

REMARKS OF MR. BYNUM.

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Reply to Mr. Bond, of Ohio.

Mr. Bynum said that he rose merely to reply briefly to the honorable member from Ohio (Mr. Bond). That gentleman, with an air of triumph, asked why the members of the administration did not come out and defend it against the charges of extravagance that he had made against it.

Mr. Bond said that he had made these charges upon the Executive and upon the members of the administration. He said that the gentleman from Ohio had not specified any particular act of the Executive as being extravagant, but that under such circumstances, these could have been no principle involved. The petty extravagance of an Executive would be sufficient to found a party upon. No, no, no; the gentleman must know that this administration, as well as the preceding one, came into power upon higher and nobler principles, which the gentleman seems purposely determined not to tell the people of this country or his constituents. Little could have been effected by the petty reform in any department, by the scaling down of salaries, &c.

No, sir, no friend of the administration ever thought of coming into power under such circumstances; nor did their opponents. The great measures upon which the Republican party came into power were founded on principle; and that principle was their opposition to a most promiscuous and impracticable system of internal improvements, then about being carried on in this country, by which millions and millions of the people's money would have been squandered.

Sir, at that time, from a statistical statement, made out by Judge Smith, then a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, there were projects in contemplation about being submitted to the sanction of Congress of general improvement, to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, which, if carried into effect would have impoverished this whole nation. Sir, this extravagance it was, that the democracy rallied with a determination to reform. Sir, little did they then think of your Executive reform, farther than he gave countenance to this profligate system, to have done so, would have been a mere preposterous business.

Secondly, he said, there was another great principle upon which the present party came into power. It was founded in their opposition to your odious, unequal and unjust tariffs, which were exacting millions and tens of millions yearly from the pockets of the people, to be squandered by logrolling politicians in this House, and to be voted away to the most favored states and objects. It was their opposition to the tariff that caused the democracy of the North, South, East and West, to rally against the former administration, of which the honorable member from Massachusetts was at the head. Yes, sir, this was the reform that the democracy went for, and this they went for, and this they got, and the country has realized the beneficial effects of it.

And, sir, thirdly, let me tell the gentleman, that it was against an extravagant system of forts, fortifications and light-houses, that the present party went in opposition to his party, under the lead of the member from Massachusetts. The United States Bank also was one of the great objects upon which the two parties differed, and which brought one of them into power, and sustained them under the former and present administration. Sir, it was against the extravagance of that institution, that the democracy rallied and demurred throughout the country; but the gentleman does not feel very anxious that these truths should be known, however anxious he may be to get forth on other subjects. Sir, the gentleman anticipated every fact, in his speech, in relation to which this administration came into power, and most ably endeavored to shift the true issue from great principles, to mere petty and partial acts of individuals, which will and must necessarily occur under every government from its very nature.

Sir, this gentleman had labored long and often to impeach the Executive in some act of extravagance or folly. Yet he had never brought forward any specific charge—any tangible proposition. It all seemed to be far effects ahead. If the gentleman would dare bring forward any proposition, he would go with great pleasure with him to correct any individual abuse. Why did not the gentleman do so, if he knew of so many abuses? Sir, he was doing himself and the country great injustice to conceal or blink these subjects, knowing them as well as he did, or pretending to know them.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has correctly informed the gentleman from Ohio, that the Executive cannot be properly responsible for those acts of the government, which he has denounced as extravagant. He cannot appropriate a single dollar, without the assent of this and the other body of this Congress. If, then, there is extravagance, it is to be traced here, in this House. Let the gentleman commence

here, and see how many of his own party he will leave unconvinced. I dare him to do it. I dare him to attempt it. I challenge him to look at the journals of this House—see the yeas and nays upon every extravagant appropriation, and if a majority of his friends have not voted for every one of them. You, sir, I challenge the gentleman to do this.

Then, sir, how does it comport with candor and honesty, to be continually crying against the other party, for that which they themselves are most guilty of. Sir, were I to be guilty of such a course I should blush to meet my constituents, or to appear before an intelligent American public.

There were other causes of the increase of public expenditures, that he would remind his honorable friend of, for personally he assured him, he considered himself so, and was proud of it. It had in a great measure been owing to the immense issues of paper money that had swelled out and given an additional and fictitious value to every thing consumed or employed by government—with hundreds if not thousands, of other most satisfactory causes to any impartial rational mind. But this was no time to go into detail in relation to those matters, and it would be out of order to do so upon this subject. He hoped the gentleman would, however, bring in some proposition upon this subject; and as a friend of reduction and reform, he would pledge himself to go with him to his heart's content.

Thus, however, the gentleman seemed studiously to avoid. Perhaps it was because nearly every similar attempt of special committees had never failed to cover their authors with shame and contempt, and end in the disgrace of their party. He hoped that the gentleman would not be discouraged, however, but would bring forward his proposition for a special committee, as he would most assuredly lend to him his aid and in carrying it on.

MR. SENATOR TALLMADGE.

The speech of Mr. Tallmadge, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 20th of June, on the proposition of Mr. Wright to repeal the first twelve sections of the Deposite Act of 1836, has been published in pamphlet form. It is an able and conclusive argument against the enlargement of Executive Power. In the following concluding passage, he renders full justice to the Democracy of the administration, and its supporters, and presents a comprehensive and compact summary of its essential principles and characteristics.

God deliver me from such Democracy! A democracy which concentrates all power in the hands of one man—a democracy which subjects the opinions and actions of party followers to his will, and to his will alone—a democracy which makes the great and paramount interest of the country subservient to the low and grovelling pursuits of party—a democracy which permits no action on any question however urgent the necessity may be, without orders from head quarters—a democracy that appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, instead of enlightening their judgments, and relying upon their reason and their patriotism—a democracy which attempts to set up one class of the community against the other, as if their interests were not reciprocal and identical—a democracy which denies to every man the right to think and act for himself on those great questions in which the real interest of the country are so deeply involved—a democracy which attempts by party drill and party discipline, to subvert the very spirit of the Constitution, to substitute Executive for Legislative power, to subject the will of the Representatives to the will of the Executive, to compel him to act contrary to his own opinion against his own judgment, in violation of his own conscience, and in open defiance of the expressed will and wishes of his constituents—a democracy which extends its influence from the seat of the General Government to the respective States, which swallows up the reserved rights of the states in the consolidation of the central power—a democracy, in short, which establishes in the heart of the country the most perfect despotism under the delusive forms of free institutions.

Yes, Mr. President, such is the Democracy of this federal administration that has adopted the ultra federalism of "the reign of terror," and now charges upon its former friends the sins of its own commission. Sir, the people of the United States cannot be deceived by these vain and hollow pretences. Democracy, like monarchy, will be known by its fruits. The bitter fruits of this Administration have already ripened sufficiently to indicate the tree on which they grew—and the people have long since tasted enough to enable them, like our first parents, to distinguish between good and evil. Sir, the contest which is now waging, is to determine the future character of our Government. Upon its result depends the question of the independence of the legislative branch, and also that of the supremacy of the popular over the Executive will. As these shall be determined, so will the character of our Government be. This contest will form a new epoch in our annals, and the future historian, with the luminous philosophy of Gibbon, will date from this period the rise or fall of our Republican institutions.

THE FINANCIAL PROJECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Any one would greedily deceive himself who should suppose that, in the late successive votes in the House of Representatives against the sub-treasury scheme, the public sentiment has been faithfully reflected. Far from it. Had such been the case, the hundred and eleven votes

in favor of that measure of the administration, the odd eleven could hardly have been mustered in its favor. Very few of the presses even which generally support the Administration pretend to oppose it, and at least an equal number of those presses, with the Richmond Enquirer at their head, openly exult in its defeat. In the private walks of life, and among the body of the people, the sub-treasury plan and all its kindred kind, as we are informed, still more odious than of the strongest evidences of the unpopularity of these schemes of the Administration, which has gone far to satisfy us of this fact, is a letter from an influential supporter of the Administration to another of its friends, from which the following extract has been communicated to us for publication.—*Not. Int.*

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman who supported Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential election.

The defeat of the sub-treasury bill calls for, and I accordingly offer you, my warmest congratulations. In any event it is good cause for gratulation to see that there is yet virtue enough amongst the Representatives of the nation to resist the corrupting influence of Executive patronage and power. But whilst constant is to be drawn from this reflection, I hope and trust it is not to be marred by their stopping short with the mere defeat of that bill, and their failure to provide adequate means against the unauthorised operation of a scheme which they have just refused to legalize. Without further legislation, I understand we are to be left to enjoy the benign influence of this scheme, which has, in fact, been in operation more than twelve months; and under which we have so "signally flourished," as to call forth the especial plaudits of Mr. Chairman Chamberlain. As Mr. Prentiss says, the pulse may, indeed, by a delicate touch, be discovered yet to beat. Ergo, our very existence has been preserved by the operation of the sub-treasury plan.

Will Congress, however, not act further? Will they be so faithless to the public interest, and regardless of the expectation and desire of the people, as to leave the matter where it is? or will they not show that they not only have the independence to rebuke the President by withholding their assent to his blighting policy, but that their integrity is strong enough to wrest from his hand the power upon the acquiescence of which he seems to have staked his political existence, and leave him to the consequences of his daring effort to grasp it? For a most obedient and daring effort it has been. In the very teeth of his former pledges and promises, he recommended the measure; and when he found the people expressing their decided opposition to it, (as first evidenced in his own state,) by overwhelming majorities, he had the daring to charge them with corruption, and to give the charge its greater force, it was made officially. Then the doctrine is, that the President may, in the widest departure from the principles he has before his election professed, recommend any measure he chooses, and it must be adopted, or any man, or set of men, who dare dissent, are chargeable, from his elevated seat, with corruption; and are thus to be driven into support of any scheme he or his advisers may devise to secure power to themselves.

And, strange to tell, this and other doctrines, no less objectionable, as set forth in the first Message of the President, are all considered, by our worthy friend of the Enquirer, as right and proper at all events, as not worthy to be scanned; not to be objected to, because, forsooth, they involve no questions of "constitutionality;" they are mere matters of "expediency;" and although he, as well as the rest of us, most heartily disapproves them, yet the "party" must be preserved by a time submission to measures and principles the most pernicious conceivable—tending not only to the present entire prostration of every interest of the community, but to a concentration of the money power of the country in Executive hands, and to the ultimate overthrow of liberty itself. All this must be borne, because the principal measure involved in it all does not allow of a "constitutional" disputation! That is, we will assiduously resist any encroachment upon the utmost precincts of the Constitution as a matter of theory, whilst we are ready to submit (for "party") to practical destruction.

I confess these notions are too fine for me, and, for one, I am ready to resist wrong, come from what quarter it may, and in whatever garb, whether involving a constitutional objection, or the more homely, because more practical and important interests of the community. The President has taken his ground, and there he may rest till it crumbles from under him, as he will soon find it to do. Let him not apply the "listening-unction to his soul;" let him be drawn from the thinness of the late elections in Virginia. He will find them fall enough for him next Spring.

MR. CLAY.

A most unprincipled attempt has been made, by some presses and public men, to instil into the minds of the people an idea that Mr. Clay is in some way or other favorable to the abolitionists. The utter folly and falsity of such a charge are sufficiently manifest from the fact that Mr. Clay is, and always has been, a citizen of a slave-holding state, and is himself a slaveholder. And moreover, was the author of the scheme which so fully satisfied the South when Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Rufus King, was using every effort to destroy the Union by the celebrated measure of Missouri restriction.

These slanderers of Mr. Clay have pretended to desire an expression of his views upon the subject. In a late debate between Mr. Calhoun and himself, in which the former condescended to insist upon such a charge, he has repelled it with scorn. The following is the substance of the debate:

Mr. Calhoun now repeated those insinuations—for they had hardly the character of charges—in which he had indulged against Mr. Clay during the abolition debates of the last winter, of being less ardent a defender of the domestic institutions of the South than he ought to be.

Mr. Clay repelled the imputation, and declared with peculiar emphasis, that if the day should arrive when an attack would be made upon the domestic institutions of the South, Mr. Calhoun never would be found in front of him in resisting those attacks. But he believed that the course of that Senator had done more to multiply abolitionists than all other causes combined.

He again urged in a lofty strain of eloquence the obligation to maintain the Union, and declared that the love of the Union, so deeply planted in the hearts of the American people, would crush every one opposed to it.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, attempted, on the Sunday night previous to the adjournment of Congress, to inflict upon the House of Representatives a speech of thirteen columns, avowedly in answer to Mr. Bond's, but the thing was unendurable, and the orator was cut short by the universal laughing of the members. It is now spread over the Globe.

The Party became very restless under the effect of Mr. Bond's searching exposure of corruption, and they have made two efforts to paralyse its force. First, Bynum flattered, and swaggled, but the facts were too stubborn, and then Duncan undertook to force out from his air pump the windy mass that had been collected or compounded for him. But all would not do. And how, reader, do you imagine this redoubtable Sagrada undertakes to neutralize the effect of Mr. Bond's physick? Why by showing off piquant offences during the Administration of Mr. Adams—for which that gentleman was in part displaced, the party coming into power proclaiming all the while "Retrenchment and Reform!"

The present and preceding Administrations are convicted of violating every pledge, and of squandering the public money in the most unblushing manner; and when no other extenuation can be found, the abused and betrayed people are pointed to revival offences committed long since by others! One abuse is cited to justify another! *Richmond Whig.*

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the following account of a fight which took place in the House on Sunday, the last day of its session:

The fight which occurred in the House on Sunday morning, at the moment of the adjournment, between Messrs. Campbell and Maury, both of Tennessee, grew out of the irritation consequent on the process of compelling the attendance of members at that unreasonable and unreasonable hour. Mr. Maury is said to be badly hurt. He was near losing his life by being knocked through the window; but his adversary, it is said, saved him by clutching the hair of his head with his left hand, while he struck him with his right.

Such conduct deserves the reprobation of every honest man, who has the least respect for his country and her sacred institutions.

The Cause Whig!—Some little surprise was manifested at the resignation of Robert T. L. of Cincinnati, as Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin; but there reported the committee on claims on his case, made to the House, June 7th, gives a pertinent reason for this immaculate Sub-Treasurer's given up of office. That report shows him to be a public defaulter in the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars! Mr. Haines, his brother-in-law, and one of Mr. Lytle's securities, has received the appointment, on the principle probably that to the family "belong the spoils!" Another practical illustration of the operation of the Sub-Treasury scheme! *Cleveland Herald.*

How is this?—Since Gov. Branch has consented to run for the gubernatorial chair of this state, we are surprised to find his name announced in the Tallahassee Floridian of the 7th, as a candidate for the Convention to be held in Florida to establish a State Government. That paper says: "We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the State Convention, from their respective counties." It then gives a list of candidates for the counties of Leon, Gadsden and Jefferson; and among those announced for the first named county, we find the name of Gov. John Branch.

Strange Alliance.—Less than two years since, the "Cataline" of the South, in treating his bitterness against the present highest dignity of the land, in the Senate Chamber, compared him to the most subtle of all the animals of the forest, [the fox].

But recently, the former was compared in the outer quarter of the Capitol, to the most ravenous and greedy of all the animals of the forest, [the wolf]. As strange as it may seem, the two individuals, thus compared, are now traveling side by side beating up the bushes for Sub-Treasury game. How long will it be, before they will be acting the parts of the Lion and Unicorn, fighting for the grain!

According to the organ of one of the candidates, he is soon to be brought out as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury Calhoun State Right party of the South for the Presidency. *Madisonian.*

THE GREENSBORO CONVENTION.

From one of our delegates who has returned from this meeting, we learn the cheering fact, that a warm interest is felt in all that part of the state, on the subject of Internal Improvements generally, and of any scheme especially which will serve to concentrate our trade within our own state. The best results are anticipated from the Convention, not only on account of the mass of information which was elicited, in regard to our own resources, but from the action of the Convention recommended to be held at Raleigh during the sitting of the next Legislature. It is very evident that the people of North Carolina are not satisfied with their present condition; and the only mode in which we can hope to improve it, is to agitate the subject, by Conventions and otherwise, until the proper influence is exerted upon the people and the Legislature, and something effectual is undertaken and carried forward. The state has the means, and the people have the means and the credit, to do every thing they will. Let something be done; above all, let the doors to Western North Carolina be unlocked.

The following Delegates appeared and took seats, viz:—
From Wilmington.—Dr. Fredrick J. Hill and Wm. C. Lord.
Fayetteville.—Charles T. Haigh, Chas. P. Mallette, and Covington J. Crell.
Guilford County.—Hon. J. M. Dick, John M. Morehead, Andrew Landay, Henry Humphreys, J. H. A. Faulk, Wilson Hill, Charles Brashow, Jos. Gibson, Nathan Hunt, Jr., John A. Gilmer, S. J. M. Lindsay, Daniel Clapp, Nathan Mendelhall, Jona. W. Fields, Dr. David Worth, Dr. S. G. C. Cain and Jesse Thompson.

Chatham County.—Henry A. London, John H. Haughton, and Benjamin Houze.
Randolph.—General Alex'r Gray, Jesse Harper, Henry B. Elliott, Jonathan Redding, Dr. Jonathan Worth, Jesse Walker, and Hugh McCain.
Baird County.—Gen. Jas. Cook, Col. Gales, W. Pearson, Jacob Waynesburg, L. M. Gilbert, John Tillet, G. A. Miller, J. L. Clemons.

Salisbury.—Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Pater, Col. Robert Menamara, Maj. John Beard, Jr., Wm. Lock.
Lexington.—Henry M. Dusenberry, Robert Fugler, and Roswell A. King.
Hillsborough.—Henry K. Nash, and John Cameron.
Rockingham County.—Jos. A. Twitchell.

Whole number of Delegates present, 20.

Gov. Dudley addressed the Convention at length on the subject of Internal Improvement, the resources of the state, the direction of its trade, the different schemes for bettering our condition, &c. Whilst awarding the proper meed of praise to other works, the Governor dwelt particularly on the importance of opening the trade of the West to our own ports, by a Rail Road to strike the navigable waters at the highest point. He drew a comparison between the expense of water transportation, where that was to be had, and any other mode; and he urged the present most important of the Road from the West to Fayetteville, the head of navigation. We understand that the speech abounded with valuable statistical information, and sound and patriotic views, and was highly gratifying to a large assemblage of people.

On motion of Dr. Frederick J. Hill, Resolved, That a committee on the Statistics of the State be appointed, to be composed of one delegate from each representation.

The several delegations selected Messrs. William C. Lord, Charles T. Haigh, H. A. London, Gen. Gray, Col. Pearson, Col. Menamara, R. A. King, Henry K. Nash, and J. A. Twitchell.

On motion of Gen. James Cook, Resolved, That a General Committee be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county represented in this Convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements, which may be submitted, and report thereon to this Convention, as soon as may be practicable.

Messrs. Nathan Mendelhall, Charles P. Mallette, Dr. F. J. Hill, J. H. Haughton, Dr. E. J. J. Hill, J. H. Haughton, Dr. J. R. Dusenberry, John Cameron, and J. A. Twitchell, were selected.

On motion of Nathan Mendelhall, Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee to report to the Convention on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge route from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee, to report thereon to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook, Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the State embarking in a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the Statistics of the State of North

Carolina be instructed to take into consideration and report thereon, the advantages and disadvantages of the town of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign ports.

On the assembling of the Convention on Thursday morning, the General Committee, in which the whole subject had been thoroughly discussed, made a report, without recommending any specific work, not because of any clashing of interests, but simply for the purpose of leaving the whole subject open for the Convention, which the Committee recommended should assemble at Raleigh on the 21 Monday in December next.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. of Greensborough, rose, and in an able and eloquent speech, moved to amend the report by inserting a distinct recommendation of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

Several other gentlemen participated in the debate, including Gen. Cook, John M. Morehead, N. Mendelhall, Col. Pearson, Maj. Beard, J. H. Haughton, and Dr. J. Worth.

Finally, the amendment was unanimously adopted.

Wm. C. Lord, Esq. from the Committee on Statistics, made, as we learn, a very interesting report, which we hope to publish at an early day.

The Convention adjourned on Thursday afternoon, leaving the impression upon the minds of its members, that the ball is once more put in motion, which must lead to a change in our condition. So may it be!

Anecdote of John Rogers.—The following pleasant anecdote, illustrative of God's holy care over his faithful servants, is taken from an English publication. There is no doubt of its authenticity. The Rev. John Rogers, and several of his brethren, were once summoned to appear before Sir Richard Cradock, a justice of the peace, for worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience. While they were waiting in the great hall, expecting to be called upon, a little girl, six or seven years of age, who was Sir Richard's grand daughter, happened to come into the hall; she looked at Mr. Rogers, and was much taken with his venerable appearance. Being naturally fond of children, he took her upon his knee, caressed her, and gave her some sweetmeats. The child being a particular favorite of her grandfather, had acquired so great an affection for him that he could deny her nothing; and possessing too violent a spirit to bear contradiction, she was indulged in every thing she wanted. At one time, when she had been contradicted, she ran a pen-knife to her arm, to the great danger of her life.

This ungentle spirit was in the present instance overruled for good.

While sitting upon Mr. Rogers' knee, eating the sweetmeats, she looked earnestly at him, and asked, "what are you here for, sir?" "I believe your grandfather is going to send me and my friends to jail." Upon this she ran up to the chamber where Sir Richard was, and knocking with her head and heels till she got in, she said to him, "What are you going to do with my good old gentlemen in the hall?" "That's nothing to you," said he, "get about your business." "But I won't," said she; "he tells me that you are going to send him and his friends to jail, and if you do send them, I'll drown myself in the pond as soon as they are gone; I will indeed."

When he saw the child thus peremptory, it shook his resolution, and induced him to abandon his design. Taking the mistress in his hand he went down into the hall, and thus addressed these good men: "I had here made out your mittimus to send you all to jail, as you deserve, but at my grandchild's request I drop the prosecution and set you all at liberty." They all bowed and thanked him with worship. But Mr. Rogers, going to the child, laid his hand upon her head, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, said, "Bless you, my dear child! May the blessing of God be upon you, for you have now saved your father, your mother, and your friends from jail, and if you do send them, I'll drown myself in the pond as soon as they are gone; I will indeed."

An additional fact may increase the interest of this anecdote. A son of Mr. Rogers, who was, years after this, participating in the politics and hostility of a pious lady, related at dinner the above incidents of his father, for the entertainment of the company. When he was through, the lady said, "Are you the son of that Dr. Rogers?" He answered yes. She replied, "I am that little girl."

Three young ladies named Cozzetti, were drowned near West Point a short time since, while bathing in the Northern river. Two of the ladies were bathing on a perfectly safe bench, the third was sitting on a bank, when one of the Hudson river steamboats passed up the river, the surge or swell created by the steambot reaching the shore, lifted up the young ladies, and receding, carried them off; they shrieked, and the eldest sister plunging in to their rescue, the whole three were washed away.

The Rebuilding of the City.—It is cheering indeed to see the number of brick buildings now in rapid progress of construction in King Street. That ancient mart promises to lift itself from its ashes in renovated beauty, and, thanks to the brick law, with added durability. *Charleston Courier.*

A rolling stone gathers no moss.