

# RALEIGH STAR,

## And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."  
VOL. XXXI RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1840. NO. 23.

THOMAS J. LEMAY

PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.

Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines in size) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year.

All letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

### UNION ACADEMY OF ORANGE.

The exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 15th of June, and will be resumed on the 15th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, \$12 50  
Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the usual advantages, and the usual claims of a school; but is willing to state his claims to patronage in the most concise manner possible.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN R. HOLT,  
Orange county, May 15 22 7w.

### W. S. RANSOM—ATTORNEY AT LAW.

W. S. Ransom, Attorney at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his management and the management of the courts. He refers those who are desirous of consulting him to his office, No. 10 North Carolina Street, Raleigh, N. C.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

RALEIGH, May 12, 1840 21

### Memorial & Letters of Madame Malibran.

Just published and for sale by  
TURNER & HUGHES,  
May 19, 1840. 21.

### JAMES HERRON,

CIVIL ENGINEER,  
inventor of the improved construction of Railways.

Address, Baltimore, Maryland.



RALEIGH, JUNE 3, 1840.

### THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,  
The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriotic Farmer of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
JOHN TYLER.

State Rights' Republican of the school of '98, one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphatically one of America's most sagacious, virtuous and patriotic statesmen.

The broad banner of HARRISON, LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION is now flung to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—THE DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,  
OF GUILFORD COUNTY,

The able statesman—the sound republican—the patriot—the honest man.

### Valuable Testimony.

The following passage of applause was rendered to the merits of General Harrison by the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, on the 18th of October 1815.

"The gallant General Harrison has now put all his enemies to shame."

The above testimony was rendered to the illustrious old warrior, when he put the foreign enemies to flight on the field of arms. Why cannot the Enquirer do for General Harrison equal justice at this time, when he is engaged in the sacred work of delivering the country of its internal foes?

### A happy suggestion.

The Lynchburg Virginian, regarding it almost certain that Florida will apply for admission into the Union within the next Presidential term, wishes to know how Mr Van Buren will act on the subject, in the event of his re-election to the Presidency.

Will he veto a bill providing for the admission of Florida into the Union, with the privilege of holding slaves within her borders or not? If Mr. Van Buren is not disposed to exclude from Florida the liberty of holding slaves within her borders, he must have earned clear over, horse foot and dragons, since he advocated the Missouri restrictions, since he voted in favor of inhibiting the introduction of slavery into the different territories of the United States, and in favor of interdicting the admission of slaves into Florida itself.

### A Grave Question.

Who is General Harrison? A son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who has contributed his blood and wisdom and comfort to render independence grateful and beneficial to his countrymen. Who is Martin Van Buren? The son of no person known to him, and who has done nothing for the country which any one can point out.

### REMARKS OF MR. WISE,

OF VIRGINIA,  
On the General Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 10, 1840.

The General Appropriation Bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wise called for the reading of the first item in the bill; which was read accordingly.

He then observed that he should not, in the remarks he meant now to submit, diverge into any discussion of the Presidential question, but should confine himself strictly to the consideration of Governmental expenditure—to questions of economy and extravagance.

The President, (said Mr. W.) in his message preaches to us economy, as usual; and as I listened to the lecture, I resolved that I would watch the course of the Executive Department throughout the session, to see whether their practice would be conformed to their faith.

The gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Montgomery) tells his constituents, in his printed speech, that Congress is responsible for the public expenditures, and that the Executive has recommended nothing that is not conformed to the strictest rules of economy. The Committee of Ways and Means, instead of increasing the amount contained in the estimates from the Treasury, has diminished it.

And now let us look at the result. The simple questions to which I now call the attention of the House and of the nation are these: 1st. Has any item of expenditure the Executive sanctioned? and if it has, is there any reduction from similar expenses in former years?

On this plan, I mean to start with this Administration at the starting place, and come out with them at the goal.

And first, I inquire what was the amount of appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government in 1837—38? and 1838—39? Gentlemen at home, upon the stump, may dispute their own official acts, (they have disputed Mr. Woodbury's again and again,) but they

now quote, in the presence of the Clerk of this House, by whom they are certified. They cannot here plead *non est factum*. And what does the amount for the civil list of the 2d session of the 25th Congress turn out to be? \$8,252,360. My colleague points me to the fact that this was in the short session, and says that it is more than double during the long session. But I will compare long session with long session, and short with short. Now I say that last year the amount for the long session was \$8,252,360; while in this bill it is \$9,221,226, apart from the salaries of the officers of the United States courts, which are \$345,000 more—say, in all, nearly nine millions and a half. Here is an increase in the very first appropriation bill they submit to us, of more than a million of dollars.

Well, sir, let us now look at the short session. In 1839 the civil list for the short session was \$9,010,000, and then there was an appropriation during the called session for support of Government and for the suppression of Indian hostilities, of \$2,109,000. And behold, under this most economical Administration, the very first haul is for \$9,500,000, and this sum, be it remembered, is below the Treasury estimates. Now, during the "Federal" Administration of Mr. Adams, that Administration which was denounced as so corrupt and extravagant, the whole average expenditure of the Government in all its branches was less than \$13,000,000. And here, in your very first bill, you are within two millions and a half of what then was appropriated for the whole expenses of the Government. You have the title, the name of democrat; you have usurped that most honorable designation, and claim it as your peculiar characteristic; and here you are, at one jump, within two millions and a half of the total amount of expenses under that most federal and all federal and corrupt Administration, by putting down which you came into power. If this is democracy—if this is economy, God save me from such democracy and such economy. Though I have been thinking all my life that I was a democrat, and though I have, as a public man, been stirring myself for economy, I find I know nothing of the matter. One thing I am pretty sure of, the People of this country will choose federalism, or any thing else that God may send them in His mercy, rather than such democratic economy as this.

But is this all? Sir, this is a mere beginning—a priming, as they say in the West: How many other bills are yet to come in? There is the Indian appropriation bill amounts to \$883,000; and that I believe, comes within the estimates of the Department; if not, my honorable colleague will contradict me.

[Mr. Jones here interposed, and said that the appropriations in the Indian bill were, in the main, in virtue of Indian treaties, with the exception of the ordinary provision for the current expenses of the Indian Department.]

Well, sir, be it so. Then there is another bill for the pay of the army, that is founded on estimates from the War Department, and it amounts to \$4,920,000. Then comes the naval appropriation bill. Then comes the naval appropriation bill. Then comes the naval appropriation bill. Then comes the naval appropriation bill.

the Department, and that amounts to \$5,085,000; and here, for the civil and diplomatic expenditure we have the neat little sum of \$9,500,000. Thus it appears that the first four money bills brought into this House by this economy-preaching Administration amount to the beautiful sum of \$20,390,000. Then there is another bill for the expenses of the Military Academy; another for fortifications; another for the public buildings. So we go. This is our progress in the grand march of economy. Now, sir, I denounce but one feature in this bill. I do not say that the bill is right or wrong; all I seek is to fix upon this Administration the amount and the responsibility.

I have taken one item in the bill, however, on which to remark a little. It is that of "contingencies." Under this head, I find that this bill appropriates the sum of \$420,375. Here, in a bill appropriating nine millions and a half of dollars, we find near half a million of "contingencies." Now, if any principle in the appropriation of public money is more important than another, it is that the appropriation shall be specific, and founded on estimates; but here are \$420,375 appropriated for what we know not what—for contingencies. And what are contingencies? It is a sort of *omnium gatherum* term which embraces all manner of fraud and speculation, and hides it from public view. Every sixth item throughout the bill has a tail to it, longer or shorter, of "contingencies." I think now is the time for us to find out what this very equivocal term actually means. I will take one or two examples at random:

"For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars."

"For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars."

"For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars."

"For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand two hundred dollars."

"For contingent expenses of said office, including the expense of quarterly books, stationery, printing, and pay of laborers, four thousand seven hundred dollars."

"For contingent expenses of said office, including four thousand dollars for rent and fuel for the Auditor's Office, eight thousand dollars," &c. &c.

I have confined myself to what has been advanced to-day. I have no reply to the personalities with which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Vanderpoel) entertained the House yesterday. But there was one subject which I think that gentleman touched unfairly. He reiterated the charge that for all the extravagance of the last year Congress alone were to blame. That gentleman asked whether, if this was so, the gentleman from Massachusetts did not share the blame of at least one vote?

I mean that of five millions of dollars to satisfy the claims of American citizens on the French Government for spoils. This side wipe was a little unfair, if it was intended to prejudice those claims when they shall come up. I say it was a very unfair attempt to destroy the rights of innocent individuals.

[Mr. Vanderpoel rose to explain, and disclaimed all such intention.]

I am happy to hear the gentleman had no such design. He may be assured the People never will complain of the expenditure of their money so long as they are satisfied it goes only to pay just debts. I was sure it never could have been the gentleman's purpose to injure honest claimants, many of whose demands could be substantiated at once in any court of justice had they the power to sue this Government. It is never fair to allude, in censure or attack, to expenditures recommended by the Committee of Claims.

The true test of the economy of any Government is not the actual sums it expends, but whether the expenditures are just and necessary and for proper objects, and in conformity with law. Show me that you have spent all the money in your hands as it ought to be expended and I care not if you scatter fifty millions a year.

It is the fashion, on the stump, in Virginia, to show by figures that the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration for the *bona fide* purpose of Government have not been over fifteen millions, although the gross amount is thirty-five or thirty-seven millions. Now, they may, by figuring, reduce what they choose to call the *bona fide* expenditures of the Government to five millions, if they like; and then I will strike the balance between five and thirty-five millions, and make you account for the extraordinary expenditures. It is these extras that I am after. You must account to me, and through me, to the People of Virginia and the People of the United States, for this great and extraordinary excess over the *bona fide* purposes of Government. Here come the first four appropriation bills, hot, fuming, from the Executive pen, and they demand of us an amount of twenty millions of dollars (This is the first sign of any thing like business we have seen these first five months of the session.) Yet, when I point to this enormous sum, I am gravely told, "The President is not accountable for it—the President wants only fifteen mil-

lions."

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

The House having again gone into committee on the General Appropriation Bill—

Mr. Wise said he had risen not to go into a detailed examination of the items of the bill, but merely to point out one or two particulars in which his honorable colleague had certainly been in error.

Mr. W. here went into a statistical argument, in the course of which, in directing his remarks to Mr. Jones, he turned almost entirely away from the Reporter, so that it is impossible to give even the line of argument.

One portion of his remarks had reference to a comparative view of the appropriations for the Post Office Department in the time of Mr. Adams and under the present Administration; and having obtained from Mr. W. a copy of the items, we present it below.

Under Mr. Adams. Under Mr. Van Buren.

1828. 1840.

2 assistants \$5 000 3 assistants \$7 500

Clerks 22,700 Clerks & messengers 48,600

Messengers 1,400 Additional do. 11,600

Additional clerks 12,000 Contingent expenses 8,600

41,000 Auditor 3,000

5,000 Clerks, &c. 53,000

46,100 Addition al do. 13,200

Contingent 46,100 Contingent 4,709

From general fund 192,900

In Mr. Adams's time 46,100

Increase in office since 1828 106,100

Mr. W. then proceeded to observe that the general appropriation bill under the two Administrations was not a proper test of their comparative extravagance.

That test was to be found in the actual expenditures: and he therefore went into a comparison between the Administrations of former Presidents and that of Mr. Van Buren.

He began with that of Mr. Adams, because Mr. Jones had challenged a comparison with that, affirming that if all spe-

cially appropriated money were taken out of the Government would be found even more economical now than then.

Mr. W. read the following tabular view of appropriations in 1828 and in 1840:

1828. 1840. Less than 1828. More than 1828.

The pay of members 471,800 287,344 194,456

Stationery, printing, &c. 106,203 925,000 218,797

Secretary's postage 1,000 1,500

Clks, watchmen, contingent expenditures 4,600 30,450 4,850

Dept. of State 22,600 22,800 200

1st Comptrolr's office 15,400 15,250 2,200

2d do do 16,800 18,900 2,000

3d do do 19,900 20,900 1,000

4th do do 24,900 26,950 8,300

5th do do 20,700 19,950 800

6th do do 18,100 18,800 300

Treas'r's Office 49,300 47,700 9,600

Regis. Treas'r do 28,227 27,200 1,127

Com'r Gen. Land do 25,900 98,500 75,000

Sol'r of Treas'r do 7,450 7,450

Sec. of the do do 34,550 50,417 15,867

Sec. of War do 28,250 66,000 37,750

Comptrolr do 4,900 7,900 3,000

Paymaster Gen' do 1,800 1,800

Comptrolr do 3,950 8,200 4,300

Quartermast do 2,781 8,300 5,519

Com'r General of Purchases do 5,030 5,000 30

Com'r Gen. of Substitutes do 5,550 7,000 2,450

Chief Engineer do 3,950 7,150 3,200

Surgeon Gen'l do 1,354 2,150 796

Topographical Bar Superintendent. expenses do 4,235 4,235

Sec'y Navy's Office, Com'r Navy, salary clerks &c. 14,250 18,850 1,600

22,750 22,750

Mr. W. then presented the following FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The following table is made up from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the Committee on Retrenchment (April 9, 1839) and from public documents since that date:

Expenses of the Government from the 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1839.

From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791, \$1,919,589 52

1792, 1,577,933 68

1793, 1,716,570 26

1794, 3,500,546 65

1795, 4,350,658 04

1796, 2,539,920 40

Total in Gen. Washington's admin. \$15,892,198 53

Average each year, \$1,986,524 82

From 4th March, 1796, to 1797, 2,934,500 96

1798, 4,623,223 54

1799, 6,441,166 72

1800, 7,411,369 97

Total in Mr. John Adams's Admin. \$21,450,351 19

Average each year, \$5,362,587 79

From 4th March, 1800, to 1801, 4,181,609 90

1802, 4,737,079 91

1803, 4,902,823 24

1804, 4,452,838 91

1805, 6,357,254 62

1806, 6,080,309 36

1807, 4,984,572 89

1808, 6,504,338 85

Total in Mr. Jefferson's admin. \$41,300,788 68

Average each year, \$5,162,598 58

From 4th March, 1808, to 1809, 7,444,672 14

1810, 5,311,082 28

1811, 5,592,604 86

1812, 17,829,498 70

1813, 28,082,391 92

1814, 30,127,686 32

1815, 26,953,371 00

1816, 23,373,439 58

Total in Mr. Madison's admin. \$144,687,939 96

Average each year, \$18,085,617 45

From 4th March, 1816, to 1817, 15,454,679 42

1818, 13,808,673 78

1819, 16,800,373 44

1820, 15,134,530 57

1821, 10,723,479 07

1822, 9,307,543 51

1823, 9,884,154 59

1824, 15,330,134 71

Total in Mr. Monroe's admin. \$104,463,400 59

Average each year, \$13,057,925 07

From 4th March, 1824, to 1825, 11,490,459 94

1826, 13,062,316 27

1827, 12,653,096 65

1828, 13,296,041 45

Total in Mr. J. Q. Adams's admin. \$50,501,914 31

Average each year, \$12,625,478 58

From 4th March, 1828, to 1829, 12,660,460 60

1830, 13,329,533 00

1831, 13,864,067 00

1832, 16,516,388 00

1833, 22,713,756 00

1834, 18,425,417 00

1835, 17,514,950 00

1836, 30,868,164 00

Total in Gen. Jackson's admin. \$145,792,735 00