

From the *Washington Whig*.
THE ARMY SCHEME.

We publish to-day the entire letter of the Secretary of War, in which he proposes to raise a STANDING ARMY OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN TIME OF PEACE, to be under the control of the Executive. This monstrous, anti-republican, despotic scheme caps the climax of anarchy and tyranny. The President has now the control of the Purse, and with an army of 80,000 men at his disposal, added to the army of officeholders, his power will be as complete as that which is wielded by the autocrat of Russia.—The Van Buren Editors, or most of them, refuse to publish this document.—Well may they be afraid to lay this daring, arbitrary, and unconstitutional scheme before the public. We trust every Whig Editor in the Union will give it publicity. Let the sons of freedom sound the alarm, and arouse the people to this bold attempt to fasten upon their necks the yoke of despotism—to convert the whole country into one great camp, and to reduce almost every thing under martial law.

It is proposed, in the Report of the Secretary of War, "to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in actual service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed military force of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whether called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader."

President Van Buren says, he cannot recommend so strongly the plan submitted by the Secretary of War, for the organization of the militia of the U. S. We call the special attention of the reader to the following appropriate remarks—which we copy from the Raleigh Register—in reference to the details of this despotic plan.—The Editor takes the county of Wake, for instance, to illustrate its effects, and shows that that county would be required to pay a DIRECT TAX OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to support a Standing Army in a time of profound peace! Beaufort county, and of course each county in the State, would also have to pay a heavy direct tax.

THE STANDING ARMY.

To show what a heavy, direct tax, the people of this country would have to submit to, in carrying out the Plan of Mr. Poinsett, recommended so highly by the President, it is only necessary to take a separate County—say Wake, for instance. By the 1st section of the Plan, it is proposed that all the able-bodied men in the Union, between 20 and 45 years of age shall be enrolled. The Captain of each Company is then required to notify, without delay, those under his command to offer themselves, within three months after such notification, "each with a good Musket, with a bore of sufficient capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a knapsack, Cartidge-box to contain at least 24 Cartridges fitted to the bore of the Musket, and each cartridge to contain one ball and three buck shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder"—or, "with a good Rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powderhorn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for 24 charges, with two spare flints." These equipments cannot cost less than \$12,50—nay, indeed, think this estimate too moderate.—Each man, then, in the County of Wake—(we take this to illustrate its effects)—will have to raise \$12,50 to purchase these equipments. Can the poor men of the county afford this heavy direct tax? How many of them will have to sell out only Cow, or Horse, or take the law, Silver dollars, we have been working hard for, to enable us to purchase a Dress for our wives and daughters, or Sugar and Coffee for our families. For what? To serve our country? No! But to raise a large STANDING ARMY, to enable the President to trample our liberties under foot! And this, too, in a time of profound peace!

This is not all. There are many poor men in the County of Wake, who are not able to raise \$12,50; and, if they do not, "within three months after notification," they are to be fined and imprisoned! In addition to this expense, which each citizen, poor as well as rich, between 20 and 45, will have to incur, all those who are drafted to conspire what is termed the active force will be liable to be separated from their families at least twice during the year, and carried into any part of the district in which they live. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida form this district. The President, under this Plan, would have the right to carry the drafted soldiers of Wake to any part of Georgia or Florida. Was there ever a more complete system of Military despotism? Did Bonaparte ever propose one more dangerous?

Take another fact. Calculating from the Census of 1830, there are about 1400 able-bodied men, in the county of Wake, between the ages of 20 and 45. That our estimate may not be too high, we will say 1200.—Each having to pay a tax of \$12,50 would make \$15,000 to be collected from the pockets of our citizens in three months after notice! The county of Wake required to pay FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to support a Standing Army, in a time of profound peace! Where is the money to come from?—And let it never be forgotten, also, that under this very Plan of Mr. Poinsett, which is approved by Mr. Van Buren, the officeholders are not only exempt from the tax, but from military service!

Does not every man see that here is an open and direct attempt to establish in the Officeholders of the country, a PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Why such a distinction? Why should not they bear some of the burthens? We call on the people to beware!

A STANDING ARMY.

The idea of a great standing army originated with Mr. Van Buren's administration. It was a part of the great plan by which the whole country was to be brought into subjection to the Executive will. The Sub-Treasury was to give him the Purse, and the Standing Army the sword of the nation. He recommended the Sub-Treasury at the extra session in September, 1837; and, at the regular session in December, 1837, his annual message contains the following recommendation for the increase of the standing army.

"The necessity of stripping the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of their garrisons, for the purpose of assembling in the field an army of less than four thousand men, would seem to indicate the necessity of INCREASING OUR REGULAR FORCES; and the superior efficiency, as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops, RECOMMEND this measure as one of economy as well as expediency."

This bold and unqualified recommendation for the increase of a standing army, in a time of peace, and without any immediate apprehension of war, for the sole reason of its "efficiency" and "economy," is precisely that reason which is assigned by every monarchist in Europe, not only for a standing army, but for a monarchy itself.

These views were applied and enforced by a communication from the Secretary of War, (Mr. Poinsett,) addressed to the Speaker of the House, and bearing date March 21, 1838; and which may be found in the 8th vol. of Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 3d session of the 25th Congress, No. 271,—and to which we invite attention.

In consequence of these recommendations, Congress, on the 5th day of July, 1838, passed an act by which the STANDING ARMY in this country was more than doubled. This act was reported and strongly advocated by Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, an old Federalist, and of course a warm and devoted supporter of the present Administration. The success of the Administration in this measure, has emboldened them now to propose an IMMENSE STANDING ARMY OF 200,000 MEN! Will the People never arouse from their slumbers, and awake to a sense of their danger? The coming contest must decide.

Madisonian.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LAND OFFICERS.

Miles Hotchkiss, Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, Illinois; vice John S. Hocker, who declines the appointment.

Stenson H. Anderson, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Danville, Illinois; vice Samuel McKoberts resigned.

The above list of appointments is taken from the Globe. The appointment of Miles Hotchkiss to the Land Office in Illinois is characteristic of Mr. Van Buren. Hotchkiss, we suppose, is the man who has immortalized himself by endeavoring to impose upon Gen. Harrison. As the tool of a pretended association in Oswego, he endeavored to palm himself off as a political friend of General Harrison, in the hope, no doubt, of entrapping the General and sporting with his communications. General Harrison was too wise for the Oswego conspiracy, & they got nothing but an answer from a Cincinnati Committee. But that fact was enough for the drowning federalists. They immediately discovered that General Harrison was in the hands of a Committee, and abandoned for a time all other issues but that which they raised upon the discovery of poor Miles Hotchkiss, the keeper of a grocery and nine pin alley in Oswego. In return for so much public exchange, they have given Hotchkiss full sweep at a Land office for the brief remainder of their term!—lb.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The annual Commencement occurred on the 4th inst.—Thirty gentlemen were graduated, viz: William M. Shipp, of Lincoln county, who delivered the Latin Salutatory; Wm. H. Henderson of Tenn.; the Valedictory; Thos. H. Spruill, of Warren county; Albert M. Shipp, of Lincoln; John A. Lillington, of Wilmington; (to all of whom the first honor was awarded); Daniel B. Guthrie, of Robeson; Todd R. Caldwell, of Burke; John W. Cameron, of Moore; and Francis H. Hawks, of Beaufort; (to whom, equally, the 2d honor was awarded); and David A. Barnes, of Northampton; Richard H. Cliborne, of Virginia; John W. Cunningham, of Person; Shelby Currie, of Caswell; Wm. U. H. Dudley, of Raleigh; Charles C. Graham, of Lincoln; Lucius J. Johnson, of Chowan; Wm. Johnson, of Lincoln; Daniel L. Kennan, of Alabama; Wm. Logan, of Virginia; Ralph A. Clement, of Virginia; Wm. S. Green, of Virginia; Willis H. McLead, of Johnston; Andrew McMillan, of Richmond; Oliver H. Prince, of Alabama; Samuel J. Proctor, of Elizabeth City; Archibald Purcell, of Robeson; John P. Tharpe, of Edgecombe; William Thomson, Leasburg; Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford.

Col. Daniel M. Baringer delivered the Address before the Alumni, Judge Mason of Virginia, who had consented to deliver the Annual Address, was prevented by official duties from attending. Col. Long, of Halifax, in some measure supplied the loss by an extempore address.

The institution is in a highly prosperous condition.—*Forrester's Observer*.

OUTRAGEOUS.

Mr. BOTT'S, of Virginia, who asked leave to offer the following preamble & resolution: Observing that he held himself, personally and as a Representative, responsible for the truth of every word and syllable contained in the preamble, as established by a personal examination of the records of the case.

Whereas by reference to the proceedings of a Naval General Court Martial, held in the month of May, 1839, on board the United States ship Macedon, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lt. George Mann Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges of specifications originally preferred against him by Commander Uriah P. Levy; among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which call loudly for redress, to wit:

That, on the 30th day of May, James Mitchell, the steward, a negro servant of the said Commander Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, was called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, to testify against the said Lieutenant Hooe; that the accused objected to the examination of the witness upon the ground that he was a colored man; that the Court, after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed; that the accused then offered the following protest, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G. M. HOOE, Lieutenant United States Navy."

Whereupon the witness proceed to deliver his evidence before the Court; upon the conclusion of which, the accused offered the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was also spread upon the record:

"The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal; that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which, he humbly thinks, should be as closely followed by a moral court as possible; therefore asks to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined cross-examining this witness.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE, Lieut. U. S. N."

That, on the same day, to wit, the 30th day of May, Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the said original prosecutor, Uriah P. Levy, was called, sworn, and examined before the Court; whereupon the accused presented the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was spread upon the record:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the Captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE, Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That the trial progressed until Wednesday, the 5th day of June, when the Court entered up its judgment, of which the following is the conclusion:

"And the Court therefore hath and doth sentence the said Lieut. George M. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

Which said proceedings were endorsed, "Approved, J. R. PAULDING."

That, on the return of the President of the United States to the seat of Government, the said Lieut. George M. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to His Excellency the President, complaining of the irregularities of the Court, generally, which remonstrance concludes with the following statement:

"There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive—and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this court, two negroes, one the cook, and the other private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined, and to testify on my trial. This I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court, and, if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings. All which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration and final decision by

"Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE M. HOOE, Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That, after an examination of the record, the President returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference.

"M. V. B."

and private servants of the prosecutor as witnesses to testify against the characters of gentlemen of the Navy, in the service of their country, is a practice, though sanctioned by the President of the United States, that will not be justified, and ought not to be tolerated by Southern men, or "Northern men with Southern principles;" and, if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the Government:

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial held for the trial of Lieutenant George M. Hooe, that his wrongs may be promptly redressed, and the evils complained of corrected without delay.

Mr. DROMGOOLE inquired what measure of redress his colleague proposed by the introduction of this resolution?

Mr. STANLY called Mr. DROMGOOLE to order, making some remarks which, from the confusion which immediately arose, were inaudible to the Reporter.

The CHAIR said the resolution could be received only by general consent.

Mr. F. THOMAS, of Maryland objected. Mr. BOTT'S thereupon moved to suspend the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted in the vote—Yeas 95—Nays 85.

Two thirds being required, the rules were not suspended.

THE WHIG BANNER.

H. W. GUION, Editor.

LINCOLNTON N. C.
SATURDAY, June 27, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1 Capt. CHA'S McDOWELL, of Burke,
- 2 Gen. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes,
- 3 DAVID RAMSOOR, of Lincoln,
- 4 PAUL CALDWELL, of Rowan,
- 5 JAMES MEBANE, of Chowan,
- 6 Hon. ABRA'M RENCHER, of Chatham,
- 7 JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore,
- 8 Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,
- 9 CHARLES MANLY, of Wake,
- 10 Col. H. J. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin,
- 11 WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie,
- 12 THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans,
- 13 JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington,
- 14 JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret,
- 15 DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

We are authorized to announce Col. BURGESS S. GAITHER, as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Burke and Yancey, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, the truly Republican Whig Candidate for Governor, will address the people at *Asheville*, Buncombe county on Monday the 29th, *Rutherfordton*, Rutherford do. Wednesday the 1st July, *Lincolnton*; Lincoln do. THURSDAY 2d.

REID'S STORE, Idell, FRIDAY the 3d July *Salisbury* Rowan, Saturday 4th.

Let every honest inquirer after truth, be present in *Lincolnton* on the 2d July *Thursday* next, by 10 or 11 o'clock. No man will regret the ride or loss of time, for Mr. Morehead will prove to every unbiased mind, that the present Administration, is totally unworthy of the support of every true Republican, and every friend of his country.

A PREDICTION.

Whilst the Hypocrits were denouncing Gen. Harrison for not "answering," they have now learned, that he has answered, fully and freely, and in a manner that they sincerely regret. Hereafter perhaps in three or four weeks, they will fall in a body upon the old Hero, and charge him with electioneering.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Will be celebrated in this place. The Oration will be delivered by WM. LANDER, Esq. Committee of Arrangements for the occasion: Henry Casler, Esq., P. A. Hsike, Paul Kistler, Capt. T. R. Shuford and J. T. Alexander, Esq.—The citizens of the County generally and surviving Revolutionary Soldiers particularly are invited to attend.

SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.

A late loco loco address has been prepared at Raleigh, and issued to the several counties in the State with the names of such persons appended, as will entitle it some notice. For the benefit of *Lincoln*, we find the names of M. Hoke and Henry Casler subscribed.—The address contains sentiments which either of those men would blush to acknowledge in a private circle of intelligent friends. In this address we find one section and only one section of a law, passed in Ohio, in 1821. It is produced for the purpose of proving that Gen. Harrison, is unworthy of the office of President, because he voted against striking this section out of a lengthy bill. The author of the address, has been extremely cautious, to state none of the circumstances under which that section was proposed, and so cautious, as not to give enough of the bill, to make it intelligible. The 19th section which he produces, calls for the 37th explicitly as a part of itself: and yet it is wholly omitted. Why? It shows the true object of the fall a little too clearly, and proves that this selling white men, was not so much selling after all. By the 27th section it is provided that any one imprisoned for fine and costs, by proving to the county commissioners, that he was unable to pay the same, could obtain his discharge, and never be sold for "Debt, fines or costs: responsible however, for the payment of the same, if he afterwards acquired property. By that section, every one that could not really pay, was discharged. Upon whom then could the 19th section operate? Most clearly upon those convicted, criminals and those only, who possessed the means to discharge the fines and costs and yet refused to do so. Upon those who smuggled and fraudulently concealed their property, in the hands of their friends, with a view to cheat the State, out of the fines and costs. Upon such characters as these, was it to operate, and upon such it could not operate too severely.

The obnoxious vote was given in 1821, by Harrison and many others. Yet strange to say the Tories never thought it a disqualification to any one, save the 67th present Presidential Candidate. Mr. Morris, who introduced the 19th section, was honored a few years ago, by the loco locos, with the responsible station of U. S. Senator. Mr. Caldwell also voted with Gen. Harrison, yet he was run by the same party in Ohio, for Governor in 1836. Ohio should know best whether the law was necessary, and whether the vote was proper; for there the facts of the case, the law itself, and the circumstances which gave rise to it, were generally known. But Ohio differs from the "Central Democratic Committee of North Carolina" in the opinion that it disqualifies any one, even Harrison, for the Presidency. He has been honored by Ohio, since he gave that vote, with a seat in the U. S. Senate, and received the vote of that State in 1836 for the Presidential chair, by a triumphant majority.

Why did this kind Central Committee not inform the people what class of crimes, the odious section was designed to prevent? They preferred to trust that to every one's imagination. They dared not announce the characters, for whom they felt so much sympathy; and for whose lamentable fate they are now almost in tears! But if the Hypocrits will cry, let them cry for something: let them cry, not for the horse-thieves and house-breakers of Ohio, but for the "poor pitiful vagrants of North Carolina;" for men who are ordered by our Statute book, to be sold, whipped with stripes &c., not for crimes committed, but for "aggravated idleness, which the legislature conceived, would end in the commission of crimes. We have taken the lead of Ohio. They wished to sell positive criminals here: we sell them to keep them from becoming such.

Our vagrant law, we give below, as recorded on the 20th page, vol. 1, of our Revised Statutes. It was originally enacted in 1788. In 1836, the Statutes of our State were completely overhauled; and such as required alteration and amendment, received it; such as were deemed useless and improper, were rejected; and such as were deemed salutary and wholesome, were re-enacted, as *new laws*.

The Hypocrits had a majority in the House of Commons in that year, and could have assisted any law, that did not suit their fancy—yet strange to relate they then out-generated Gen. Harrison himself. No one in either House raised the least objection to the law, and it passed into the Revised Statutes, with the approval of all the Hypocrits, and with remarkable *without a single tear!*

William H. Haywood, Jr. and Weldon Edwards, both members of the present Central Tory Committee, were members in the Legislature—as also were H. CASLER