WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } Proprietors.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,
50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Enslee's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators — Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets — Marriage License
Peace warrants — Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds — Administrator's do
Notes of hand — Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank — Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State — Negro Bonds
Warrants — Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank — Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates — Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers — Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

During my absence for a few weeks from Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act as my authorized agent. WM. COOKE.
Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

LOST.

ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK containing $50 in cash, and several notes of hand. One note on Edward Smith, for $250, one on Amos Thomas for $75, and several other notes not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book.
MILES COSTIN.
March 28, 1845. (28-tf)

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of
Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,
for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf
The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office

Planter's House.
GEORGE F. KORNEGAY

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a
Public House of Entertainment,
in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a trancient boarders. If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assidious attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His stables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.
Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the
Franklin Hotel.
To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.
Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
SHOP FURNITURE,
INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of *Medicines*, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.
The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found
250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and ye low Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedlitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.
With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.
The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.
Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.
**Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845 [29-3m]

Just received
Per schr. Fellowship from New Orleans.
183 BBLS. Molasses,
43 hhds do.
24 do Sugar,
144 bbls. Whiskey,
20 hhds. Bacon Sides.
60 kegs Lard
For sale by JOHN HALL.
April 1, 1845. 29-tf

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.
In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the
Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.
Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.
ALSO.
A New Style of Boys' Hats.
Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1845.

☞ Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A
Anderson, William
Ansten, George W
Anderson, Sylvanirs
Adams, G C 2
Ames, David
Anders, John
Allen, William
Andrews, Thomas A
B
Brown, Joseph T 2
Brown, Isaac E
Briar, Joseph
Benson, Elijah
Bibber, Thomas F
Blake, Thomas
Burton, Mrs Hellen
Boyd, John
Blanks, Miss Sarah
Barlow, C M
Brinkley, William
Blaney, Mrs. Evelina
Barton, George
Brown, Nacky
Brickhouse, Nathaniel,
Bracy, John
Barckly, Wm
Boneham, N
Brewer, F
Bell, Miss Wilhelmina
Bordley, Wm H
Burriss, John H
Buye, Mrs Sarah
Brian, Thomas
Brian, Mrs Mary A
Bartlett, Mrs Martha
C
Chavers, Henry
Collins, Josiah
Clay, Henry T.
Currey, John
Costin, George
Cassell, Abraham
Collins, Morris
Church, Robert
Cain, Wm
Craig, John B
Corbitt, James L 2
Curtis, Ansel H
Charisca, Antonia R
Cowan, M D
Crews, T R
Charles, E M
Cromelein, R
Carr, Henry
Cowan, W D
Cowan, John
Canada, Yancy, 2
Costin, Samuel
Clarck, T C
Carter, Aug
D
Douglas, Wm
Daviss, Isaac
Drey, S H
Davis, F S
Dibble, C B
E
Ennes, James T 2
Eldridge, Ephraim
Everitt, Mrs Rebecca
Earl, James M
Everitt, Isaac
Eagle, Mingo
Ethridge, Miss Ann M
F
French, Smily
Fuller, Rev C M
Foster, D P
Fletcher, John 2
Frost, Charles,
Fergerson, Miss Martha
Forbes, James
Franklin, E C
Farrool, M
G
George, John
Gilbert, Henry D
Greenfield, J J
Gray, Wm
Graham, John
Griffin, John 2
Gardner, Charles
Gottier, Mis
Green, Edward
Given, Theodore T
Grieves, John B
Gould, William I
H
Howell, Thomas
Hor, John H 2
Huston, G M
Hutchins, George 2
Holmes, Nancy
Holbrook, Samuel C
Hartsfield, T J
Heritage, W J
Holt, Daniel H
Hull, Albert B
Harrison, William Henry
Hust, Harmon
Hyde, Mrs R
Holmes, Aurelius
Hazell, Ann
Hee, Wm
Hulet, John Sen
Hinds, Watson
Henry, Charles
Hall, Andrew
J
Jones, Willard
Jones, Wm 2
Jones, Mrs Martha
Jones, A L
Jones, Datius
Jones, Roland T
James, Jacob
Ivey, S P
Ireland, Amos
Jarvis, Edward T
Jarvis, Mrs Ann
K
Kerkpatrick, John
Knight, George W 2
Kennedy, John
Kline, A P
Keller, John
Kingsbury, A. K.
Keisey, John H
Kurvy, Wm T
L
Lee, Sally
Larkins, Moses
Lambert, Mathew
Lucas, A D
Legwin, John F
Long, Hugh
Leddon, Wm B
Lee, George W
M
Murray, J R
Marl, Alex
Maxwell, Samuel
Murphy, Daniel
Mercer, J
Morrison, Samuel T
Murrell, Samuel
Moss, Wm H
Morris, Charles
Maxwell, Thomas
Moore, James A
Morris, James T
Mays, Dr John
Maguire, Barney
Marchall, Albert
Martin, George
Miller, J D B
Meyer, Claus
Marchael, Rachal
Marshall, Mrs Mara A
McLanathan, Jackson
McKay, R
McWilliams, Mark
McLean, George A
N
Nelson, John 2
Newton, Wm
Nash, Crawford
Nichols, Capt David
Norton, Robert
Newton, Miss Martha
O
Orrell, Miss Henry
Oxenham, Wm P 2
P
Pace, Capt John
Phinney, Robert M 2
Pethcaly, Leeza
Parker, William W
Pettigrew, W H
Porter, James
Pitte, Capt Samuel V
Prebel, Capt Elenel
Porter, Miss Mary
Price, George
Pain, Thomas
R
Raynolds, G
Risley, Miss C S
Russell, S L
Rankin, Samuel
Robinson, Peter
Robbins, F B 2
Reisey, J H
Russell, G P
Risley, Richard A
Rew, Fredrick
Ritter, Maria
Reed, Capt Daniel
Robertson, Charles
Russ, Caswell
Roberts, Benjamin
Realy, Margarett
S
Saunders, Thomas
Stephens, Caria
Stove, David
Sellers, Col John
Sanders, D W
Small, G W 3
Small, Elisha
Smith, John H
Strode, Porter
Stephens, Asbury
Stills, Elizabeth
Senter, F W
Sponge, Capt
Snow, Wm
Stubbs, Lewis
Stephens, Nancy
Straman, Levi
Shadgutt, Chas
Sellers, Samuel 2
Sheldon, C C
Small, J
Siminson, A G
Stevenson, Jas
Smith, L A
Scott, James 2
T
Thomas, W
Tillett, Miss M A
Thurber, T
Tuck, Jacob
Toomer, Madria
Toomack, Wm
Trimble, J N
Thayer, Abre
Tyler, Capt Wm J
Thally, Hugh
Thomas, Capt F J 2
Thompson, Betsey
Tolman, Albin P
Tally, David
Thompson, S C
Treworgg, J C
V
Varnum, Rowland T 5
VanDyle, Wm
W
Ward, Edward R
White, Calvin G
Woodhull, Mary
Ware, C F
Wadworth, J C
Walker, W H
West, Rev C W
West, Mrs Abby
Winsbourn, Mrs Rebecca
Wallace, Bryant
Webber, Leonard T
Winslow, R F
Weeks, Jesse
Walker, Miss Lavina
Wilson, D M
Wilkings, Mr

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

$10 REWARD.

I will give the above named sum for the apprehension and safe lodgment, in the Jail of this county, of a certain negro man named *Elleck*, known as Elleck Ashe. He is about 22 years of age, black, and of small stature. JOHN S. JAMES.
April 3d, 1845. 29-tf

SPEECH

Of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 19, in Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I have ever been cautious about voting appropriations. I have thought sometimes that our appropriations have not been in accordance with economical estimates. We have permitted an increase of expenditures to run with supposed wants without critically examining their character. We are asked to make large appropriations to our army and navy, when it is difficult to know whether those appropriations are necessarily and properly disbursed or not. The amount of our appropriations, in proportion to the number of our army and the strength of our navy, will, I think, be found to be nearly double to those of the appropriations made for the support of the British navy and army. This should not be. There is no reason why it should be so; and it can only be accounted for on the fact that we have a greater number of officers than we should have for the number of men they have to command, or that their pay is too high. I think there is a disproportion in the pay of the officer and the common soldier or sailor. I think I can see a great impropriety in paying a commander six hundred dollars a month, while the soldier or sailor gets but eight dollars, whose risk is greater, and whose duty is more arduous than that of the commander. I think the disparity between the commander, whose duty it is to defend, and the farmer, whose duty it is both to maintain and defend, his country, is too great. A farmer will toil in dust and sweat half his life to procure a common farm; and then toil in sweat and dust until he is three score to support himself and family, and his government; and, in the mean time, if there be any fighting to do he has to do it; and if he, at the end of three-score years, can lay up three or four thousand dollars to maintain himself thro' the evening of life, he has done well; he will have credit for being an honest and industrious man. A farmer may own a farm which has cost him five thousand dollars; he may work it to the best possible advantage, and he will do well if he clears three hundred dollars exclusive of the expenses in its cultivation. I speak of Western farms worked by free labor. How is it with the epauletted gentleman?—He receives a commission—a piece of parchment with some copper-plate flourishes upon it, and the President's name at the lower right hand corner; and a scrap of sheepskin, thus embelished, speaks him, as if by magic, into a fortune—brings him a yearly income of more than any twenty four farmers, with all their capital vested in their farms and all their toil to boot. I will suppose that twenty-farmers, each have a farm that cost five thousand dollars; the aggregate capital vested is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and yet the epauletted sheep skin man will receive more in a year than the whole twenty four farmers, though they toil in sweat from the beginning to the end of the year, and from the rising to the setting of the sun each day, while he toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like him; and I repeat, if fighting has to be done the farmer and mechanic have to do it. The mechanic spends four or five years in acquiring a trade, and after he has acquired it, he is doing well if he can make three hundred dollars a year by his own labor, by the hardest licks of the anvil, the lap-stone, or the jack-plane; and yet a commander, by virtue of a sheep-skin or a foot square of the hide of a jackass, will make more than twenty-four such mechanics, and yet lives at ease, and glitters and glistens in tinsel and lace. We boast of our Government being a government of equal privileges, equal rights, and equal institutions; but is it so? What equality is there in bestowing salaries which give to one individual more than twenty-four of our best farmers can make, including their own labor, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars? That there will be inequalities in the circumstances of men, under the most free and equal forms of government, all will admit. The inequality in the habits and ability of men to make or collect wealth, or to retain it, will produce inequality of circumstances; but by far the greater inequality is produced by unequal legislation in the granting of monopolies, and in the gift of commissions with extravagant and profligate salaries.

For the information of those who may read me I will expose the denomination of a few of the higher offices, and the annual salaries which they receive, and contrast by figures the system of favoritism so blighting in its effects to the rights and prospects of all classes of society, except those for whose benefit the system is established. I have supposed that an industrious, frugal farmer, with a farm worth five thousand dollars, by his own labor, will make three hundred dollars a year.

We have what we call our regular army.—At the head of that army we have a major general, whose annual salary and perquisities amount to $7,144 88

Twenty-four farms worth $120,000; the labor of twenty-four persons per year, worth each $1 per day, amounts to the sum of $7,512; and the aggregate value for one year will be, in capital and labor $127,512

If each farmer receives $300 as his share of the proceeds of capital invested and labor expended, then will Major General Winfield Scott receive as much as the whole twenty-four persons with their united labor, and their $120,000 of vested capital, or twenty-four times as much as either of them. I will ask my readers to keep this illustration in mind, and to apply it to the salaries of the officers, which I proceed further to expose and compare.

I repeat that—

The major general receives per annum $7,144 88
Equal to the income per annum of twenty-four farms, capital and labor included.

A brigadier general receives $4,600
A sum equal to the proceeds of fifteen farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

An adjutant general receives $3,884
A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

An inspector general receives $4,133
A sum equal to the proceeds of fourteen farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

A quartermaster general receives $3,767
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A commissary general receives $3,560
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A surgeon general receives $3,628
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A paymaster general receives $5,583
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A colonel receives $3,916
A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A lieutenant colonel receives $2,874
A sum equal to the proceeds of nine farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

A major receives $2,397
A sum equal to the proceeds of eight farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A captain receives $2,184
A sum equal to the proceeds of seven farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

And, sir, astonishing to say, even a lopsided, single-epaulated lieutenant devours each year the entire proceeds of five farms worth $5,000 each, and labor.

I have not made myself acquainted with the amount of the salaries in other States than my own. The major general receives an annual salary seven times greater than the governor of Ohio, who is the chief executive officer of one of the largest and most opulent States in the confederation. The major general receives a salary seven times greater than one of our supreme judges, whose duties are more responsible, and whose labors is fourfold. The major general receives a salary ten times greater than the salary of one of our circuit president judges, whose responsibility—involving as it does justice and patriotism, the severest exercise of the mind, and the most arduous toil of the body—exceeds by far that of the duties and the responsibility of the major general. Sir, I have no time to illustrate the disparity in the salaries of the officers of the army as compared with the salaries of our civil list in this sliding scale from the highest to the lowest, which I have named; my readers can do that at their leisure. I have given the salary of the major general, and compared it with our governor's salary. I have given the salary of a Lieutenant in the army; small and significant as is his position, his salary is two hundred and fifty-three dollars greater than the salary of the governor of Ohio.

I have said that I thought there were too many officers in our army and navy for the duties they have to perform, and the number of men they have to command. I have been brought to this conclusion from the appropriations being out of all proportion as compared with the number of our army, and the size of our navy, and from the fact that this city is crowded at all times with officers who seem to have nothing to do but attend levees, balls, routs, and assemblies, where each occupies the space of two better men. Almost every other man you meet on our avenues is a livered drone. It will be remembered that the unfortunate victims of the Princeton explosion were buried with the honors of war. In that service there seemed to be more officers, more plumes, more epaulets, and more tinsel, than accompanied Napoleon Bonaparte to the conquest of Russia. Where did they come from? They seemed to spring up like Roderick Dhu's men, or like Macbeth's witches, out of the ground. Where, I ask, did they come from? They did not come from Florida, nor from the lake and border frontier, nor from Oregon, at all of which places they should have been, and where there was service for them to do. It is provoking to the faithful representative of his constituents' interests to see every path he attempts to travel literally blocked up with liveried drones, knowing, as he does, that their idleness, extravagance, and debauchery, must be kept up by the sweat of his constituents. I say debauchery; for idleness and undue privileges are the parents of vice and debauchery. The latter are as sure as the former. I speak with exceptions, and mean not those who are necessarily employed here, nor of those who come here to make reports to the War Department, or to receive orders from the same. I speak of suckers, drones, and loafers—those who were the external paraphernalia of coxcombs and dandies, more than that of gentlemen, who dignify the army. I speak of those who adorn their superior organs of speech with moustaches, and their inferior organs of speech with the imperial spot—those who carry more whiskers around & below their face than brains under their scalps—toad-eaters & boot-licks to their superiors, but are haughty & disdainful to those whom they consider their inferiors—and they are all who do not wear epaulets and yellow buttons. It is such, I repeat, of who I speak, and not such as have duties to do, and do their duty. These I respect and will maintain.

While on the subject of useless and profligate expenditures, permit me to inquire how many officers of the navy are there who spend years and years on land, without doing an hour's service on sea, receiving quarterly high salaries? Is there no service for them to do? Then strike them from the rolls as useless incumbrances and as vampires upon the bosom of society. Again: permit me to inquire why appropriations are made year after year to that worse than worthless institution—West Point Academy—a perfect system of profligacy and extravagance, a nursery of popinjay aristocracy. Its inmates are too frequently composed of the sons of rich men, who receive their education at the public expense, and when the country wants their service, or when danger faces them, they throw up their commission and turn their education to their own private use. Now, sir, I have presented these abuses, not that I suppose anything I can do or say at this time will remedy the evils, but for the purpose of exposing the reasons why these abuses have not been remedied before this time. The democracy have witnessed them with painful anxiety for years, and have made various attempts to remedy them; and every attempt has been baffled and defeated by the opposite party. Are we to be told that we have had the ascendency in the government, and we should have reformed the abuses which I have here exposed? Sir, it is but seldom that the government is in the hands of the democracy. The House may be democratic and the Senate federal. The Senate may be democratic and the House federal. And when both branches have been democratic, there have always been unfortunately, a sufficient number of tender-footed, cork-legged democrats, who, when added to the federalists, have been able to vote down every attempt at retrenchment and reform. I have many books, as you perceive, on my desk—they are the journals of this House and of the Senate, and contain many efforts of the democracy to reform abuses; and in every attempt they show the almost entire federal vote against reformation and retrenchment. I assert the fact. Is there any whig on this floor who dares deny it? Now is the time to deny it. Deny it if you dare. I speak by authority. I speak by the books. Here are your names; contradict me if you dare?

If time would permit, I could show, from these books, that various corrupt and profligate claims, extravagant appropriations, and worthless expenditures, have all been presented, advanced, and sustained by whigs and whig votes. If it were possible to raise the curtain of distance that veils such iniquities from the people's observation, their rebuke would be certain and effectual. There is no man who could be so recreant to his own interest, to the interest of those who look to him for protection, or to the honor and welfare of his country, as, for a moment, to sustain the man or the party of men, whose votes are to be found in these books, in favor of the profligacy and corruption of which I have been speaking. There is no remedy, nor will there be a remedy, for these evils, until the people be made sensible of them. The remedy is with the people. I feel as if I wish I had the power of ubiquity, that I could read these journals to every American voter; or that I had the voice of thunder; I would speak in peals that would pierce every ear, and admonish them of the frauds that are practised upon them by their own representatives. I know that what I am now saying of the abusive practices here, and in reference to the profligacy of the army, will be denied by every whig stump orator far and wide, when neither I nor these books will be present; but why not contradict me now? It is because no man here dares to do it. I am here and the books are here; every whig tongue is silent as the grave. I will expect that the people who read me, when I am assailed, and when all I now say is denied, will demand the reason why I am not now contradicted; why the men who are thus charged do not now clear their skirts of these charges. My answer is, they dare not do it.

But, sir, I have other abuses to speak of—abuses of a more alarming character than those I have been speaking of. *They* are abuses which involve matters of dollars and cents.—Those which I am going to speak of involve the most sacred principles of our government—abuses which should make every lover of our free institutions shudder. My attention has been called to those abuses by the order taken on the subject by the Senate, which have, by resolution, appointed a committee to investigate the frauds practised in the recent presidential election. Will that investigation be thorough and impartial? I fear not. It will be a one-sided investigation. The Senate have appointed a committee of whigs from their own body; that committee has appointed whig commissioners in several of the principal cities. The result will be, that all the democratic frauds, if there be any, will be exposed, multiplied, and magnified; while the whig frauds will be designedly concealed. It is my intention to introduce a resolution in this House to appoint a committe, with power to establish commissions in the principal cities, to investigate election frauds. That committee, and those commissions, I will expect to be democratic. We will then have the frauds on both sides exposed. If there be frauds, I hope they will be exposed; and I hope their perpetrators will receive the condemnation and the public infamy that justice and the purity of the elective franchise demand.

Sir, it is not merely a spurious vote that contaminates the elective franchise and pollutes the ballot-box. Any undue or fraudulent and corrupt means that may be used to poison the mind of the elector, is equally an abuse of the elective franchise, and equally deserves punishment, and the execration of every good man and every sound patriot.

Indulge me, while I expose a few of the corrupt and iniquitous means which have ever marked the political course of the federal party, not only to secure their elections, but to secure their favorite measures. It is a fundamental principle of federalism that the want of intelligence of the *common* people makes them unfit for self-government; and they, being of the *uncommon* class, should of right be the governors. Hence it is, that all their means to secure their elections and their favorite measures, are directed to the supposed ignorance and stupidity of the people. Their usual means are bribery, forgery, caricature, falsehood, and slander. I will trace up some of those means from an early period of our government, by which the federal party may be known under whatever name they may have assumed, or may hereafter assume, for political deception; for so long as they shall be known by their true name, and their principles are known to correspond with their name, the democracy will and must triumph. Every general election which has been carried in favor of the federal party, has been carried by a combination of the corruptions and iniquities which I have named. I begin with the unprincipled practice they have of changing their name. They have changed their name with the periodical return of every presidential election; and this for the purpose of concealing their principles, and deceiving the people. Their last name was *whig*, and that name they kept as long as it would serve them any purpose; they will never fight another battle under the banner inscribed *whig*. Having exhausted the political vocabulary, they will return to the abuse and persecution of the Irish and Germans, which characterized the