

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

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AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, (CONTINUED.) PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—VAN BUREN ECONOMY AND DEMOCRACY!

You will remember, Fellow Citizens, that one of the strongest grounds of opposition to the Administration of the younger Adams, was his alleged extravagance. Many of you, no doubt very properly, joined in the cry of "retrenchment and economy" which was then rung throughout the land. Mr. Adams was charged with a desire to introduce into this Country the royal splendor of European Courts—and the People, by their decision in the contest between him and General Jackson, then considered that simplicity and economy best became a Republic. Is this the doctrine of the Party now in power? True, it may be their profession, but it is not their practice! What then are the facts? Mr. Van Buren has been in office a little more than three years, and has expended, during that period, upwards of ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—making an average of about THIRTY SEVEN MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM! When he came into power, the Country was FREE FROM DEBT, and in spite of the immense revenue which is annually collected, he has contrived to fix upon the PUBLIC DEBT! Had our Country been empty when Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated, he would have brought the Nation in debt \$32,300,000—or in other words, he has actually expended over and above the accruing revenue, the sum of \$7,300,000, besides contracting a loan by the issue of Treasury notes, of \$5,000,000 more! At this rate, should he be re-elected, on the 4th of March, 1845, the American People will have on their shoulders a national debt of upwards of FORTY FIVE MILLIONS! But say the friends of the Administration, this immense sum which has been spent by the Government during the last three years, embraces the "extraordinary" expenditures! Admit all this, and what does it avail them? These are the very expenses which we have complained of as constituting the extravagance of those in power. But let us leave out these "extraordinary" expenses, and see how the case stands.

From a table (Appendix D.) contained in a Report submitted to the Senate on the 7th of May last, by Mr. Woodbury, we find that the permanent and ordinary expenses of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, average yearly the sum of THIRTEEN MILLIONS and upwards; nearly double those of the Administration of John Q. Adams! Let every voter examine the table, and bear in mind that this \$13,000,000 is exclusive of the temporary and extraordinary expenditures. Mr. Adams was charged with wastefulness and extravagance. The indignation of the People was excited against him on this very ground, and he was hurled from power to give place to those who promised to be more economical. Yet in less than twelve years after this solemn judgment of the People, we witness not only the ordinary and permanent expenses nearly doubled, but the "extraordinary" expenses increased to an alarming amount!

With eight millions; and General Jackson with nine millions, for the ordinary annual expenses of the Government, Martin Van Buren, the exclusive democrat—must have THIRTEEN MILLIONS! This economy with a vengeance! And let every Citizen of the State remember, that these facts are taken from the table of expenses which is published in the much lauded speech of Mr. Benton, to which the Van Buren Central Committee, in their late address, called our particular attention! But now let us enquire what disposition has been made of this immense amount of money which has been extracted from the pockets of the American People, and we think there is not an honest farmer in the whole State, who, after a full and impartial survey of all the facts, will not be forced to the conclusion that this one of the most corrupt Administrations ever in power! In the first place, a large amount of these extraordinary expenses has gone into the pockets of the Sub-Treasury defaulters. The default of Swartwout amounted to \$1,225,705; and it is a notorious fact, that he commenced as early as the year 1830 to pilfer the Treasury; that his increasing defalcation was concealed; and that during a part of the time, he was permitted to collect millions of the public money, without giving the bonds required by law! What would you say of your Justices, who should neglect to take bonds from your Sheriffs, by which the State and County revenue might be lost? Would they not be indicted? Must not every man say, that Administration is corrupt, which allows a defaulter (we refer to Boyd) to remain in office after pocketing \$50,937 because "he was then full, and could take no more?" Many such instances of fraud and corruption have been detected. The whole amount of defalcations (A) is TWO MILLIONS AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! These, no doubt, are some of the "extraordinary" expenses, and extraordinary they are indeed; shewing a disregard for the public interest—a neglect of official duty which would have forfeited the crown of the most absolute Monarch in Christendom!

We solicit your attention, fellow-citizens, to the following items of expenditure, and we ask you whether they do not exhibit a disposition—an earnest desire on the part of Mr. Van Buren, whilst he is professing democracy, to imitate the royal magnificence of the eastern monarchs? Examine for yourselves, and say whether such splendor and extravagance is becoming the President of a plain republican people? Whether its inevitable tendency is not to convert the Chief Magistrate's house into a royal palace?

We begin with the bill for Roses!
Washington, June 14, 1839.
Major Noland, Bought of Wm. Buist.
March 22d and 28. To 4 dozen large Daily Roses, \$1 50 each, \$72 00
June 7th. To 2 Vervenas, 75 cents each; 1 Petunia, 75 cents, 2 25

June 15, 1839. Rec'd payment in full, \$74 25
WM. BUIST.

[Endorsed.] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c., \$74 25. Wm. Buist's receipt for shrubbery, June 15, 1839. No. 3."
Next are the extraordinary expenses for furnishing the "East Room," of which you have heard so much, as the place where most of the articles of luxury and show are collected.

Lamps.

4 "pair of rich ten light" mantel lamp, \$80
5 "very splendid gilt" chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, 54
8 "French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles," 40
1 "beautiful thin light lamp supported by female figures," 1
2 "gilt astral lamps, on the end tables," 2
3 "lamps on pier tables," 3

Suits of Curtains for East Room.

216 yards long silk fringe, \$440 40
44 " heavy cord silk fringe, 121 00
44 " " cotton, 16 75
210 " embroidered eagle muslin, 352 85
120 " satin border, 492 00
196 " yellow silk, 607 60
132 " blue silk, 377 52
167 " white silk, 517 74
Mr. Nolen's bill for GILT RAYS, 70 00
A. L. Jambler's bill for ORNAMENTS, 255 75
Putting up the curtains, 274 50
\$3,495 85

Profit ten per centum, 349 50
Expenses of Upholsterers in Washington, 50 00

Cost of East Room curtains, \$3,875 35
The Mirrors alone of this room cost \$2,400!!!
Next, to the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," which was furnished by his predecessor in the most gorgeous style, Mr. Van Buren has added the following bill. Read, farmers of North Carolina!

Blue Elliptical Saloon.
"3 windows," (curtains) \$1,507 50
Satin Medallion, 178 37
Silk cord, 24 03
Plain satin, 58 12
Galloon, 74 50
Silk Tassels, 49 00
Gimp, 64 63
Repairing and covering 14 chairs, 24 00
do do 2 sofas, 24 00
do do 4 tabourets, 8 00
do do 2 screens, 4 00
do do 5 footstools, 6 25
do do 4 sets pillows, 16 00
do do Music Stool, 1 50

It may not be improper here to call your attention to an extract from the speech of Gen. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, lately delivered in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Chairman, how do you relish the notion of voting away the hard cash of your constituents, of your farmers, mechanics and poor laborers, for Silk Tassels, Galloons, Gimp, and Satin Medallion, to beautify and adorn the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon'! Suppose, sir, after you shall have returned to the charming prairies of Illinois, some plain, honest, republican Sucker should enquire what use a real genuine, hard-headed, loco-foco democrat like Mr. Van Buren can have for silk covered pillows, footstools, and Tabourets in the Blue Elliptical Saloon! how would you reply to the honest sucker's interrogatory! Would you acknowledge yourself fairly stumped! But suppose we would ask what sort of animals these Tabourets or Tabby Cats, are! I will endeavor to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The Tabouret is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is usually to be met with in the richest saloons of monarchs. It is a convex seat, without arms or back, and in form bearing a close resemblance to a Turkish standard, or the moon in her first quarter; is composed of Gilt Wood, cushioned and stuffed with very fine black horse hair, covered with crimson damask, figured satin, and garnished with all lace, GOLD FRINGE, TASSELS, TUFTS and STARS. It is supported by 4 X. Even before the days of the Crusades, the honors of the Tabouret were held in the highest esteem. This honor consisted in the distinguished privilege of sitting upon a Tabouret in the Royal presence. By long and well established court ceremonial, in many monarchies, no individual in the kingdom is entitled to enjoy this high distinction, on grand gala days, save a Dutchess of the blood royal. In confirmation of what I have stated in regard to the importance ascribed 'to the honors of the Tabouret,' I will read a sentence or two from a recent and very interesting work by Governor Cass, our distinguished minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The book is entitled 'France, its King, Court and Government.' I read from page 84, London edition: 'Under the ancient regime, the right to have both folding doors thrown open, or to occupy a Tabouret, which is a cushioned stool, was one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event affecting the tranquility of the State.'"

"The chair, holding plate and towels under their arms and in their hands," &c.
"Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to say that if you inquire minutely into the history and uses of the Tabouret, you cannot fail to discover that it has ever been regarded as among the indispensable regalia of a monarch, and is by many considered almost as essential to kingly paraphernalia as the royal jewels, the sceptre, the diadem, or even the crown itself. The four Tabourets in the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon' of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 999 francs 8 centimes. Here, sir, is the bill transmitted to this country with the Tabourets:

"Detail d'un Tabouret en X.
Le bois de X 125 00
3 étoffe à dessin at 35 00 105 00
2 Bordure trois pouces at 6 00 12 00
2 do 18 lignes at 3 00 6 00
2-3 Pièces surfait at 2 50 7 50
1 Toile d'Embourure at 75 75
1 ba Crin noir d'Echantillon at 2 50 2 50
5 8 Toile douce at 1 80 1 10
1-8 Cardepoint en soie at 75 1 40
1-8 Feuille 4 lignes at 1 00 1 85
1-8 Frange en soie at 15 00 28 12
Facon et menues fournitures 24 00
234 77

Les 4 tabourets en X 939 08
Then come the "Cushions" and "French Comfortables." The following are two bills:

"The United States to P. Valderon for President's House:
1 Divan and Cushion \$100
Received payment of T. L. Smith, P. VALDERON.
September 30th, 1839."

[Voucher No. 37.]
"The President's House, Dr. to A. Lejambert:
6 French Comfortables, made of extra materials and extra covers \$160
4 boxes at \$2 50 10
\$170
Received payment in full. A. LEJAMBERT.

[Voucher No. 8.]
Here is another item which no doubt the Van Buren Democracy will peruse with "extraordinary" pleasure. What a pity these "flowers" have no "odor!"

"Received, Baltimore, 14th November, 1837, of T. L. Smith cash \$100 in full for a set of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for the PRESIDENT'S TABLE."
JOHN THOMAS.

The table furniture of the President's House cost \$11,092 32!!
Here is a sample of the democratic articles which make up the whole.

6 quart and 12 pint, all flate, decanters, cone-stoppers, barrel-shape, \$20, 81 00
6 do. Claret Wines, cut pillar stem, \$7, 42 00
6 do. Green finger cups, \$3 5-8, 23 00
6 do. Cut wine coolers, \$9, 54 00
9 do. Cut champagne, \$9, 18 00
12 pint water bottles, flint and flint, 20 00
2 casks, 75

Bottles returned, 240 75
(Duplicate) Received payment, JAS. P. DRUMMOND, 29 00
June 8th, 1837."

The CARPETS for the President's house, purchased since Mr. Van Buren came into office, cost the Government the sum \$8,499 68!! From the vouchers filed in the Public Offices, the President even charges the hauling his MANURE for his garden, and washing his TOWELS to the People! Let it be observed also, that one of the worst features connected with this system of extravagance, is this: that the subordinate officers of the Government, feel themselves at liberty to follow the example of the President. To prove which, let us come near home and witness the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte expending \$218 25 cts. of the Public Money, for TREES and FLOWERS to ornament the grounds about the Mint; giving \$50 for 50 horse chestnut trees, though they were as numerous in the adjoining country as the oak or pine! (See Appendix E) What do the plain farmers think of the superintendent's purchasing with the public funds, one Inkstand at \$3 75! And \$6 25 for 10 Morris Multicaulis trees! No wonder our revenue is squandered—that there are so many "extraordinary" expenses—when every Officer in the Government, from the Chief Magistrate to the lowest party penial, feels himself perfectly at liberty to buy anything which he may think proper with the public monies! Can the labouring people of this State, when the Government is already bankrupt, justify the Administration in sanctioning the expenditure of hundreds of

dollars for *Alanthus trees, silver leaf maples—magnolia grandiflora, &c.* Where is the oak of the forest? Is that too common an ornament for Aristocratic Office Holders? Look at the trees which surround your Capitol. They are good enough for the State; why not for the Office Holders? It is an astounding fact, Fellow Citizens, that many of the Public Collectors are paid large salaries, when they collect either a mere nominal amount, or literally NOTHING.

Read and examine the following:—
"It appears by a public document printed by Congress in January, 1838, 'that at a large number of seaports the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large and the receipts 'absolutely nothing!' At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837, and it 'is worse now, \$227,365 60 were paid out of the public Treasury to custom-house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

District.	Officer's salary expenses, &c.	Whole amount revenue collected.
Passamaquoddy, Maine,	\$26,113 73	\$6,665 95
Wiscasset, do	16,725 24	3,542 62
Waldoborough, do	19,113 43	734 41
Edgarton, Massachusetts,	36,446 67	1,299 85
Barstable, do	26,126 16	9,335 51
Ipswich, do	1,244 05	12 02
Newport, Rhode Island,	20,283 78	9,430 03
New London, Connecticut,	4,013 64	1 19
Erie, Pennsylvania,	3,609 26	150 66
Perth Amboy, New Jersey,	3,167 56	544 37
Annapolis, Maryland,	2,002 79	164 75
St. Mary's, do	1,336 49	1 35
Pappanock, Virginia,	2,151 53	1,832 20
Ocracoeke, North Carolina,	2,607 29	80 61
Hardwich, Georgia,	455 21	nothing!
Sunbury, do	730 00	nothing!
St. Augustine, Florida,	1,402 56	nothing!
St. Johns, do	1,578 13	nothing!
Michilimackinac, Michigan,	1,834 60	411 01

Look, too, at the base frauds practiced on the government in the Florida campaign. It appears, from official documents, that several steamboats were chartered at \$400 per day, making the enormous sum of \$146,000 each per annum!—that four has been transported from one place to another until it cost \$50 per barrel, and that fire wood was actually shipped from New Orleans to Florida, for the use of the army, at \$20 per cord, besides the original cost, when wood was plentiful in sight of the fort at which the army was stationed!—that immense quantities of corn, oats, rice, salt, &c., for the use of the army in Florida and in the Cherokee country, were purchased at the usual prices, and afterwards sold at mock auctions, for almost nothing!—in some instances the corn bringing but 13-12, 11-14, or 10-12 cents per bushel!—\$381 bushels sold for 17 1-8 cents per bushel! If such frauds and extravagances as these are not sufficient to convict this Administration of peculation and corruption, what more can be said?

Let us now enquire what has become of the money and stock of the Administration. "Mr. Van Buren is not responsible." Who THEN is responsible? Is this a government without responsibility? Has not the President claimed that all the officers of the government are his officers? He can remove them at pleasure, if not directly, at least indirectly, through his Secretaries. He should be held liable, then, for witnessing such frauds without bringing the authors to immediate and condign punishment! HAS HE DONE IT? NO! But, say his friends, "he did not make the appropriations." But where is his veto? Why has he not exercised it to check—to stay such extravagance? If he could not veto one part of a bill, and approve another, why did he not send the whole back to the House, and let the responsibility rest upon its members? No. The quibbling of his friends cannot rescue him from the proper responsibility he is under to the American People! He is placed as a sentinel over our Treasury, and will be held to an account for suffering it to be pilfered! Let the People look to it! THEY HAVE BEEN GROSSLY DEFRAUDED!

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE LATE WAR.

To this war, which has been very properly called "our second war for independence"—which was fought for "FREE TRADE & SAILOR'S RIGHTS"—Mr. Van Buren was opposed! On the 22nd of May, 1812, a short time before the declaration of war against Great Britain, Mr. Madison was nominated by the republican party for a second term. A short time afterwards a Caucus was held in Albany, N. Y., and De Witt Clinton—a federalist—was nominated by the party to which Mr. Van Buren then belonged, as the peace, or anti-war, candidate. On the 3d of November, 1812, the Legislature of New York convened at Albany, to appoint electors to vote for a candidate for the Presidency. A caucus was held, and the question whether the electors to be appointed should be pledged to vote for Mr. Madison or De Witt Clinton, was fully discussed. On the 9th of November, the Legislature voted *cave voce*, MARTIN VAN BUREN SUPPORTING THROUGHOUT THE CLINTONIAN TICKET, which prevailed, and lost to the friends of the war the support of the great State of New York! CAN A MAN WHO GAVE SUCH A VOTE BE A TRUE REPUBLICAN? No! "One fact is worth a hundred professions."

(To be continued.)
CHAS. MANLY, WILL: H. BATTLE,
JNO. H. BRYAN, WESTON R. GALES,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, THOS. J. LEMAY,
HUGH McQUEEN, HENRY W. MILLER,

From the Pennsylvania Standard.
Colonel R. M. Johnson and his Old Commander.—It is amusing to observe the excessive annoyance which the honorable and high minded course of Colonel Johnson, occasions the mean spirits who draw their sustenance from the coffers of Uncle Sam. He recently attended a meeting at the borough of Washington, in this State, and, as will be seen from the annexed paragraph, has again resisted the solicitations of the office holders to stigmatise the Old Hero of the Thames. The Pittsburgh Gazette says:—

"We are informed by a letter, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that Col. Johnson acquitted himself nobly at the meeting on Saturday at Washington, Pa. 'HE DECLARED THAT HE WOULD SOONER BE DEFEATED, THAN SAY ONE WORD DISRESPECTFUL TO THE SERVICES OF HIS GAL-LANT COMMANDER AT THE THAMES.'"

We find the following in the Salem Harrisonian Democrat.
"We have seen the original of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability in Philadelphia to a citizen of Salem, bearing date July 13, 1840, and have been permitted to extract from it as follows:—

"Never mind, we will have our Harrison President next March: Col. R. M. JOHNSON, (the Vice-President) last week, in Wilkes, Welch & Co's store, said: 'General Harrison will be the President, there is no preventing it—and moreover, any man who denies his ability, says what is false, and is a dishonest man! The proof of what I say, can, if required, be produced.'"

From the National Intelligencer.
A NUT FOR THE LAWYERS.

A curious case has occurred within a few days past which has given rise to much discussion in this city.
On the 7th July, 1838, Congress passed "An act to restrain the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Under that act, several of our citizens have been indicted, and one of them has been found guilty, and judgment has been passed upon him in several cases.
The act provides that if any person shall violate its provisions,

the person so offending shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county within the District where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Court, for every offence.

On Monday, the 6th of July, 1840, information, under oath, was laid before a Justice of the Peace in this city, that Alexander Duncan, a Member of Congress from the State of Ohio, who, it is said, voted for the law, had, on the Friday previous, passed as currency in a citizen of Washington, a note of less denomination than five dollars, and the note was produced and exhibited to the Justice, and he issued a warrant for the apprehension of Duncan. The next day, the warrant not having been served, the Justice recalled it, and has since refused to issue it on the ground that, as a Member of Congress is privileged from arrest, except in cases of treason, felony and breach of the peace, Duncan was not liable to arrest. It is understood that such is the opinion of eminent counsel who have been consulted on the subject.

The case presents this strange anomaly—that Congress can pass laws creating offences unknown to the common law, punish them by fine, (and imprisonment to enforce that fine), and be exempt themselves from the operation of their own criminal laws. Can this be so? How does this affect the law, or the law against obtaining goods or property by false pretences, or the gaming laws? Will any gentleman conversant with such matters be good enough to define a felony, so that it may be understood what is meant by the term as used in the Constitution! And also to state what is a breach of the peace as there used!

These are important considerations. The questions are not put in any captious spirit, but with a sincere desire to ascertain the law. If that be such as may be inferred from this case, it is high time for us to begin to think of a remedy for a great and crying evil.

We believe that Mr. Van Buren's long letter to the Kentucky Loco Foco committee is either a forgery or he has allowed some one to write it for him. True, it is praised and copied in the Post and Argus, but is so unlike Mr. Van Buren's style and manner—it is so inflated—it contains so much wind and bombast—it decorates the administration with as many pompous and foolish phrases as a parade of soldiers with their plumed helmets and bayoneted rifles. It is a disgrace to our worthy friend Senator Benton than to Mr. Van Buren. What can his old democratic friends think of him when he says in effect that all the administrations of this country for the last fifty years, have been mere humbugs, and his alone has discovered the true mode of regulating the currency by means of the Sub-Treasury. What will they say to hear, of all others, the administration of the immortal Jefferson and the great and successful democratic administration of James Madison denounced as ignorant and imbecile; and his magnificent discovery of the true panacea, is to place him first among the Chief Magistrates of the Republic. Some one has been playing a trick upon the little Magician, and he has not found it out. It is full of bombast and nonsense; and he will lose troops of friends by it, at least a single troop, as he cannot afford to lose a regiment. Why he has told many in his time that there was no serious intention to push the Sub-Treasury, and yet he has passed it.

N. E. Star.

THE SUB-TERRANEAN BILL!—The Loco Focos at Providence, R. I., celebrated the passage of the Sub-treasury Bill, by the firing of guns. The following dialogue between a Loco Foco and a Harrison Democrat on the subject, is reported in the Journal:

"Mr. —, do you hear them guns?"
"Yes," replied the Harrison Democrat, "I hear them. What are they for?"
"Why, have not you heard the news?"
"No I have not; what is it? Do tell us!"
"The news arrived in town to-day that Congress has passed the Sub-treasury Bill, by 17 majority."
"Ah!" says the Harrison Democrat, "is that it? What is the nature of this important bill, Mr. —, that they are making such a noise about?"
"Well, I don't exactly know what it is myself, but I have heard a great deal of talk about it for this two or three years past, and they say Congress has passed it, and this is what our party is rejoicing about. Don't you know what the meaning of it is?"
"Yes," replied our friend, the Harrison Democrat, who is also somewhat of a wag, "I can explain it to you, if you wish me to—it is a project of Mr. Van Buren's, which he laid before both Houses of Congress, at the extra session in 1837, to dig a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, so that we can go to Europe by land."

"Ah! that is it; well I did not know before."

Enough said.—The Central Tippecanoe Club of Illinois have recorded the names of seven thousand voters in that State, who have renounced Van Burenism, and are now the advocates of Tip and Ty.

N. Y. Star.
DIRECT TAXES.—"How much wheat do you raise?" said one of Mr. Van Buren's census takers the other day to a Shelby, Kentucky, farmer. "And why do you wish to know?" said the farmer—"are you about to impose on us a direct tax in addition to all the other burdens, which, you say, are imposed on us by the State Government?"