WHAT PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL DEBT.

"The North American denies the responsubility of the Whigs for the rapid creation of a national delt. We must still hold that they are responsible for this debt, inasmuch es, if they had made the promised retrenchmepts at the commencement of their rule. that debt would have been unnecessary." Pennsylvanian.

This text from the "Democratic" organ of Philadelphia cits contains two propositions on which the press and the orators of its party are accustomed to insist, as embracing a momentous issue between the great mass of Whigs and the several factions of their political opponente. Without resorting to a natural declamation against the disgusting profligacy of that partisen spirit which labors to produce in the popular mind the behef that the Whigs are responsible for the origin, increase, and continuation of the present national debt, we propose to show-

First. That the Jackson Van Buren Ad ministration laid the foundation and built up the principle mass of the national debt.

Second. That the Whigs, opon acquiring the ascendency in Congress in 1841, instantly proposed and urged measures for liquidating the debt, and that the failure at that time, and uniformly since, to effect the object was caused by the opposition of the Van Buren party, rendered efficient by the course of the Executive.

1st. According to various official state. ments in the Treasury Department, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1837 (two months before the administration o Martin Van Boten commenced.), there was a surplus in the Treasury, srising from ordinary sources of revenue, amounting \$17,100,000

9,125,000

There was an additional sum accruing from that date to March 4, 1841, stising from other than ordinary sources, amounting to

There was issued, in the same perind, I ressury notes 5,650 000 mounting to.

of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan to lessen the pubdebt contracted by the last Administration. 4th. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

5th the passage of necessary eppropristion hills.

Resolved. That it is expedient to distrib ute the business proper to be done at session between the Senate and the House of Representatives, so as to allow of both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time.

Here was the evidence of Mr. Clay, an eagerness shared by his political friends, to go at once to work and place the financial affairs of the government on a proper foot ing. A revenue, a loan, and a bank project were consequently prepared, and twice was the latter vetoed by the President, after infaite labor on the part of the majority to catry out their own original measures, and, failing in that effort, to accommodate them to the Executive will, It was the constant aim of Whigs to transact business and cu off declamation in Congress. Hence "the one-hour rule," which the Opposition, being adverse to action and delighting in long speeches, uniformly resisted to the extent of their power The original plan proposed by the Secretary Ewing, of funding the debt created by Van Buren, and of extending the requisite loan to eight years-which would at the time have made the negotiation on easy tarms perfectly fessible-was strenuously denounced by his partisans. So long as the Treasury could be harrassed by its own notes falling due and by claims for which no means were collected, they were satisfied, provided the people could thereby be persuaded of their especial enmity to "a national debt." And with the same condition they are satisfied still. They would rather have an actual debt of a hundred millions of dollars oppressing the country under some fictitious name, than fund. necessary, the smount of one hundred cents due by the Government, and call it, as would truly be, a national debt. But we are digressing.

Returning to, Mr. Clay's resolutions, there

dency at Harrisburg

The Address of the Maryland delegation to the Harrisburg Convention, by which body Gen Harrison and Mr Tyler were resectfully nominated, as the condidates of he Whig parts, for the first and second offices of the government, will attract attention, as well from the interest of the subect, as from the manner in which it is treated by those distinguished gentlemen. Though addressed to the Whigs of Maryland, it cannot fail to command the attention of the members of that party every where.

It would, indeed, seem to be an act supererogation to argue so plain a proposi tion as that John 'Tyler deported himself as a Whig, and claumed to be one of the leaders of that party, up to the period of the assembling of the Harrishurg Convention, and that, in consequence of the confidence entertained by the Whigs in the sincerity of his professions and in his devotion to the principles and to the policy of that party, he was nominated to the Vice Presidency, and by that party elected to that office, whereby he was placed in a position to profit by 'the happening of one of those contingencies provided for in the constituuor,' upon which he so frequently harps, and upon which he seems, ridiculously enough, to rely for a justification of his abandonment of those principles, and his opposition to that policy ! The bare statement of the facts out of which his nomination and election as Vice President, and his 'contingent' accession to the Presidency grew shows that he was bound to that party by pledges,-not perhaps uttered or written. in so many words, and signed, sealed and delivered' in the presence of allesting witnesses,-but just as strong and decisive and binding as if they had been attended with all these formalities, because they resulted, of necessity, from his position and his professions To say now that he was not a Whig in 1859, when he went to Harrisburg for the express purpose of promoting the triumph of the Whig party, and to honor with the highest office in the world the noble and distinguished leader of that par- States behold a statesman of the most disan hypocrisy scarcely less criminal than the perience in the public service, and of the falsification of those pledges themselves, to most devoted and generous patriotism. In get rid of the obloquy of which this absurd | early youth and in matures years, as a citipleasure is set np. Being, then, a Whig at that time, and because he was a Whig, abroad in peace and in war, in the chair of nominated and elected by that party to the the House of Representatiees, in a most imsecond office of the government, by which he was enabled, on the happening of one of the constitutional contingences, to reach the first-who will be bold enough to deny that of honor as well as of gratitude-were as States and the prosperity of the people destrong and as imparative as though he, instead of Gen. Harrison, had been originally nominated and elected to the Presidency ? Admitting this, and then surveying his official career, which is signalized by an undeviating, and as rancorous as steady, hostili- influence and peremptory dictation will ty to the party which 'made him what he pass away, and that of civil rule will return. is, -who is so blinded by personal regard Under his administration the people of the or by party prejudice, as to deny that he United States will enjoy, what they are now has been guilty of wilful, deliberate and base | deprived of-the benefit of a government treachery ? If he was not a Whig at Har- of law. The directory of the Administratisburg, why did he pretend that he was? I tion will be sought in the statute book, and Why, above all, did be assume the position the other constitutional depositories of of one of the leaders of that party, if he was the law, and not in a private executive conhostile to all its principles ? And yet, it is struction. Offices, whore uncorrupt disonly by arowing that he was then an infa- charge is essential to the welfare of the peomous hypocrite, masking his real character | ple : will no longer be regarded as spoils of for the purpose of defeating those who were victory. Appointment, repeatedly negativlavishing honors upon him, of which ma- ed by the constitutional advisers of the ny in their ranks were far worthier, even President, will not be renewed, by his had he been sincere,-we say it is only by sole will, the moment the Senate adavowing that he was such a hypocrite, that fourns. The execution of laws will not he can vindicate himself from the charge of be suspended on the pretence of their untreachery. which now thanders in his ear constitutionality. The countenance of the every day, and which will be whispered to administration will not be extended to an him by the very breezes, when, divested of unprinciple press, nor offices of trust and the trappings of office, he shall sink into emolument bestowed as the reward of the the fathomless obscurity that awaits him .- | slanderer. The patronage of the govern-Sad dilemma is it, indeed, when there is no loophole of retreet left to the dishonored victim of his own selfish nature. That is Mr Tyler,s predicament. Take any position he pleases, and the ghost of his murdered reputation like the vision which seared the eye-balls of the Scottish regicide, will stare him in the face, and mock him with its gory wounds .- Lynch. Vir.

the operations of a pational bank. State banks, without a national bank to keep them in check, are no part of the policy of Locolocoism. The Whigs have ever said, they say now, and they ever will say, that the creation of a multitude of local banks. and only in delusive inflations, bankrupter and rag money

The Ecquirer asks, who have counten- item of pure brandy !? the banks? Well, if there is a Locoloco banks, we are yet to learn the fact. And banner State of the Whigs?

From the Boston Atlas-GEORGE BANCROFT'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

In the year 1852, George Baneroft was the prolitical friend of Henry Clay, and expressed the following opinion of him. Loco Focia. read it, and see what you think .--Is the opinion the learned Theban then entertained, or the one which he now puts forth, the true one?-This is of a piece with the consistency which led a certain distinguished historian to declare at one time. that 'no where in the world have life. liberty and property, been safer than in Rhode Island,' and at another to pronounce the Charter Government of Rhode Island "a Government under which no person, fil to be called a man, could consent to live. It is worthy of other support than the hireling bayonets of the Federal Government." Hear George's opinion of HENRY CLAY

expressed in 1832 :---In Mr. Clay the people of the United

nue for the Government, by the imposition | Mr Tyler's nomination to the Vice Presi. | want excetly what we had when Geo. Jack- | the bats hiberarulate in countless millions. son and his Locos commenced their foolish There is not such another hole in the ground and miserable intermeddlings with the best to be found on the face of the earth or rathcurrency in the world. We want a circu- ler under the earth. Madam if you go back lation made up of gold and silver, the notes to England without seeing our mammoth ever psyable in specie on demand, of a few | cave you'll put your foot in it-no, beg State banks, restrained and kept solvent by pardon, excuse me that's quite unpossible -but you'll leave a pretty big hole in the book you're going to write. There is no end known to it, medam, and there is a selt water lake in the middle of it 25 miles broad. One of the rooms is called the 'Anupodean Chamber.' from the unpronounci opregulated by a nationall institution, can ble fact that a man can walk just as casy upon the ceiling as upon the floor ; and in this same apartment there's a natural foun-

> ma'am ? You haint seen the Mississippi State in the Union that has not authorized giver and the city of New Orleans ? Well. the suspension of specie payments by the me'am, New Orleans is a hundred and for liberty, would have been among the s iwenty-five feet below the level of the sea, where shall we find the most rag money - and the Mississippi runs through a canal in Mussissippi, Alabama, and Michigan, bridge right over the city ! the inhabitants three States in the front rank of the pha- are chiefly alligators and screech owls, lanx of Locofocoism, or in Kentacky, the (which last word has been vulgarly perverted into Creale !) their food is chiefly gum, procured from trees in the swamp, and which they call gumbo. There is a paper published there called the Picaroon ! the name being well chosen as significant of its professed piracies upon Kants philosophy, Baron Munchausen, the Pilgrims pro-Progress, Joe Miller, Washington, Irving, and Bell's Life in London. It is a violent and stupendoos political print, and the gov ernment of the country has endeavored in right to tax us without our consent .- For vain to suppress it. One of the peculiar marks about this extraordinary city is the entire absence of those small quadrupeds of the genus mus commonly known as rats] One was seen, many years ago, by a citizen, who brutally murdered the unknown creature, but was immediately tried, sentenced the seabbard given to the winds, and neither and bung for the enormity.

> > the floating population of New Orleans,' a bigh spirited ancestors put every thing at phrase which you will understand when I tell you that the town is half the year under inundation from the Mississippi 1. You should have been born in America, my dear usurpations are practiced in our own day and ma'an, but as you were not you may pos- our own Chief Magistrate-hay, worse,

Communications

FOR THE W

To the Friends of Constitutional Lin. Looking to the events of the present ne, and keeping out of view the arrest motions of power during the despotie Gen. Jackson, and his contempt of the will even when expressed by his own they are calculated to cast a shade of. ty over all who love their country and its institutions may be perpetual. eves back to the early history of our ant, and the spirit which autmated the al Legislature, we hazard the assertion it is, that if Gen. Washington had Congress, defied public opinion, annulled after Law by his veto, as Tyler has don all his popularity and keen rememberance blig services would not have shield from impeachment .- The men that fought the arraign, even him, before the Senate furation ing to cenvert our Republican Gavernman a despotism. It is matter for deep regra there should be any diversity among us gards the lawless conduct of John Fyle e should have advocates for doing that would have brought the Father of his to impeachment, expulsion and dishoned taking another retrospect, we know that the there of the revolution, the Whigs of 75 raised the standard of rebellion against the George, and took the chances of a civil rather than submit to his assumptions and claims to despotie authority. What were usurpations and claims to despotic authority He abased his nower by putting his veto or Laws passed by the Colonies, and claimed repeated exercise of his prerogative, and claim as a matter of right to tax us without ing represented, young and feeble as we th were, with the spirit and fortitude of freen the Whigs of that day encountered a dubin long and violent contest, with the greatest, tion on earth. The sword was unsheathed fear of the balter or of confiscation could ; You will hear madam, a great deal about the march of the army of liberty If the zard, made every sacrifice, whitened with s bones every soil from Maine to Georgia, i sisting the Tyranny of a British King.

ought their descendants to do when the not only exercises the power of the veta frequently than Seorge the Srd, but has a that which no British Monarch dared do. collected for a time the whole revenue d country without authority of Law, and anual the very act intended to confer the authority Can it be party spirit that leads any portion as blind folded to approve in John Tyler th which aroused the spirit of the revolution that which induced our proud ancestors to reeven to bloodshed ? They prefered death, iroominious death, lather than live under dominion of one man, and set us an exim worthy of freemen-When there was no be box to relieve them they appealed to the site There was division then as there is pow, beyond doubt, many honest men led away party spirit, or by corrupt leaders, espoused cause of the King in opposition to the right the people. For the last handred years the to has not been called into action, but on one r casion by a British King in reference to a La affecting the united Kingdom, and yet, in t Country boasting of its freedom, it has become daily bread. John Tyler, by its repeated exem has under his control the Porse and the Sec two instructents of power wholly incompany with liberty- and it has been the main pupe of the friends of republican freedom in old se to keep them separate and distinct. Let us a inre our fellow citizens to stand by the me which gave birth to the revolution - Let it a be said of us that we have degenerated and the we approve in a President that which our t thers condemned in a King When the angry passions of the present shall subside and reason shall have resume empire, those who are to come after as will a with as much surprise and regret upon them duct of the advocates of the veto and its constant exercise, as we now do in the conduct of the who took sides with the King. It is said by so called Democrats that they did not elemant Mr. Tyler, and that the Whigs are responsible but yet they applaud him for his conductoutting in his person the whole Executive as Legislative authority of the Government, but aulling by his prerogative Laws deemed need sary to restore a suffering country to its wall prosperity .- Every outrage upon the represent ive body calls forth their loud applausemen and all parties are liable to imposition Even our Divine Master had a Judas faran among his disciples, and who would thick of proaching an American Congress for appoint Benedict Arnold a Major General, or the Repu lican party for making Aaron Bort Vice Pre dent. The Tories of the revolution rejuced Arnold's defection, but let it not be told of Am rican citizens that they rejoice at every subg en to itberty by a corrupt Tyrant and a dish ored apostate. It never has been supposed !! Republican Liberty consisted in according to B Executive all power and to the Representation of the people none, till the discovery was main by the champions of Jackson, now converted to the adherents of Tyler JCHN HAMPDEN

Making the surplus and available means of the Treasury from Jensery, 1887, over and above the regular receipt for customs and public lands, within these four years, a-\$21,875.000 mount to

Here was a sum of nearly thirty-two millions of dollars, which was received into the Treasury during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, exclusive of the regular and enormous receipts from the custome and the public lands. The receipts were as follows.

From January, 1837, to Janua-

ry, 1841, the revenue from \$62 800,000 duties on imports was The revenue from the public lands in the same period was 20,200 000

Making the nett ordinary reveof Mr. Van Buren's nue \$83,000,000 term If to this sum we add the amount as above from extraor-\$1.875 000 dinay sources, viz.

We have the total sum of \$114,875,000 dollars paid into the Treasury under Mr. Van Burens administration, being on the average nearly twenty-tipe millions annually.

travagance of that Admistration, that when the Treasury Report was made under the present (Tyler) Administration, on the 1st of June, 1841, it appeared that all these vast means had been exhansted, and that the deficit in the Treasurg for that year alone would be at least sixteen millions of dollars, making Martin Van Buren and his party responsible for about one hundred and thirty aulions. Thus a National Bank was founded and mainly built up during his term. It existed when he was turned out of office by the People, although he and his partizions had taken scrupulous precau tions not to call the monster by its right pame. So much for our first proposition. 2d. The first business colored upon by the Cabinet appointed by President Harrison, and pursued by the Whigs in Congress, was to ascertain the condition of the ne tional finances, to provide income, and to bring expenditure within a responsible fim-It required no inconsiderable labor to bring to light the nature and the amount of the squanderings of the Van Buren rule ; but the facts as we have stated above, were substantially ascertained. Two difficulties prominently las in the way of raising revenue adequate to meet the tnen actual deficience. and to supply the continuous demands upon the Treasury. One was the declining credit of the Government, the other the contrariety of views in Congress in regard to a Tariff. The Whigs, however, were deter- State of Dorth Carolina. mined to act promptly, and accordingly on the 7th of Jane, 1841, only one week after Congress was organized at the extra session. Mr Clay introduced the following resolutions poto the Senate : Received, In the opinton of the Senate. at the present session of Congress, no business ought to be transacted but such ss. being of an important and urgent natures may be supposed to have influenced the extraordinary convention of Congress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimental to the public intercsl.

is one thing indisputable. If the Whige had been able to carry out their own plans. they would have had on the statute books at the close of the extra session all the above projects. But is what particular was their original plan of operations carried out ? In nothing except the repeal of the sub-Treasary law. Without the power, independent of the Executive, to; carry out any part of their well and early defined policy, they cease to be responsible for the consequences of the failure.

With regard to appropriations to meet the current cost of Government together with the debts left by Van Buren, not coyered by the loan which was proposed, the Whigs could not instantly make all the reductions deemed subsequently expedient in the several Departments. Time was necessary to examine into the details of all the Departments, and, considering the Augean condition in which the previous Administration had left them, it was a task of no ordinary difficulty. find the Whigs, however, been suffered promptly to achieve their purposes, with the concurrence of the President, as they once fully anticipated, their attention to retrenchments would have been efficiently given long ago. Yet, in spite of every obstacle, they have effected important reductions in various branches of the Gov-Nearly one bundreed and fifteen millions of ernment. They have, in the face of every species of hostility, at last passed a lariff law. They have thus provided means to pay the obligations, and restore the credit of the Government. They have rescued from But such was the wicked and matchless ex- their adversaries, under whatever banner they have appeared, many of the weapons by which the industry of the country have been prostrated. They have, in a word, forgotien no expedient of economy or omitted any feasible method of bringing means up to the standard of responsibilities.

> And now, we would ask, is not the evidence on the one hand abundant that the Van Buren Administration, through its un bounded extravagaane, laid the basis, deep and broad, of the national debt, and that the Whig majority of Congress, on the other hand, have devised ample means, and as far as possible rendered those means onerative, to liquidate the debt and pay the current expenses of Government? Will any one, in the face of the proofs afforded by the public records, still affect to doubt the wretched condition in which this Administration found the Federal finances, or the restore them to order and make adequate to the reasonable wants of the Treasury? The Whigs, then, are in nowise answerable for the present emount of the national debt, but their opponents are justly, and beyond all and chargeable with the creation of it. vain may their organs try to shift this responsibility. Their own statements rise up to testify egainst them, and we fear not that public opinion will judge rightly in the matter .-. North American.

THE CURRENCY-HISTORICAL TRUTH.

The following brief sketch of the history of the currency question is true to the life, and we commend it to the reader's atdesire of party which brought into power to tention as one of the boldest sketches of Prentice's graphic pen:

"If ever a party in this world opposed one of the famous lady tourists of America, with determined zeal the rag money policy Madam, you should have been born in A. N pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equi that party is the Whig party. When Gen- merica the greatest country in the known eral Jackson took the Presidential chair, world; nature has clustered all her stu-Lands of which Owen Harrison, died seized,-the Clerk and Master will offer at public sale at he country knew not the curse of rag mo- pendons and dezzling works upon this the Court-House in Salisbury on monday of the ney. Our corrency was then the best in land and you should be among them ! We next County Court, the 7th day of November, the world. 'But,' said General Jackson have got the greatest men, the finest women, 1842, a Tract of Land containing and his Locofocos, the U States Bank must the longest rivers, the broadest lakes, the be destroyed." 'Destroy that bank,' said tallest trees, the highest waterfalls, and 170 ACRES. the Whigs, 'and the land will be filled with the higgest hearts in all creation.' lying on Second Creck, adjoining the Lands of rag money.' 'Indeed you are mistaken,' 'Madam, go and see the Falls of Niagara. said General Jackson and his Locos, the -- May the Lord take a liking to you, my T. L. Cowan, Alexander Dobbins, and others; A credit of twelve months will be allowed .and bond with approved security for the purchase currency is not now good enough to please dear ma'am, if I did'at think I'd waked money required on the day of sale. us, and our object is to improve it Just up right in focure when I first seed that big SAMUEL SILLIMAN, CM E. let the United States Bank go out of exis- slantendicular puddle ! (Slantendicular's Sept 24, 1842-6w9 tence and local banks spring up in all the an alge bra word, ma'am, you mayn't know No Joke! States to supply its place, and you will see it.) Why, madam, I could tell you somea better currency than you ever yet saw in thing about them fells-but you mucin't all your lives.' You are mistaken,' res- put it in your books, 'cos nobody'll ever be-THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable ponded the Whigs, in tones of solemn warn- lieve it. The people that live round about Plantation. It lies on both sides of the ing, a deluge of rag money will follow the there all lose their speech, and paver hear stage road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, adoption of the measures you propose, as each other speak for years with the noise six miles from Salisbury. It contains certainly as an army of frogs and vermin of the cataract ! Fact, ma'am, true as that's 265 1-2 ACRES. followed the waving of the arm of Moses.' a pencil and note book you're taking out Pooh pish! nonsense !' exclaimed General of your pocket. Why, there was a man There is good water very convenient to the Jackson and his Locos; 'let us have full lived there ten years, and he got so deef he house. It is an excellen! stand for a Public swing with our local banks, and, in less never knew a man was speaking to hun, till House. As I intend moving this Fall, I will sell upon good terms, such as will suit the times. than one year, the whole nation will be knee a pail of water was poured down his neck ! Witness, Thomas H. McRorie, Clerk and Mas- deep in gold !' Well, they did have full When you go to see the falls, ma'am, you A part of the money will not be expected while Captain Tyler is President. ter of said Coort, at Office in Statesville, the swing, they carried out their policy; they must do all the talking you want to before WELLINGTON SMITH. put down the National Bank and built up you get within twenty five miles of them, Sept. 24, 1842-119 State Banks and the result was just what for after that not a word of any kind can be Attention Constables ! the Whigs had predicted-the country was | heard !! we Whigs want no rag money. We the great mammoth cave in Kentucky, where just printed and for sale at this Office.

ty-is to ascribe to him idiotic stapidity, or tinguished talents, of long and various exzen and as a representative, at home and portant diplomatic capacity, in the cabinet and in the Senate, he has been the strenuous, indefatigable, eloquent and triumphant supporter of those principles of governhis obligations to that party -obligations ment and policy on which the union of the pend.

The entire political life of this distinguished statesman is a guaranty to the country that, beneath his auspices, the reign of violence, of arbitrary discretion, of secret ment will not yet be exerted to defeat the will of the people. The great domestic interests of the country will be upheld, by a steady unequivocal support. Its industry will be spared the shock of a disordered currency. The faith of treaties will be kept sacred ; and the honor of the United States will be sustained in their intercourse with foreign governments; and the union of the States, the precious legacy which we have inherited from our fathers, will be preserved unimpaired for our children.

NOTES FOR A TOURIST.

'Madam,' said a free-spoken, warm-hearted, euthusiastic and a little guissical son of old Kentucky, while paying his devoirs to

sibly die here, and that's some consolation for you.'

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY. James McLelland and Wife, Robert McJimsey and others. IN EQUITY.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Snider, Robert McJimsey and Samuel Conner and his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State : It is ordered that nublication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, that the said defendants be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Statesville, on the Sd monday after the 3d monday in February next, then and there to answer complainants Bill or it will be heard exparte, and prayer of Peti tioners granted

Witness, T.H. McRorie, Clerk and Master said Conrt at Office in Statesville, on the S monday after the 80 monday in August, 1842. T. H. McRORIE, CME

6w9-Printers fee \$5 50

NOTICE. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Giji

DURSUANT to a decree of the Court of L Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell at the dwelling house of the late John Reed deceased, on Monday the S1st day of October next, all the LANDS descended to the heirs of John Reed, dec'd, to wit,

240 ACRES.

the home place on the Yadkin River, adjuining the lands of Jonathan Misenhamer, and others

200 ACRES, Woodland on Flat Creek, adjoining the lands of John Shaver and Jesse Hodge. Also, one undivided moiety of

Ope Hundred Acres. on the East side of the Yadkin River, known by

the name of the Ball Monntain, on which is a GRIST MILL,

half owned by James Adderton, in Davidson county. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, and

bond with approved security for the purchase money required on the day of sale. SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C M E.

Sept 24, 1842-6w9 NOTICE.

L ty for Rowan county, directing a sale of the

Mr. Editor :- There is so much miscone tion about the Tariff, and such gross falseho nut forth on the subject, and by those to

the Senate, that the following subjects ought | against him.

Ist. The repeal of the sub-Treasury. first, if not exclusively to engage the deliber. stions of Congress at the present ression, viz. 2.1. The incorporation of a Bank adapted to the wants of the People and of the G vernment.

3d. The prevision of en adequate reve-

IREDELL COUNTY. William S. Cafdwell and others. Robert Johnson, IN EQUITY.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Robert Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that pub lication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that said Robert Johnson be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the Sd monday, after the Sd monday in February next, then and there to answer Resolved, therefore. in the opinion of complainants Bill, or Judgment will be entered

> 3d monday after the 3d monday in August, 1842. ST. H McRORIE, C'M E 6w9-Printers fee \$5 50

Job Printing neatly done here

coxered with tags like a beggar's back.



fought hard for the highest toned Tariff " that we wish, humble as we are to state put hat ble opinions We are opposed to what is east a horizontal tariff, that is, the same doit of articles, because, if it be a burden, it would b equally on the rich & poor. The man who we fine cloth, carries a fine watch, dresses his and in fine silk and his house with fine curtains carpets, and drinks his fine wines according that kind of a tariff would pay no more day wards the support of Government, than the who moves in the humble walks of life. are in favor of discriminating duties, that such as are higher on some articles than on of ers, because we think fuxuries ought to pay " than necessaries, and because in this way, dental protection can be given to our own 31 factories, and because it is our duty, as a said when foreigners impose high duties on out " products, to measure out retaliation upon the We know that necessaries must bay some do or the Government could not be supported, and direct tax would be the consequence. Wes net in favor of a tariff that would tax one bis of industry for the benefit of another - We in favor of a tariff high enough to sapport Government properly administered, because the easiest way to support the Government The tas we pay is voluntary, no man being of pelled to pay it. It is the way Government always been supported except in case of all other great emergency .- We are opposed direct tax, because it would be oppressive, yond any tariff we have ever had, becaut would create a swarm of officers and there