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## LINES ON AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

BY G. W. HOLMES.

I saw him once before,  
As he passed by the door—  
And again  
The pavement stones resound  
As he labors o'er the ground  
With his cane.  
They say that in his prime,  
Ere the pruning knife of Time  
Cut him down,  
Not a better man was found  
By the crier on his round  
Through the town.  
But now he walks the streets,  
And he looks at all he meets,  
So forlorn,  
And he shakes his feeble head,  
That it seems as if he said,  
"They are gone!"  
The money marks a rest  
On the lips that he had pressed  
In their bloom,  
And the names he loved to hear  
Have been called for many a year  
On the tomb.  
My grand mamma has said—  
For old lady she is dead  
Long ago—  
That he had a Roman nose,  
And his cheek was like a rose  
In the snow.  
But now his nose is thin,  
And it rests upon his chin  
Like a staff.  
And a crook is in his back,  
And a melancholy crack  
In his laugh.  
I know it is a sin  
For me to sit and grin  
At him here;  
But the three cornered hat,  
And the breeches—and all that,  
Are so queer.  
And if I should live to be  
The last leaf upon the tree  
In the spring,  
Let them smile, as I do now,  
At the old forsaken bough,  
Where I cling.

**THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.**—To the sheet of paper which you see on your table, served to you so regularly, and studied by you with so much ease, the four quarters of the globe contribute all the treasures of their intelligence. Is one fact valuable to mankind discovered by some scholar in the farthest ends of the earth? Ten to one but you will see it first announced in a paragraph of your newspaper. Is there any abuse in your laws, it is the newspaper press that drag it to day. Is there any invention that will augment your comforts, or sharpen your industry?—it is in the newspaper that it becomes familiar to you all. The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unremitting activity. The newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman, that reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interests at home and abroad. The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion and it informs the people of the acts of legislation, thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity of revolution. Dionysius the tyrant had a chamber chorister in the form of a human ear, so that he might learn every whisper that circulated in the market place. What his chamber was to the tyrant, the newspaper press is to the government of a free people; it tells them our wishes—it apprises them of our wants—it carries to the ear of power the blessing of the grateful or the murmurs of the oppressed. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishment, you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in the police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach us the awful lesson how imprudence leads to error, how a error conduces to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. Nor is even this all. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. It is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indolent—it may instruct the most profane. Such are the real advantages, the substantial utility of the newspaper press. These, in spite of all its abuses, have made it the basis of liberty, the glory of civilization. For these it is that

it has been likened to the air we breathe: for, like the air, it is the circulator of light; and, like air, it dispenses to us all, to the meanest and to the proudest, the common glory of the sun of truth.—*E. L. Pulver's Address at the opening of the Lincoln Tradesmen's Newsroom.*

The following list of Factories in North Carolina, in operation and in process of construction, is from the Salisbury Carolinian, with some corrections of the Fayetteville Observer.

### COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories;—it should be recollected that all these establishments, with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

#### A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.
2. Factory near Lincoln, Lincoln County, built by a Company, but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.
3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallett.
4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Benbow and Co.
5. One in Greensborough—steam power, owned by Mr. Humphreys.
6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.
7. One at Mocksville, Davie county, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.
8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County, owned by a Company.
9. One at Saleas, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.
10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.
11. One at Lexington, Davidson County, steam power, if not already started, will be within a few days, owned by a Company.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

#### List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.
2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power, owned by a Company.
3. One on Deep River, near Ashboro, owned by a Company.
4. One near Leaksville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.
5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Doudet.
6. One on the Yadkin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.
7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.
8. The Phoenix Woollen Factory, for spinning and weaving, in Fayetteville, owned by James H. Hooper, John Stokes Pearson and Charles Beatty Mallett. Eggers, will be in operation in a few weeks.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Backhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham county, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory;—but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwiler's Iron Works, intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woollen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in Northampton County.

Besides these, it is very probable that there may be one, or two others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the Establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State; three years ago immense quantities of the Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens;—now, not a hank is brought;—our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article. Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New

York, and find a ready sale at fair profits. Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons. We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world. On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer count North Carolina as one of their rivals; they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one who, from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

### PUBLIC LANDS.

We perceive that the bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is, of course, a law. The administration bases its great claim to support in the new states, upon this law, coupled as it is with the hope, that at the next session another law will be passed to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands.

That such legislation should be popular with those, who expect to be benefited by it, is not at all surprising; but that those, whose constituents are to be despoiled by the unjust and unequal operation of the measure, should quietly submit to it, cannot be expected. We sometimes ask ourselves, whence arises the apathy of the people of the old states on this subject. Are they insensible to their rights, or do they want the manliness to defend them? It seems to us, that the gross injustice of this pre-emption law must rouse them to reflection and action on the subject, if they are not determined to encourage a system of fraudulent speculation, partiality, perfidy and plunder.

The public domain is a public fund, as much so as the public money in the treasury of the United States; and should be distributed among the people with perfect equality—share and share alike. One would suppose, when we looked at the history of the Public Lands—when we saw from what source they had been derived, and with whose labor and money purchased, that it would be considered sufficiently generous, in all conscience, to allow the new states an equal participation in this great National partnership fund, when they did not, as members, bring a dollar into the concern. But besides this participation, it is known to all, that countless thousands of acres, worth millions of dollars, have been given them in the shape of bounties. And what has been the consequence of this partial legislation? The new states have advanced in wealth, population and prosperity, with a rapidity to which the annals of time furnish no parallel, whilst, on the other hand, history furnishes few examples under free government, of such premature old age, decrepitude and decay, as that which is exhibited by some of the old states of this Union. But how can it be otherwise, with this heavy bounty furnished at the common charge, for the exclusive benefit of a small portion of the states?

#### Rail Road to Charleston.

The New York Evening Star of the 23d instant says:—"It is certain that whatever may be the hazards of navigation, we must keep up our intercourse with the South, both on personal and commercial grounds, which are daily increasing. We are now, in consequence of the disaster of the Pulaski, devising safe means of navigating by steam to Charleston, let us for a moment see if this trip cannot be performed with great safety by land in a little more time and a little more expense.

We leave New York by Rail Road in the morning, and reach Baltimore the same evening—take the boat Norfolk and arrive next morning—that is but 24 hours from New York. From Norfolk to Wilmington the Rail Road is nearly completed, and may take 30 hours more. All that is required is the Rail Road from Wilmington to Charleston, through a dead level country, which can be made at a moderate cost, and will take from Wilmington to Charleston thirty hours. We are confident that it will not require more than 80 hours to go from New York to Charleston, and at an expense of not much more than thirty dollars. We hope, therefore, that our enterprising friends at the South will immediately take measures to complete the Rail Road from Charleston to Wilmington, and we in the North will take as much stock as they wish. There is, we believe, a charter for that purpose already, and this road will be direct, swift, economical, and without danger."

#### Cheekers.

An order has been issued to stop the removal of the Indians until September. This has been done because it was believed the present season is unfavorable for their removal. They will however, be collected together, kept in a body under the guard of the troops, and fed on the public bounty. Nearly all the Indians in this State have already been collected for emigration.

#### A penny saved is twice earned.

From the Madisonian.

"No Chief Magistrate since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpires, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measure which would have established his popularity. But, ill omens and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many republicans cherished as the fulfillment of their creed, were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the credit system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation, and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans.

In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the state institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the state tribunals;

In his breaking faith with the states, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendation of the issue of treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the constitution, and repudiated by the best republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank, with an irredeemable paper money circulation;

In his effort to overthrow the state bank deposit system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interest and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to "create a multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter fundamentally the powers of our government;

In his display of sectional partiality;

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people, during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually to crush, the state banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payments;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; and

In the despotism attempt of his partisans in the U. S. Senate on the 2d of July, instant, to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly

a very obnoxious one, that contrary to pre-conceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward, and sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy; its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people, to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great objects for which we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserves to succeed, that is not conservative, both in theory and practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal practicable reforms, may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ultraism, in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and studiously opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us into a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all future time.

*Fellow Citizens—Look at Mr. Clay's Speech—Read it.*—Mr. Clay shows you, that in three years past—mind ye, in THREE years, there have been expended and are in the process of expenditure, by an administration which came into power on promises of Retrenchment and Reform—one hundred and five millions of Dollars!

Whilst, during the whole four years of Mr. Adams' administration—mind ye again FOUR years, the whole expenditure was only forty millions. Recollect, also, that Mr. Adams' administration was put down on account of its extravagance and wastefulness, and the same persons who took the lead in putting down his administration for the reasons named, are the most prominent in supporting the present administration whose expenditure, compared with that of Mr. Adams', is nearly THREE to ONE. Recollect, also that whilst Mr. Adams paid off ten millions a year of the public debt, this administration is sinking us in debt ten millions a year; and what is worse than all, this new debt is contracted by the issue of SHIN PLASTERS!!!

These are facts fellow citizens, sustained by the official documents, they are unanswerable and undeniable. What think we of them? *Ja, Journal.*

The Columbia Telescope says, "it is understood in Washington that there is an Address to the people of the United States to be published about the time of the adjournment, preparing under the supervision of Messrs. Calhoun and Gundy. It is to embrace several subjects, but the main object is thought to be to identify Calhoun and Van Buren."

An official letter from Gen. Winfield Scott to His Excellency, Gov. Dudley received yesterday, states that "almost the whole of the Cherokee Indians in North-Carolina have already been collected for emigration, and will soon be here, (Athens, Tenn.) The few remaining in the Mountains of that state cannot remain out more than a day or two longer."

*Provision for those whom the People reject.*—The Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee, having been ejected by the People of Tennessee from the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the President, with the advice of the Senate, Attorney General of the U. S. States, with a salary of \$3,

500, vice B. F. Butler, resigned. He only needs that the people put a mark of condemnation on a man to secure him the favor of this Democratic Administration—so called.

**MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.**

During the debate which recently occurred in the Senate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay said:

Mr. President there is one remark of the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) which I cannot allow to pass without notice. That Senator has again alluded to the subject of abolition—a portion of the public press and among others, a paper in this place supposed to be the organ of the Senator has made a charge upon me which every Senator on this floor knows to be false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I, an abolitionist! I, an abolitionist!! I, sir, who represent slaveholders, and who am as ready as any man on this floor or elsewhere, when a case occurs of real danger to that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to defend it to the utmost. I have seen no such danger—much as I have seen to regret and to condemn in the conduct of the abolitionists; I have seen no such indications of danger of interference with our rights by the action of the States or of this Government, to justify a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our glorious and happy institutions—nor have I seen any thing to satisfy me that the harsh epithets and violent denunciations of the gentleman can have any other than the most injurious effects—--and I say, here in my place that the course of the Senator has made more abolitionist in the last two years, than all the powers of the abolitionist themselves ever would have made;—and, I say further, sir, that there are those who agitate this delicate and dangerous subject, from motives of selfish and personal ambition. I understand the game sir; it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when that section is consolidated into a dense and excited mass, some other topic will be started, to consolidate the necessary support in some other section. I believe this, sir, nothing the less because gentlemen are eternally asserting that they do not expect or desire office; and effect with the loudest scorn, to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not countenance such unholly schemes; nor will I hesitate to denounce them wheresoever and by whomsoever started; I go for the Union, the whole Union, as we received it from our fathers;—I go for no sectional interests, or parties;—I go for Southern party, no Western no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive, equal justice; on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has been cast among a slave-holding people, and whenever a conflict shall come in defence of our rights to our slaves, (which God avert!) here or elsewhere, I shall be found in front of that Senator!

**STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Webster said:

We break up then, sir, with no sub-treasury bill.

We break up with no special deposits bill.

We break up without having surrendered to the executive the just control of Congress over the public moneys.

We break up, having abolished the Specie Circular.

But we break up, nevertheless, leaving such provisions of law in existence, and such a Treasury circular in existence as must, in my opinion, very seriously embarrass the operations of business, especially in particular parts of the country.

And we break up moreover, without having done any thing—any thing at all—towards establishing a paper currency equivalent to specie, of universal credit, and of the same value in every part of the country. Till we establish such a currency as this, we shall not have performed a high and important duty which, in my opinion is solemnly binding upon us. Till we do this, that is not done which will effectually satisfy the country, other things may be palliatives, but that thing alone can constitute effectual remedy and relief.

I will only add, sir, because I believe it is true, that if a measure calculated to carry into full effect the abolition of the Specie Circular—such a measure as I had the honor to propose to the Senate—could have been presented in a manner to be acted on, without delay or embarrassment to the popular branch of Congress it would have succeeded in that branch, by a very decided majority. The published proceedings of that body sufficiently show this.

**Indian Disturbances.**—A letter from the Post Master at St. Augustine, Florida, of the 25th ult. says: "The Indians continue to commit daily outrages on the lives and property of the suffering inhabitants of the interior of the Territory, and there is but little prospect of its soon being put an end to."

**Provision for those whom the People reject.**—The Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee, having been ejected by the People of Tennessee from the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the President, with the advice of the Senate, Attorney General of the U. S. States, with a salary of \$3,

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During the debate which recently occurred in the Senate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay said:

Mr. President there is one remark of the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) which I cannot allow to pass without notice. That Senator has again alluded to the subject of abolition—a portion of the public press and among others, a paper in this place supposed to be the organ of the Senator has made a charge upon me which every Senator on this floor knows to be false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I, an abolitionist! I, an abolitionist!! I, sir, who represent slaveholders, and who am as ready as any man on this floor or elsewhere, when a case occurs of real danger to that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to defend it to the utmost. I have seen no such danger—much as I have seen to regret and to condemn in the conduct of the abolitionists; I have seen no such indications of danger of interference with our rights by the action of the States or of this Government, to justify a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our glorious and happy institutions—nor have I seen any thing to satisfy me that the harsh epithets and violent denunciations of the gentleman can have any other than the most injurious effects—--and I say, here in my place that the course of the Senator has made more abolitionist in the last two years, than all the powers of the abolitionist themselves ever would have made;—and, I say further, sir, that there are those who agitate this delicate and dangerous subject, from motives of selfish and personal ambition. I understand the game sir; it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when that section is consolidated into a dense and excited mass, some other topic will be started, to consolidate the necessary support in some other section. I believe this, sir, nothing the less because gentlemen are eternally asserting that they do not expect or desire office; and effect with the loudest scorn, to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not countenance such unholly schemes; nor will I hesitate to denounce them wheresoever and by whomsoever started; I go for the Union, the whole Union, as we received it from our fathers;—I go for no sectional interests, or parties;—I go for Southern party, no Western no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive, equal justice; on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has been cast among a slave-holding people, and whenever a conflict shall come in defence of our rights to our slaves, (which God avert!) here or elsewhere, I shall be found in front of that Senator!