RATES OF ADVERTISING. for every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) 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 35} per cent. will be made from the regular priees for advertisers 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 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 13th of July, for the Fall-Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as hereto-

l'uition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, Board can be had in respectable families at six lars per month. The subscriber decms it unnecessry to burden the

ablic with a tedious advertisment, setting forth the eal advantages, and the usual et ceteras of a school otice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage a the proficiency of his scholars alone. He would be glad that those who design sending

eir sons, would do so at an early stage of the ses-

JOHN R. HOLT. Orange county, May 15 WM. S. RANSOM-ATTORNEY AT

en residente thange where bowill attend to all legal business entrusted to his management and te snot of the adjoining countries. He refers those temperaturated with hin to almost every distinguished EAtor, Lawyer or Statesman of North Carolips, for fidelity, honesty, and veracity in the dis-charge of the duties of his profession. Raleigh, May 12, 1840 Memoirs & Letters of Madame

Malibram, by the Countess De Merlin. Just published and for sale by TURNER & HUGHES. May 19, 1840.

JAMES HERRON, CIVIL ENGINEER, nventor of the improved construction of Rai.

ways. Address, Baltimore, Maryland.



RALEIGH, JUNE 3, 1840.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe-the incor ruptible Statesman-the inflexible Republicanthe patriot Farmer of Ohio.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER. A 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. 17 The broad banner of HARRISON, LIBthe breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE IN-FEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MO-ANDS-THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLI-MON-AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY,

The able statesman-the sound republican-the pulriot-the honest man.

Valuable Testimony.

The following passage of applause was endered to the merits of General Harrion by the Editor of the Richmond Enuirer, on the the 18th of October 1813. "The gallant General Harrison has now ut all his enemies to shame."

The above testimony was rendered to he illustrious old warrior, when he put wrk of delivering the country of its interal foes?

A happy suggestion-The Lynchburg Virginian, regarding it almost certain that Florida will apply for lmission into the Union within the nex residential term, wishes to know how Mr an Buren will act on the subject, in the eent of his re-election to the Presidency .-Will he veto a bill providing for the admisnot? If Mr. Van Buren is not disposed g slaves within her borders, he must have irned clear over, horse foot and dragoons, nce he advocated the Missouri restrictions, ince he voted in favor of inhibiting the inoduction of slavery into the different terristerdicting the admission of slaves into lorida itself.

A Grave Question.

ne of the signers of the Declaration of Inependence, and who has contributed his od and wisdom and comfort to render at independence grateful and beneficial his countrymen. Who is Martin Van uren? The son of-no person knows hom, and who has done nothing for the ountry which any one can point out.

## BALBICH 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."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNSDAY, JUNE 3, 4840.

REMARKS OF MR. WISE,

VOL. XXXI

OF VIRGINIA. On the General Appropriation Bill.

House of Representatives, April 10, 1840.

Wholecordingly.

mental expenditure—to questions of econ- bility. omy and extravagance."

would be conformed to their faith.

iture the Executive sanction? and it it has, at random: 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 poll. 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

of this House, by whom they are certified. They cannot here plead non est fuclum. 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 advanced to day. I have no reply to the an increase in the very first appropriation last year Congresss alone were to blame. NEY-THE DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC | bill they submit to us, of more than a mil- That gentleman asked whether, if this was ion of dollars.

> very first haul is for \$9,500,000, and this nocent individuals. sum, be it remembered, is below the [Mr Vanderpoel rose to explain, and dis-Treasury estimates. Now, during the claimed all such intention.] is economy, God save me from such dem- you have spent all the money in your hands ocracy and such economy. Though I as it ought to be expended and I care not have been thinking all my life that I was if you scatter fifty millions a year.

ic economy as this. tion bill amounts to \$883,000: and that I account for the extraordinary expendipries of the United States, and in favor of believe, comes within the estimates of the tures. It is these extras that I am after.

league will contradict me. Who is General Harrison? A son of were, in the main, invirtue of Indian trea- purposes of Government. Here come the provision for the current expenses of the from the Executive pen, and they demand

Indian Department. Well, sir, be it so. Then there is an- lars (This is the first sign of any thing other bill for the pay of the army, that is like business we have seen these first five founded on estimates from the War De- months of the session.) Yet, when I point partment, and it amounts to \$4,920,000 to this enormous sum, I am gravely told, Then comes the naval appropriation bill. "the President is not accountable for itfounded, like the other, on estimates from the President wants only fifteen mil-

the Department, and that amounts to \$5,- | ions." 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 The General Appropriation Bill being House by this economy-preaching Adminunder consideration in Committee of the istration amount to the beautiful sum of \$20,390,000. Then there is another bill Mr. Wise called for the reading of the for the expenses of the Military Academy; first item in the bill; which was read ac- another for fortifications; another for the He then observed that he should not, in progress in the grand march of economy. the remarks he meant now to submit, di- Now, sir, I denounce but one feature in verge into any discussion of the Presiden- this bill. I do not say that the bill is right tial question, but should confine himself or wrong; all I seek is to fix upon this Adstrictly to the consideration of Govern- ministration the amount and the responsi-

I have taken one item in the bill how-The President, (said Mr. W.,) in his ever, on which to remark a little. It is that message preaches to us economy, as usual; of "contingencies." Under this head, I and as I listened to the lecture, I resolv- find that this bill appropriates the sum of ed that I would watch the course of the \$420,375. Here, in a bill appropriating Executive Department throughout the nine millions and a half of dollars, we find session, to see whether their practice near half a million of "contingencies." Now, if any principle in the appropriation The gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. of public money is more important than an-Montgomery-) tells his constituents, in other, it is that the appropriation shall be his printed speech, that Congress is re- specific, and founded on estimates; but sponsible for the public expenditures, and here are \$420,375 appropriated for we that the Executive has recommended noth- know not what-for contingencies. And ing that is not conformed to the strictest what are contingencies? It is a sort of rules of economy. The Committee of omnium gatherum term which embraces Ways and Means, instead of increasing all manner of fraud and peculation, and the amount contained in the estimates hides it from public view. Every sixth from the Treasury, has diminished it - item throughout the bill has a tail to it. And now let us look at the result. The longer or shorter, of "contingencies" I simple questions to which I now ca'l the think now is the time for us to find out attention of the House and of the nation what this very equivocal term actually are these: 1st. Has any item of expend- means. I will take one or two examples

> "For contingent expenses of said buildug, 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, our 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 that last year the amount for the long ses- personelities with which the gentleman sion was \$8,252,560; while in this bill it from New York (Mr Vanderpoel) enteris \$9,221,226, apart from the salaries of tained the House vesterday. But there the officers of the United States courts, was one subject which I think that gentlewhich are \$345,000 more-say, in all, man touched unfairly. He reiterated the nearly nine millions and a half. Here is charge that for all the extravagance of the so, the gentleman from Massachusetts did - Well, sir, let us now look at the short not share the blame of at least one vote? -session. In 1839 the civil list for the I mean that of five millions of dollars to short session was \$9,010,000, and then satisfy the claims of American citizens on there was an appropriation during the the French Government for spoliations. called session for support of Government This side wipe was a little unfair, if it was and for the suppression of Indian hostili- intended to prejudice those claims when ties, of \$2,109,000. And behold, under they shall come up. I say it was a very this most economical Aministration, the unfair attempt to destroy the rights of in-

"Federal" Administration of Mr. Adams. I am happy to hear the gentleman had that Administration which was denounced no such design. He may be assured the as so corrupt and extravagant, the whole People never will complain of the expenaverage expenditure of the Government diture of their money so long as they are in all its branches was less than \$13,000, satisfied it goes only to pay just debts. I 000. And here, in your very first bill, was sure it never could have been the genyou are within two millions and a half of tleman's purpose to injure honest claimwhat then was appropriated for the whole ants, many of whose demands could be subhe foreign enemies to flight on the field expenses of the Government. You have stantiated at once in any court of justice arms. Why carnot the Enquirer do the title, the name of democratic: you had they the power to sue this Governler wal Harrison equal justice at this have usurped that most honorable desig-ment. It is never fair to allude, in centhen he is engaged in the sacred nation, and claim it as your peculiar char-sure or attack, to expenditures recomacteristic: and here you are, at one jump, mended by the Committee of Claims .within two millions and a half of the total The true test of the economy of any Govamount of expenses under that most feder- ernment is not the actual sums it expends, al of all federal and corrupt Administra- but whether the expenditures are just tions, by putting down which you came and necessary and for proper objects, and into power. If this is democracy-if this in conformity with law. Show me that

a democrat, and though I have, as a pub- It is the fashion, on the stump, in Virlic man, been stirring myself for econo- ginia, to show by figures that the expendimy, I find I know nothing of the matter. tures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration on of Florida into the Union, with the pri- One thing I am pretty sure of. the Peo- for the bona fide purpose of Government ilege of holding slaves within her borders ple of this country will choose federalism, have not been over fifteen millions, alor any thing else that God may send them though the gross amount is thirty-five or exclude from Florida the liberty of hold- in His mercy, rather than such democrat- thirty-seven millions. Now, they may, Total in Mr. John Adam's Admin. \$21,450,351 19 by figuring, reduce what they choose to But is this all? Sir, this is a mere be- call the bona fide expenditures of the Govginning-a priming, as they say in the ernment to five millions, if they like; and West: How many other bills are yet to then I will strike the balance between five come in? There is the Indian appropria- and thirty-five millions, and make you Department; if not, my honorable col- You must account to me, and, through me, to the Prople of Virginia and the People Mr. Jones here interposed, and said of the United States, for this great and that the appropriations in the Indian bill extraordinary excess over the bona fide ties, with the exception of the ordinary first four appropriation bills, hor, fuming, of us an amount of twenty millions of dol

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

The House having again gone into com- Total in Mr. Monroe's admin. mittee on the General Appropriation

Average each year, 13,057,925 07 From 4th March, 1824, to 1825, 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 Total in Mr. J. Q Adam's admin. Average each year, \$12.625.478 58. From 4th March, 1828, to 1829, 12 two particulars in which his honorable

co league had certainly been in error. Mr. W. here went into a statistical arrument, 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 refer-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 Admistration; and having obtain. Total in Mr Van Buren's 3 first yrs \$111,406,963 00 Com Mr. W a conv of the items, we

| Under Mr. Ad<br>1828.   |                                     | Under Mr. Van<br>1840.   |  | 1800,<br>1810,<br>1820,<br>1830,   | 0,  |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 2 assistants<br>Clerks<br>Messengers<br>Additional elerks<br>Contingent | 22,700<br>1 400<br>12,000<br>41,100 | Clerks & messengers 48, dditional do 11, Contingent expenses 8, Auditor 3, Clerks, &c. 55, Add tion al do. 13, | \$7,500<br>48,600<br>11,600<br>8,600<br>3,000<br>55,000<br>13,200<br>4,700 | Recapitulation of exper<br>Gen. Washington's 8 years<br>Average for each year \$1,986,524 82<br>Mr John Adam's 4 years<br>Average 5,362,587 75<br>Mr Jefferson's 8 years<br>Average 5,162,598 55<br>Mr Madison's 8 years | tion of expenses<br>ears \$1:<br>\$1,986,524 82 |
|   | In Me                               | From general fund<br>In Mr. Adams's<br>time<br>Increase in office<br>since 1828                                | 152 200<br>46,100<br>106.100   | Mr Munroe's 8 years Average 13,057,925 0 Mr J Q Adams's 4 years Average 12,625,478 5 Gen Jackson's 8 years   | 10<br>8<br>8<br>14                              |

Mr. W. then proceeded to observe that he 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 Average Am't by Mr Jefferson, 8 years Average 8.148,299 82 former Presidents and that of Mr. Van

He began with that of Mr. Adams, because Mr. Jones had challenged a comparison with that, affirming that if all spe-The same of the sa 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            | than<br>1828 | Mure<br>than<br>1828. | Total \$1.05   |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| The pay of members  | 471,800               | 287,344         | 191,456      |                       | pulation.  |
| Stationery, printing                                      | A CONTRACTOR          | 325,000         | 22           | 218,797               | In Gen. Washington's 8 yrs \$4,205 045<br>In Mr Adams's 4 years 5,029 899                                    |
| Secretary tosign land<br>patents<br>Cl'ks, watchmen, con  |                       | 1,300           |              | 1,500                 | In Mr Jefferson's 8 years 6,099,227<br>In Mr Madison's 8 years 7,759 076<br>In Mr Munroe's 8 years 9,638,131 |
| -tingent expenditures<br>Dept. of State                   |                       | 50 450          |              | 4,850                 | In Mr J Q .7dums's 4 years 11,569,093<br>In Gen Jackson's 8 years 13,785,125                                 |
| 1st Comptri'rs office                                     | 22,600                |                 |              | 2 200                 | In Mr Van Buren's 3 years 15,756,020   |
| 1st Auditor's Office                                      | 16.900                | 18 900          | 1            | 2 000<br>1,000        | Add to the other expenses of G<br>those of an army of 200,000 me   |
| 3d do do  | 24 950<br>20 750      | 32,650          | 1            | 8,300                 | always in pay and service, at \$5  |
| 4th do do<br>5th do do<br>Trers'r to 3 Office             | 18,100                |                 | SUK          |                       | num, for pay, support, and cloth<br>and officers, and building ** pern                                       |
| Regis. Treas'y do   | 28 327                | 27,200          | 1,127        | 75,000                | racks," munitions, arms, &c. (a  |
| Com'r Gen. Land do<br>Sol'r of Treasy's do                |                       | 7,450           |              | 7,450                 | allowance,) and it would make  |
| See of the do do<br>See of War's do                       | 28 250                | 66 000          | 4            | 15,867<br>37,750      | whole population of the United   |
| Paymaster Gen 's do<br>Commi sary do do                   |                       | 1,800           | 1            | 1.800                 | timated at 17,000,000. By the  |
| Adjutant do de<br>Quartermast do de                       | All the second second |                 |              | 5,319                 | raise the tax on the People to   |
| of Purchases do   | 5,030                 | 5,000           | 9            | 0                     | head per annum, more than do<br>mount ever levied on the People  |
| Com'ry Gen. of<br>Subsistence do                          |                       |                 |              | 2 430                 | peace before, and about one  |
| Chief Engineer's de<br>Surgeon Gen'is de                  |                       | 2,15            | (3)          | 3,250                 | inan was levied by Mr Madison  |
| Topographical Bur<br>Superintendent, ex-<br>penses &c N W |                       | 4,23            | 5            | 4,235                 | Buren's expenses have cost the   |
| Exec building<br>See'y Navy's Office,                     |                       | 6,95<br>0 15 85 |              | 6,950<br>1,600        | though there has not been hal  |
| Comm'r Navy, salary                                       | v                     | 0 22 75         | 0            |                       | money in circulation. Give him<br>ing army, and they will run u  |

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

The following table is made up from letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the Committe on Retrenchment (April 9, 1830) and from public documents since that date: Expenses of the Government from the 4th March,

From 4th March, 1789, to 91st December 179 \$1,919,589 52 1794. 4.350.658 04 2,539,930 40

Total in Gen. Washington's admis Average each year, \$1,986,59 From 4th March, 1796, to 1797, \$1,986,524 82 2,934,590 96 6 481,166 72

Average each year, \$5,362,587 79. From 4th March, 1800, to 1801, 1803, 452,858 91 1805 1806 6,504,338 85 tees connected with Government expendi-

\$41,300,788 68 Total in Mr. Jefferson, a admin. Average each year, \$5,162,598 58 From 4th March, 1808, to 1809, 7,414,679 14 5,311,082 28 5,592 604 86 1811.

1813.

25,373,432 as taries besides the Secretary of the Treasu-\$144,687,939 86 Total in Mr. Madison's admin Average each year, \$18,085 617 From 4 h March, 1816, to 1817,

28,082,391 92

HUGH McQUEEN, THOS. J. LEMAY,

NO. 23.

9,884,154 59

15,330,134 71

11,490 459 94

12,653,096 65

13,296,041 45

\$50,501,914 31

12 660 460 00

13,279,533 00 13,864,067 00 16,516 388 00

22 713 756 00

18,425,417 00

17.514 950 60

30,868,164 00

39,164,745 00 40,427,218 00

50,501,914 31

145,792,735 00

45,303.533 43

64,198,338 00

\$414,534,943 57

\$1,050,027,534 75

on each per-

Average po- Average tax

1826,

1828,

1832.

1834.

Payments on the Public Debt.

Average for each year \$4,511,619 61 Am't by John Adams, 4 years Average 4,739,490 67

Average Am't by Mr Madison, 8 years 10,428,617 85

Average Am't by Mr Munroe, 8 years 12 670:763 90

Average
Am't by Mr J Q Adams, 4 years
55 500, 355 50

\$58 362,135 which, with later-

Expenses as above

mount by Gen. Washington 8 years \$35,092,956 98

8,024,792 25

the United States at each census.

extravagance of Congress.

than he had done some little time ago, how

it was that this President and his Secreta-

ry contrived to throw this imputation upon

Congress. The House had six commit-

ture. The head of these was the Commit-

tee of Ways and Means; and, according-

ly, to this committee were sent what were

called, par excellence, "THE estimates",-

that is, the estimates from the Treasury

Department for the general expenses of the

Government. But there were other Secre-

ry. They also sent in estimates for ap-

propriations for their own departments;

Editors.

them for exceeding "the estimates." and the Executive skulked out of all responsibility. Though all the Secretaries were busy furnishing estimates, none were considered or spoken about but those from Levi, that Judas who carried the bag. He alone was responsible for Government estimates, and, if Congress went beyond what he asked, it was all profligate extravagance, a-gainst the will of the Executive! Now, Mr W. was for applying Gen. Jackson's doctrine, that the "Executive Dep. was a unit;" in the matter of estimates all the Departments were, in fact, but one. General Jackson had insisted that the whole corps of 200,000 Executive officers were one grand unit, and he himself a God to wield them. Let us stick to the doctrine, and when they asked for money, no matter from which of the mouths of the great apocalyptic beast the demand proceeded, let there be but one responsibility.

Now, Mr. W. did not want, before the People of this country, to go beyond the simple rule of three. Place his learned colleague and himself before a collection of plain common sense men, and let his colleague attempt by figuring to explain to them how it was that Mr Van Buren spent thirty-seven millions per annum, and Mr. Adams twelve millions per annum, and yet Mr Van Buren was economical and Mr Adams extravagant; or how a peace establishment under Mr Van Buren came to cost more than twice as much as a war establishment under Mr Madison. And by the time that his colleague had convinced a plain man on this matter, Mr. W. feared that the ignorant multitude would have brgun to conclude that men who could prove by figuring such things as these 17,000,000 ought not to be entrusted with power. \$15,892,198 55 The common people would begin to think 21,450,351 19 that these democratic lawyers, who could prove that thirty-seven was less than 41,300,788 68 than twelve, knew a little too much, and 144,684,938 86 could figure a little too welf. 104,453,400 59

The Hon. Dr. Mongomery (he receives both these titles by courtesy,) has inflicted a long speech upon the House, and bored the readers of the Globe with it, and proposes to print it in pamphlet, for the more general dissemination of his seeming truths, but actual falshoods. His leading object seems to have been, to induce the people to believe, that in the last Congress the Whigs had a majority, and that the Whigs voted for he extravagant appropriations made by that Congress. Both these are palpable untruths. Any one who will turn to the newspapers of that day, will find that the Administration papers invari-101,366,111 22 ably claimed a majority, and the Whigs admitted the truth of the claim. It was urdy or a fund points, furtidue Administra-tout Fungari and retrouted and design

They elected their Speaker and Clerk The Conservatives elected their Printer, (Allen,) chiefly because of the bad character of Blair; and the Sub-Treasury bilt was defeated, because of its bad character. But are these to be taken as evidence that the Whigs had a majority in Congress? Every one knows the reverse to be true.

In regard to the extravagant appropria-

tions, the people generally are not aware of the course of business in the House, or they would at once detect the trickery of Dr. Montgomery. When an appropria-tion bill is reported by a committee, it is read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. In that Committee it is debated, & Add to the other expenses of Government the several items scanned, amendments those of an army of 200,000 men, one half offered to reduce or strike out appropriaalways in pay and service, at \$200 per antions. The year and nays on these quesnum, for pay, support, and clothing of men tions are never, as we believe, recorded on and officers, and building permanent barthe journals. The main battle on the bill racks," munitions, arms, &c. (avery small is fought in this Committee of the Whole. allowance,) and it would make \$20,000 .-After every effort is made to amend the 000-equal to \$1 17 per head upon the bill, to reduce or strike out appropriations, whole population of the United States esand the bill is made what the majority detimated at 17,000,000. By this recomtermines it shall be, the Committee of the mendation of Mr Van Buren he would Whole reports the bill to the House, when raise the tax on the People to \$3 53 per the question is put, whether the House will head per annum, more than double the aconcur in the amendments made by the mount ever levied on the People in time of Committee. The sense of the House havpeace before, and about one third more ing been already clearly expressed whilst than was levied by Mr Madison during the in Committee, it would be a useless was of time again to call for the yeas and nay war. It is remarkable to see that Van Buren's expenses have cost the people one so that the bill, in the shape prescribed dollar a head more than General Jackson's, by the majority is ordered a third reading. though there has not been half so much On this question, the year and nays are money in circulation. Give him the standalways recorded, when the bill is of iming army, and they will run up to \$2 17 portnace. This is the test question. If more per head than under Gen. Jackson. the bill is ordered to be read a third time, Call you this "walking in his footsteps?" it is done, and the question then is, Shall Mr. W. denied that this increase of exthe bill pass? Every one can see the folly penditure was to be attributed to the inof consuming nearly an hour by again calcrease of the population of the country; ling yeas and nays on this question, when and, in proof of this position, he added anthe House had only a moment before deother table, exhibiting the population of cided that the bill should be read a third time. The opposition have done all they Mr. W. said that he should not have can to defeat the bill, or such parts of it entered into this line of debate had he not as are objectionable. It is suffered to pass, been driven into it by the remarks of his therefore, without recording the vote on colleague. His sole object was to draw its final passage. Dr. Montgomery has from his colleague a definite reply to the artfully seized upon this fact, to represent, question whether this bill was the bill of his committee, or the bill of the Depart- that every member who did not vote against ments? Whether it was the bill of Con- the bill on its final passage, was in favor of gress, or the bill of the Executive? He its passage! This is the unworthy trick which he attempted to play off last Sumwas determined that the Executive should mer, to defeat the election of Mr Deberry; never upbraid him with the charge that the and he is now endeavoring to humbug the extravagance of the bill, if it was extravapeople on a larger scale. He brings the gant, was not the President's, but was the ame false charges against all the members from this State. He said that he now understoed, better

There is a case in point just at hand. At the present session, Mr Deberry voted against ordering the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill to a third reading. That was test question. Not with standing his hostility to the bill, a large majority decided in its favor. No vote was taken, therefore, on the next and final question, shall the bill pass? And because Mr Deberry had no opportunity of recording his vote on this question, he will next year be charged by Dr Montgomery with voting in favor of the bill!

This shows how easy it is for an unpris cipled demagogue, who has crept into but these were not included when the Pres-13.808.674 78 ident spoke of "the estimates." And some credence, by virtue of the honorable then, when Congress appropriated, as they station he fills, to gull the public, who are 10,723,479 07 were asked, the blame was all laid upon not familiar with the modus operand of Congress proceedings.