

### ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF BURKE, RUTHERFORD, BENCOMBE, HENDERSON, YANCEY, HAYWOOD, MACON AND CHEROKEE.

(Concluded.)  
**EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT &c**  
You may remember, Fellow Citizens, how much was said a few years since about the extravagance of John Quincy Adams' Administration. The expenditures amounted to 13 millions a year, a sum rather greater than those of preceding Administrations, and calculated to excite our apprehensions, that the Government might become wasteful. Mr. Van Buren and his friends were especially active and vehement in making the charge of extravagance. Since he came into power, how have these professions been realized? The expenses of his first year, 1837, are officially stated to have been thirty nine millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars in round numbers. For the year 1838 they amounted to forty millions four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. The appropriations for the present year, are stated to be twenty-six millions eight hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. During the first two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, he had large majorities of his supporters in both houses of Congress, and the expenses are for that period three times as great as they were under Adams' administration. But at the last session the Whigs and Conservatives obtained the majority in the house of Representatives, and though the President demanded large appropriations, yet mainly through the instrumentality of those friends of Economy and Reform, the expenditures were cut down to fourteen millions less than they were last year.

### DEFALCATIONS AND CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

One of the most remarkable things in the recent course of public affairs in the vast number of defalcations among receivers of the public money which are daily coming to light. Some of these began under the late administration, and have been continued under the present; though they seem chiefly to have occurred since Mr. Van Buren came into power. But it is said by way of defence, that there were dishonest officers who robbed the public under all Administrations. This is true to some extent; but it appears from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, that from the foundation of the Government up to the year 1829, a period of forty years, all the defalcations amounted only to two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. Under Mr. Van Buren's they are ascertained already to exceed two millions, and it is believed that a thorough investigation will disclose a much larger amount. Are men then more dishonest in our day, than they were formerly? We think not; but the difference in the results is easily explained. Formerly, two things were strictly attended to by the Government; in the first place, to appoint no one to office unless he was believed to be honest and capable of discharging its duties. Secondly, on the very first failure, to dismiss the individual from office. A different practice in both respects seems to have prevailed of late. Men have been selected and kept in office, not so much because they were honest and able, as because they were friends of the dominant party. Mr. Van Buren has brought with him into the Executive Chair, the New York maxim, that the offices of the country are the "Spoils" of the victor party. Thence we have seen individuals without character for honesty at home, elevated to important places, merely because they were warm supporters of the President.

for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more."  
All these things, gentlemen, are sober facts; there can be no mistake about it. They have been laid bare by the report of the Investigating Committee, at the last session of Congress. The opposition to the abuses of the administration, had for the first time in several years, a small majority in one house, and these are some of the fruits. Yet in defiance of the wishes of the people, Mr. Woodbury who knew and connived at, and concealed these things, is still kept in office by the President. Whether it be because, as in the case of Harris, he is "one of the main pillars of the Administration" and has "extremely influential connections" in New Hampshire, "all of whom are true democrats," or whether it be from any other motive, we care not. The treasures of the people ought to be preserved by our agents, with as much vigilance as private property is kept; and no man in the community would, knowingly, keep in his employ, a Clerk, who was constantly stealing his money. How different was the practice under Washington's Administration! Whenever Hamilton, the then Secretary, perceived that an officer had failed to pay over any money that came to his hands, he immediately reported him to the President, and no excuse was sufficient to prevent his immediate dismissal. Such in fact, has been the practice of most of our Presidents. But the times seem sadly altered now. Ought we not Fellow Citizens, to return to the old system? Do not things call aloud for reformation? Since the year 1829 there have been upwards of fifty defaulters among receivers of the public money. What might we expect if the Sub-Treasury Scheme were adopted?

### PATRONAGE AND POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

We come now to examine the last and most important branch of executive abuses, and we regret exceedingly, that our narrow limits do not permit us to examine all its details. While the other evils which we have discussed, affect us chiefly in a pecuniary point of view, this one strikes at the existence of liberty itself. Mr. Jefferson says that, "the proper distinction of parties in a Republican Government, is into Whigs and Tories." "The Tories are for strengthening the General Government, but the Whigs are for strengthening the Representative Branch, as the bulwark against consolidation, which most ultimately generate Monarchy." It was upon this distinction that the contest between the Old Federal and Republican party turned—it was by opposing the concentration of power into the hands of the President and by taking the side of the people that Mr. Jefferson succeeded in ejecting from office the Old Federal party in 1801. And it was by adhering strictly to these principles that he continued to be the leader of the Republican party down to the time of his death. With reference to this distinction of parties, we have Mr. Van Buren's own declarations. This gentleman, before he came into office, and while he was courting popularity in a speech made in the year 1827, spoke as follows: "I allude sir, to that collision which seems to be inseparable from the nature of men, between the rights of the few and the many, to those never ceasing conflicts between the advocates of the enlargement and concentration of power on the one hand, and its limitation and distribution on the other: conflicts which, in England, created the distinction between Whigs and Tories: the latter striving by all the means within their reach, to increase the influence and dominion of the throne at the expense of the common people, and the former to counteract the exertions of their adversaries, by abridging that dominion, and influence for the advancement of the rights, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the people."

Mr. Van Buren goes on at length, in an effort to show that the Federalists and Republicans were divided on these principles. Let us then, Fellow Citizens, enquire who it is, that is endeavoring to enlarge the power of the President, and who are the friends of the people. We feel well assured that a fair examination will prove conclusively, that the great Whig Party of our day, support the genuine Republican doctrines. The Federalists were in favor of an expensive government, while Mr. Jefferson succeeded in ejecting from office the Administration that any since. But Mr. Van Buren notwithstanding his promises of Economy has greatly exceeded the Old Federalists in that respect, and his administration is by far the most extravagant that the country has seen. The Federalists were in favor of a large Army, and Mr. Van Buren's friends have increased the Army, and recommended a large and most expensive system of fortifications. The Federalists were accused of wishing to give their President an undue influence over Congress, and you may remember that Gen. Jackson, before his election, declared, that if the President appointed members of Congress to office "Corruption would become the order of the day." But Mr. Van Buren has carried this practice to great extent. When members of Congress are turned out by the People for supporting the improper measures of the President, he rewards them with a high and lucrative office; for example, a foreign mission, which would give the individual for a single year's service about twenty thousand dollars. By these means he is endeavoring to subvert the independence of the people's representative, and acquire the absolute control of the Government.

was President, Mr. Van Buren, Benton and others, alleging that his patronage and power was too great and dangerous, introduced a bill to limit it. The bill failed, but these men promised that if they came into office they would carry the measure. After they came into power, three years since, a bill (we believe nothing more than their original one reprinted.) was introduced. Judge White and others, supported it, saying, that as they had promised the people a reform, they ought to carry it out. But Van Buren, Benton, and the party generally, notwithstanding all their professions previously, and though the evil had greatly increased, turned right about and voted against the measure. Mr. Van Buren and giving large salaries to the Editors of Newspapers, is also corrupting the Public Press. His power is every day increasing. Give him by means of the Sub-Treasury Scheme the control of the whole money power in addition to what he now possesses, and the Government must become a Monarchy.

We do not, Fellow Citizens, assail Martin Van Buren because he acted with the Federalists in the support of De Witt Clinton during the late war; nor because again, he acted with them and the Abolitionists on the Missouri question; nor do we yet complain, that he has near him and in high offices many of the old Federal leaders. Perhaps Mr. Van Buren and these men have abandoned their former principles. We oppose him because, notwithstanding his professions of democracy, his acts are in accordance with the Old Federal doctrines—doctrines to which we have ever been opposed, and which if not checked, must put an end to the liberties of this free Republic.

**CONCLUSION.**—We have, thus Fellow Citizens, briefly passed over some of the prominent objections to the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair. We have confined ourselves chiefly to the statement of facts, leaving you to draw your own inferences. We have taken pains to avoid describing you—we believe that we have fallen into no errors. If, however, you doubt the truth of any one statement herein set forth, we ask you not to believe it merely because we have alleged it, but we do beg of you, that you will retain this communication in your hands, that you will enquire diligently until your minds are fully satisfied on all the points, and when you are convinced of its truth, we ask you to unite with us to reform the Government. Let us try the Presidential Candidates when they are brought forward by the standard of their principles. We wish to support a man who is opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme in all its shapes; opposed to the Government taking the better currency, while it leaves the worse one to the States and the People—especially opposed to the President's taking from the Representatives of the People, the control of the public money—who is opposed to giving the Public Lands entirely to the new States, and in favor of dividing the proceeds of the sales among all the States—who is opposed to extravagant and wasteful expenditures, and who when elected, will have the honesty to endeavor to reduce them—who will show no favor to defaulters, because they are his political friends, but will promptly dismiss from office, all who are plundering the public—who is opposed to the interference of office holders in elections, and opposed to the enormous extent of Executive patronage in all its branches—who is opposed to all Abolition movements—who, if elected, will endeavor to administer the Government after the Republican fashion of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—one whose honor as a man, and whose patriotism as a Statesman, are above suspicion, and who in great emergencies has ever been found on the side of his country.

If such a man should be brought forward, and a different sort of one we are not willing to support—ought we not all to unite in sustaining him? We have no interest, Fellow Citizens, in misleading you,—we are aspirants to no office—we do not know that we shall ever ask any political preferment at your hands—we desire nothing but to promote the public good—we are impelled on this occasion by no principles but those of patriotism and truth;—our greatest inheritance in the world, gentlemen, is our liberty. The free governments of former times have all perished. If we would preserve ours, we must exhibit the virtue and vigilance which our forefathers possessed. As citizens of the first State which proclaimed independence of the British Crown, it becomes us to be the last to rise up in the defence of those rights and liberties which we then secured. Whatever may happen elsewhere, it is our deliberate conviction, that when the question is fairly understood, here we shall not be greatly divided.

A. BURGIN,  
E. B. LEWIS,  
ELISHA KING,  
N. BLACKSTOCK,  
J. M. W. BAIRD,  
J. BURGIN,  
THOS. FOSTER,  
JOS. ROBERTS.

### WHO IS THE TRUE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE?

Scarcely a breeze passes by us but wafts upon its wing some splendid profession of devotion to the people, which has been made by the Administration or by its chosen organs for it. Julius Cæsar was in the constant habit of making the same professions, when aspiring to absolute authority in Rome; and Marius and Sulla were addicted to using expressions of the most ardent affection to the people, when maturing those villainous plans which deluged the streets of the city of seven hills with blood. Oliver Cromwell was perpetually gabbling about his love and reverence for the people of England, when he was at the same time using the deluded crowd into the work of forging the chains of its own enslavement. Napoleon Bonaparte was professedly the most devoted friend to the people at the outset of his public career, which the world ever beheld. But what a ruthless and intolerable despot did he ultimately become, when his schemes of arbitrary power were perfected! All aspirants after arbitrary power start with the profession of supreme regard to the people playing upon their lips. But they universally cast away the people like worthless weeds, when they have fastened the chains of despotic rule upon them. Those who are truly the friends of the people say very little about their love for them; for they are willing that their acts should speak for them. Not so with Mr. Van Buren and his satellites. Well aware that he cares nothing about the people, but merely wants their votes; knowing that it is not the flock but the fleece that he is concerned about, he and his friends are eternally prating about their regard for the people; for they wish to make up to noise what they lack in substance.—*Raleigh Star.*

**CAPT. MARRIATT'S idea of Mr. Van Buren.**—Mr. Van Buren is a very gentleman-like, intelligent man; very proud of talking over his visit to England, and the English with whom he was acquainted. It is remarkable, that although at the head of the democratic party, Mr. Van Buren has taken a step striking at the very roots of

their boasted equality, and one of his Gen. Jackson did not venture—presented the mobocracy from intruding themselves at his levee. The police are now stationed at the door, to prevent the intrusion of any improper person. A few years ago, a fellow would drive his cart, or hackney coach up to the door; walk into the saloon in all his dirt, and force his way to the President, that he might shake him by the one hand, whilst he flourished his whip in the other. The revolting scenes which took place when refreshments were handed round, the injury done to the furniture, and the disgust of the ladies, may be well imagined. Mr. Van Buren deserves great credit for this step, for it was a bold one, but I must not praise him too much, or he may lose his next election.



### WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1839.

### LADIES' FAIR.

We are requested by the Ladies of the Female Episcopal Society, to give notice that they will hold a "FAIR" at the House of Mr. Horace H. Beard, at this place, on Tuesday evening of our Superior Court week: They have a variety of useful and Fancy Articles, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity. The object of these associations being so generally known, it is deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject. We trust however, that such "Labors of Love," to the great interests of Humanity, will not go unblest of Patronage by a generous and gallant Public.

### MORE DEFALCATIONS.

When, and where will end the frauds, peculations, defalcations and purloinings of the Government's Money by its officers, which has become an epidemic among them! Indeed, it is alarming that this thing of stealing is treated with such mildness,—nay, that is, in effect, treated with approbation by the man who has it in his power to correct it. But it serves his purpose best to continue in office men of this character, and Van Buren is a man that will take care of his own purse and interest; and if the people do not raise their voices to proclaim their right in the administration of the Government, the time will come, and is even now at the door, when to proclaim—will but sound out their deplorable follies,—will but heavier make the chains of their bondage to a man whose every act is a grasp after greater power!

We ask them to read the following and reflect upon the same:

From the *Madisonian* of Sept. 7, 1839.

Every hour discloses some new act of infamy and swindling on the part of those connected with the administration of the Postmasters. The very selection made by those in power to fill the petty offices of government, shows their utter unfitness for the position they occupy—"Tell us your company and we'll show you our manners," says the proverb.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle.*

**STILL MORE.**—It was but yesterday morning that we gave an account of the defalcations of the Postmasters at Mobile and New Orleans, and the "probable" loss to the government of heavy sums of money. This morning we have another to add to the list. The *Rockville*, Ill., Phoenix, of the 27th ult., says:—"The Postmaster at Huntsville, we learn this morning, has been arrested upon the charge of purloining from the mail, goods and chattels which did not rightly belong to his office." The receipts of his office are not large enough to be worth stealing from the government, and he walks into the mail bags for his share.

As exhibiting another way in which Uncle Sam's change goes, we copy from the *Alton, Ill. Gazette*, a true grit Loco Foco paper, the following paragraph:—"On the 6th inst., a young man calling his name Geo. W. Dalton, was arrested on board the steamboat North Star, at Alton, for swindling or winning four thousand eight hundred dollars from A. C. Cooley, Indian agent. When the prisoner was arrested, no money could be found upon him.—We were well aware he had not lost the amount; but he was too smart for the Indian agent: All we could get from him was, he had lost the money the same way he won it. He has been held to bail in Lee county, Iowa Territory, to the amount of \$5,000."

Here an Indian agent, in the employ of the government, sits down to a card table with some of the professional gamblers who are almost always to be found on the Western steamboats.—He has no money of his own, but he takes that of the government with which he is entrusted, and risks it at play—he loses, and then brings up the winner and puts him in jail in order to recover it back. It is but due to the government that this last course should be pursued, but it is also due to the people that the unfaithful agent should be removed. Has this been done? We infer not from the *Alton Gazette* and the *St. Louis Republican*, both of which notice the circumstance.

The *Globe* of Thursday last attempts to explain all matters in relation to the transactions at Mobile—probably it will favor us with an explanation or justification of the above. If the Indian agent goes the whole hog for Mr. Van Buren's democratic fellow citizens, there can be little doubt but that he will be both sustained and retained!

both readers are Federalists the right to tax the Farmers for the benefit of the Manufacturers;—and that Congress has the right to take the money raised out of the People of North Carolina, to make roads and canals, for the people of New York;" and that the "Watchman is a Federal Whig Paper—because it supports Federal Whig doctrines."

Now we are not at all alarmed at this charge, for names are mere trifles in these Democratic days—they serve party purposes, and that is all. But can "An Old Republican" lay his finger on a single line that we have written or sanctioned, that will go to prove, that we are in favor of an unequal taxation,—that we are in favor of taking money raised out of the People of Carolina, to make roads and canals for the People of New York?" Will he show where in we have adopted the political errors of J. Q. Adams; or spared the blind zeal of Abolition fanatics? He cannot do it. But if he has the honesty, he may tell his friends that we are in favor of an equal taxation,—that we are in favor of a tax high enough for the support of Government, and no more. He may tell his friends that we have held up to the view of the world, and are opposed to the infamous, corrupting and fearful course of the late and present Administration;—if he has the politeness, he may tell the readers of his articles, that we have the audacity to oppose the man who has in two years squandered upwards of seventy millions of the People's Money, and can now present them their blood-bought heritage, as a disabled, crippled vessel at sea, which, for aid and support, is dependent on her former oppressor, and is led about at her will;—for it is a fact that cannot be denied, that the Bank of England is the Bank of America, and can change the feature of our markets at pleasure; when, indeed, the reverse should, and might be. Yes, "An Old Republican" may say to his readers, that we are opposed to the men who have been the cause of this dependence, and to the man whose Democratic Republican spirit is so great, that he can hold out his hand for an AMERICAN TO KISS! That we are opposed to the man who rewards the "rejected by the People" with fat offices. That we are opposed to the doctrine of a party, whose practice it has been to prostitute the offices of government by their use in election canvasses, for the support of the Executive. That we hate the odious Leg-Tressury. That we wish to see the powers of the Executive divided with the People, for we believe they are fully capable of self-government. That we hate the Democracy of Martin Van Buren, and look upon his administration as a scourge to the land.

We have omitted till now to notice the change of Editors of the *Lincoln Transcript*. That establishment has recently been purchased by Mr. H. W. Guion, and will, hereafter, be conducted by him, under the name of "The Whig Banner." We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Guion, but judging from the Nos. of his paper which have come to us, we hesitate not in saying he is amply competent to the charge; and we wish him more than the common lot of the blessed Fraternity; for we hope that he may receive the reward of his labors.

We refer our readers to the Prospectus of the Banner, which we give in another column.

"Scotch Ireland" was received from the Post Office on last Tuesday evening, and we would have been glad to give him a place; but we think him too personal. Our columns are open to "Scotch Ireland" or any other man that will pen his articles with a regard to moral decency. We feel it our bounden duty to preserve the dignity of the public Press. And however much called for may be the remarks of Scotch Ireland, he must pardon us for refusing him a place; and for this avowal, which has been partly induced by other correspondents.

**Astonishing increase of Population.**—By the late election returns in Tennessee, an increase of the population in that State since 1837, appears to be something near 20,000.—Huzza for the Mountain Boys. What say you to this Prentice?

Mississippi is not "napping," and we sincerely hope and believe, she will acquit herself to the high gratification of the Whigs in the approaching election.

**Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.**—The Cars will commence running, in a few days, to Franklin Depot, 27 miles only from this place; and the whole Road will be finished by Christmas.—*Register.*

**Distressing Accident.**—Joseph Allison, of Iradon, on Wednesday attending a meeting who left in the course of the day was thrown from his horse in a few minutes after the accident Allison was respected by the

The Fall Term commences in this place on Monday. Hon. Judge Dick to preside.

Mr. Keating, of New the smallest miniature constructed.—It weighed and 14 grains! What

We learn from the late storm on the damage to the shipping a number of vessels have and driven ashore.

The Enquirer Clay's friends in New anti-Masonry, Abolitionism, which cannot which will make it retire from the field.

These three elements Mr. Clay, we are of they are favorable to

Educate your Children elegant extract of any parent, and particularly "If the time shall mighty fabric shall totter which now rises in the and wonder of the cause will be found of the people. If our continue to cheer the efforts of the oppressed our fields are to be under of despotism; if long are to attend our country glory; if you would shed its unclouded of freedom; then, in the land. This rant in his dreams of slumbering energies it was intelligence that the columns of national can prevent them from

### From the *Charlotte* WHIG MEMBER.

Notice being given, citizens of Mecklenburg county of Martin Van Buren, United States, assembled in Charlotte, on the 27th

When William E. M. to the chair, and James ed secretary.

Resolved, That the position to hold a Convention for the Presidency, and the administration of the Government

Resolved, That this meeting to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor

Resolved, That the Convention at Raleigh pointed Dr. Wm. A. Andrew Grier, Alex. Calhoun, Eli Stewart and Chas. M. On motion, Resolved, That the printing be signed by the President published in the *Charlotte* Whig papers of this State.

Meeting adjourned. WM. E. M. JAMES H. BLAKE, Secretary.

According to previous meeting in the Court-house in inst.—Dr. Kiah F. Harris, Chair, and Charles W. Meeting adjourned.

Resolved, That we introduced into the Senate by Henry Clay, giving to equal proportion to the