27th of the present month, with reference, it is conjectured, to the talked of invasion of Mexico—or some other cause probably.

Lead.—A St. Louis paper states the quantity of lead received at that place from the upper mines, this season, since the opening of the Missouri navigation, to be 140,000 pigs, nearly ten million of pounds. At the average price of lead in St. Louis, 3 1/2 cents, this amounts to little over \$330,000.

DIED.  
At his residence in Ashboro', Randolph County, on Saturday the 29th ult. Gen. GEORGE HOOVER, an energetic, highly respectable and most worthy man; strongly esteemed by many friends, and sincerely regarded for his integrity of character and personal worth. To his family, his loss is a bereavement that must be long and severely felt.

#### TAX NOTICE.

I, R. W. Long, Sheriff, will attend at the following places in Rowan County to collect the Tax due for the year 1841, viz:

- At Capt. A. Kelly's master ground the 24th of June.
- " Capt. A. Trexler's, " 25th do.
- " Capt. Levi Trexler's, " 26th do.
- " Capt. Obadiah Woodson's, Salisbury, 4th do.
- " Capt. John Sloop's master ground the 8th do.
- " Capt. John York's, " 9th do.
- " Capt. James Mason's, " 15th do.
- " Capt. David Lantz's, " 16th do.
- " Capt. Moses Earnheart's, " 22nd do.
- " Capt. John Shannon's, " 23rd do.
- " Capt. George Gillespie's, " 27th do.
- " Capt. D. R. Bradshaw's, " 28th do.
- " Capt. Wm. Cochran's, " 29th do.
- " Capt. J. W. McNeely's, " 30th do.

All persons that know of any real or personal estate that has not been returned, are requested to notify me of the same.

N. B.—Those persons that have not paid me their Taxes for 1841, will do me a favor to call and settle the same.

#### ELECTION.

The Polls will be opened at the following precincts in Rowan County on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, viz:

At the Court-House in Salisbury; Morgan's, Neely's Mill, and Thompson's Mill, to vote for Governor for the State of North Carolina, a Sheriff for the County of Rowan, and one Senator and three Commoners for the Counties of Rowan and Davie; and on the same day, at the usual precincts in Davie County to vote for Governor and members of the Legislature.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

#### Notice.

All those indebted to the Estate of Saml. Miller, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay; and those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, as this will be paid as a bar to their recovery.

JAS. C. McCONAUGHEY, Adm'r.  
Rowan Co., June 17, 1842.