

Mr. TYLER rose, and said, that he had been desirous, for several days past, to present to the Senate the memorial of three hundred of the citizens of Culpeper county, in the State of Virginia, protesting against the Executive's proceedings in relation to the Bank of the United States. The memorialists state (said Mr. T.) that a considerable degree of distress exists in their section of country, in consequence of the President's measures, and they protest against them as an assumption of authority which the President has no right to claim. He expressed, the other day, when the memorial from Shenandoah county was before the Senate, the belief that they were Whigs from the days of the Revolution down to the present time; and he had now to express the same opinion with regard to the People of Culpeper county. He had felt some regret that the citizens of Shenandoah were not so well informed of the state of public affairs, and of the effect of recent measures upon the pecuniary concerns of the country, as he himself, from his position here, was necessarily compelled to be; but, with regard to the People of Culpeper, it appeared that they did not proceed wholly uninformed on the subject of their memorial. The discussion in the latter county, preceding their memorial, had been of the most animated character. The People had been assembled together; elaborate debates had grown out of their meeting, and he now presented to the Senate the result of the votes of a large majority there assembled. The county of Culpeper, as he had before observed, had been distinguished for its whigism from the commencement of the Revolution; and, if it had not been the first to hoist the Revolutionary banner at the tap of the drum, they were second to but one county, and that was the good county of Hanover, which had expressed the same opinion with their own on this all-important subject. He presented the memorial of those sons of the Whigs of the Revolution, and asked that it might be read, referred to the appropriate Committee, and printed.

The memorial was then read; when

only part of the services which the Department intended to require!—so that the initiated may safely understand those who make no calculation on extra allowances for extra services, and then depend on this device of extra allowances for a full compensation? If this be the case, then here is a stupendous system of favoritism established, which must work corruption—and if not, there must be, at least, the most extraordinary degree of carelessness ever heard of. I find no pleasure in noticing this state of things any where, and yet lose in contemplating the peculiar brilliancy of the starry firmament that hangs over Virginia. It lodes us no good.

The memorialists of Culpeper regard the removal of the deposits as a violation of the Constitution and the laws—and no wonder! For, according to all my notions of law—those old-fashioned notions of law which have hitherto always prevailed throughout Virginia—the 16th section of the charter of the Bank of the United States is a law which constitutes that Bank and its branches, where branches are established, the Treasury of the United States; and, at all events, it is a law which requires that the public revenue, as it is collected, shall be deposited there, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct, in which case he is to report his reasons to Congress, immediately, if in session, if not, at the commencement of the next session. He is required to report his reasons—not, I presume for the purpose for which Jeremy Diddler asked his acquaintances if they had such a thing as sixpence in their pocket; that is, merely for information of the fact—but to enable Congress to judge of the sufficiency of the reasons, and to approve or disapprove the act. He is required to report his reasons to Congress—meaning, surely, to both Houses of Congress. If both Houses concur in opinion that the Secretary's reasons are well founded and sufficient, and approve his removal of the deposits, then the provision of the charter making the Bank and its branches the depositories of the public treasure, is no longer law; but, unless both Houses concur in approving the act, the provision remains the law of the land.

If one House approves, and the other disapproves, the Secretary's act, still the law remains unchanged. The President, with the concurrence of one House of Congress alone, cannot make, suspend, alter, or repeal a law. Now, suppose the House of Representatives shall finally approve Mr. Secretary Taney's reasons for the President's removal of the Deposites from the Bank, we shall see what effect the resolution of the Senate, recently adopted, will have on the conduct of the Executive. The case will then be precisely the same, in principle, as if the House of Representatives had unanimously disapproved the act, and the Senate had approved it by a bare majority. In that case, the President, with the concurrence of the Senate alone, persisting in withholding the deposits from the Bank, would suspend or repeal a law of the land. In the case likely to occur, the President, with the concurrence of the other House alone, will suspend or repeal a law. He will, in effect, annihilate the powers of the Senate, the representatives of the States, and the grand Federal feature of the Government, upon the preservation of which depends the very being of the State sovereignties: and then this Federal Constitution will cease to exist!

If the President be sincere in his professions, (and I will not doubt it) it is only the Bank of the United States that he wishes and is aiming to destroy; but he is lamentably mistaken; it is not the Bank, it is Liberty herself, on which his blows have fallen and are falling, and will, unless he shall forbear, or the people shall arrest his hand, smite her to death. [Here Mr. Leigh made an allusion to a scene in one of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, in which a father was saved from the guilt of murdering his own daughter, by discovering a miniature picture of himself on her bosom, which he had bare in order to plunge his pointed dagger into.] If some presidential circumstance should open the President's eyes to the real object against which his arm is uplifted, and he should then (as well I hope he would) forbear the fatal blow he meditates; in the joy I should feel at the escape and safety of the victim, I should most freely and heartily forgive all the faults he has ever committed.

Whenever we complain of the President's conduct, of the public faith violated, the Legislative power contemned and trampled under foot, and the fundamental principles of the Constitution subverted; by his acts, we are reminded of the glory of the victory of New Orleans, and of the laurels that adorn the hero's brow; and, as if these alone constituted a sufficient assurance to us of the safety of our institutions; this language has been repeated by Senators on this floor, in grave debate. I am not going to tear a single leaf from the wreath which his military service achieved for him; nor shall I now inquire how much of it will probably wither away; after he shall retire from office and power, and cease to be the dispenser of rewards and honors. To me, his military glory gives no assurance of security. It has often occurred to me to reflect why it was that the happy imagination of the Greeks selected the Laurel as the emblem of fame and glory. Was it because the Laurel is a poisonous plant; poisonous to those who bestow the crown, and to the hero on whom it is bestowed. Too often has the Laurel crown intoxicated the hero, made him mad, and dangerous, furious, and mischievous, in his madness; and too often have the People been tempted, by the beauty of the crown they have bestowed, to trust themselves within the grasp of his power. I wish there may not have been distilled from Gen. Jackson's laurels a poison fatal alike to himself and to the Constitution, the Liberty, and the happiness of his country.

Mr. GRUNDY said, he could not see any connection between the extra allowance made by the Post Office Department and the memorial which had been presented to the Senate by the honorable member from Virginia. (Mr. Tyler.) But the gentleman (Mr. Leigh) had found there was, and had, therefore, thought proper to introduce them. Now, for his (Mr. G.'s) part, he had never been in the habit of making *de bene esse* speeches, but he wished to obtain all the evidence that was to be had on this subject, before proceeding to any investigation of it. He had called for the information, having a desire to ascertain why these extra allowances had been made, and to what extent. The Postmaster General had answered the call, and the report was in the hands of the public printer, and would, he had been informed, be ready for the examination of the Senate in a few days. He would ask, would it not be better, then, to wait until they should have the means of ascertaining for what purpose those extra allowances had been made, what services were rendered for them, and whether or not the public had been materially ben-

efitted by them? When that information should have been laid before the Senate, he could assure the honorable Senator, that, if he say that those extra allowances had not been for the public good, it would not be the advocate of such a measure. He would condemn it as much as any other individual. It was known that members of both Houses of Congress, when it was believed that the finances of the Department would justify the Postmaster General in extending the mail facilities, had pressed upon him, with all the influence of the region of country, from which they came, to grant further accommodations, and they were accordingly made.

Now, was it to be said, that the Postmaster General should be censured for complying with their request, under those circumstances? All, perhaps, might join in saying one thing—that he had extended his accommodations too far, because the funds of the Department were not sufficient to cover them. It might have been better had the act been avoided; but, before Senators undertook to censure him, they ought first to ascertain whether he had any improper object in view—whether, in making those extra allowances, he had acted with partiality, and dispensed them among favorites. He (Mr. G.) imagined that would not turn out to be the case, at least he hoped not.

In regard to the extra allowances on the Southern route, great benefit had resulted in consequence; and, if it should be found that the allowance was not more than the additional services rendered were worth, then he thought no one ought to complain. It was not treating the Head of the Post Office Department fairly, to take up the original contract for 5,000 dollars, made four years ago, when it was believed that there would have been sufficient accommodation, and because three, four, or five thousand dollars additional had been given for extra services rendered, he was to be censured! Senators ought to look at the terms of the original contract, and see what the services rendered were; then they should inquire whether there were sufficient reasons to increase the mail accommodations, and, if so, they ought to say whether or not the extra allowances made were too much for the services rendered. When the report should be laid before the Senate, he would be willing to go into an examination of the matter with any honorable Senator.

Mr. TYLER said, his principal object in rising was to make one or two inquiries for the Chairman of the Post Office Committee (Mr. Grundy.) It was now several months advanced in the session; the public had heard some startling rumors respecting the condition of the General Post Office, and a most important communication had been received from the Postmaster General, which had not yet been acted on. The public had been looking, as he had been, very anxiously, from day to day, for information from the Committee on that subject. He begged now to know from the hon. Chairman, what was the condition of that Department? what progress the Committee had made in their report; and what impediment was in the way of their completing it? He did not mean to say that there was any impediment in the way at all; but all he wanted to know was, when the Senate was to expect the information that all were so anxiously looking for on this most important subject.

Mr. LEIGH asked the hon. Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) if he had discovered and could explain the reasons for there being so many stary coronations hanging over Virginia! [Referring to the asterisks attached to Contractors' names.]

Mr. CLAYTON said, that it seemed to be the general opinion, and was even now conceded by the honorable Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, (Mr. Grundy,) that an inquiry into the condition of the Post Office Department ought to be instituted. Yet the Chairman had done nothing towards effecting the object which was admitted to be so desirable, nor had any one attempted it until the Senator from Ohio, two days ago, offered his resolution, which would, he supposed, be acted upon to-day. The Chairman now expresses the opinion, that no such inquiry can be made in less than three or four months, and as the session will probably not endure for that length of time, he was bound to infer that, in the opinion of the Chairman, the motion for inquiry would be now useless.

Sir, I felt it to be my duty so early as the session of 1830-'31, to move the appointment of a Committee to examine the affairs of this department, and although that Committee, appointed by the Chair, was composed of a majority of the decided friends of the Administration, whose measures tended to prevent a full examination, yet enough was elicited to satisfy me that the department was bankrupt at the end of the second year from the time its present head commenced his administration of its concerns, and I expressed that opinion at the time. You may remember, sir, how severely I was rebuked by a certain class of newspapers for expressing that opinion at that period. It was declared to be impossible for it was known and said, that when Mr. McLenn left the department it was in a most flourishing condition, and that in his report for November, 1829, being his last before he left the office, he had stated, that "the surplus funds exceed \$370,000; that the means of the department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the country, and that a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposition of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars!"—In that very year, although Mr. McLenn augmented the transportation of the Mail more than 465,000 miles, yet the surplus of revenue, for the same period, was \$100,312!

Now, sir, what has happened in consequence of making the Postmaster General a Cabinet Minister, and subjecting the control of his department to the will of a party? Why, the former incumbent, unwilling to be answerable for the consequences of making the office a party machine, having been removed to the Bench, the office, instead of yielding an annual surplus revenue to the Treasury, of half a million, or any other sum, has been an annual charge upon it, as your appropriations for its "contingent expenses" shew, of about \$80,000, and yet with all this aid from the Treasury, it is now conceded to be insolvent to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars!

In the year 1827, an honorable member from Missouri, now in my eye, (Mr. Benton,) made a report on Executive patronage, in which he very eloquently described the immense power of this department, designating it as one of the two "great moving causes of human action" in this country. I am sorry that his report should not be more frequently remembered and read at this period. In my humble opinion, this department, irresponsible as it is, wielding without check an increasing annual re-

venue of between two and three millions, and riding over all the restraints of law, is incapable of making any man President of the United States, whose chances are not generally considered to be absolutely desperate before the contest begins.—With chances in his favor approaching to probability of success, the influence of such an engine would ordinarily secure his election in despite of opposition. Applied as it may easily be, and often has been, to the defeat of candidates for office in the several States, its influence will continue to be, as it has been, felt by every man before the People at an election opposed by the Federal Executive. Bearing thousands of free newspapers into every section of the country, and receiving, as it now does, regular periodical returns of all papers taken at every post office in the United States, with the names of all the subscribers to newspapers in every part of the country—this, I say, maintaining, as it effectually has, a complete system of espionage over the political reading of every man in the whole nation, watching, as it may, private correspondence, and closing, as it may, by pretended mistakes, the channels of communication at its pleasure—it is, as now organized, considered to be one of the most dangerous powers ever suffered to exist in a representative government. It is indeed an anomaly. Sir, there is nothing resembling it in the annals of any other Government which has deserved the name of free.

**Western Carolinian.**  
**SALISBURY:**  
**SATURDAY:.....APRIL 19, 1834.**

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**  
We have repeatedly expressed the belief that nothing of importance would be effected towards improving the communication between remote parts of the State, until the People shall have reformed the Constitution. To expect any work of magnitude and of general utility to be accomplished by individual enterprise simply, is utterly vain. Such means may succeed in countries where the population is dense, or even where the road or roads would pass through a region but sparsely peopled, provided there was a sufficient amount of surplus capital in the places which it was designed to connect. But it is the misfortune of North Carolina that between all her market-towns and the fertile back-country there is a great deal of poor land, and, consequently, a thin population. Add to this the great deficiency of capital, even for her ordinary commercial transactions, and we shall have two obstacles which we consider insuperable.

What, then, must we do? Shall we wait until the natural course of events shall remove these obstacles? Who can hope to see that day! Beyond a very moderate increase in rate, in some of the most fertile sections, our population cannot extend until the immense productive tracts in the West and South shall be occupied, and emigration, which is now flowing in torrents from our State, shall change its course. This must be obvious to every one who has paid any attention to the subject. Of course we cannot calculate upon the advantages of a generally dense population. And what have we to expect from the other resources referred to? Is there any cause to export, reasonably, the accumulation of redundant capital in our poor little trading hamlets? (we speak of them thus not in derision,) when the soil which ought to contribute to their growth is annually deteriorating and being deserted by its occupants, and when there is every reason to apprehend that the produce which is now carried to them will in a few years be diverted into other channels by the superior foresight and wisdom of our neighbors? No.—We must not expect to see a very dense population even on our richest lands which are remote from market; and, for the same reason, it would be ridiculous to look for a very populous and wealthy Town isolated from a fertile country. Town and Country are mutually dependent—they must flourish, or they will fade together.

Then let the fertile parts of the State be connected, by good roads, with our own market-towns, and even the poorest intervening tracts will gradually improve, in consequence of increased conveniences and facilities of transporting their productions. This must be done, at least in part, by the resources of the State; and, although the proceeds of the roads, from tolls, might not soon reimburse the Treasury, yet the aggregate wealth of the State would be increased, by the enhanced value of the private property; because, if the improvements would make an estate worth \$10,000, which is now valued only at \$5,000, there would be at once a gain of 100 per centum. In many cases the appreciation would greatly exceed this rate.

Every year diminishes, instead of increasing, our resources. Go where we will, our spirits are depressed by the melancholy spectacle of fields, once fertile, now exhausted and lying waste; and houses, once the seat of generous hospitality and innocent mirth, now dilapidated, deserted, and infested with owls and bats.

We must do something soon to check emigration, to encourage the hopes, and to reward the labors, of the People: a little more delay will divert us of means which ages may not replace.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
"I should be much for open war, O Peers,  
"As not behind in hate; if what was urged  
"Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast  
"Ominous conjecture on the whole success."  
There has lately been, at Greenville, South Carolina, a grand Pandemonium, not indeed composed of the energy and talent which, according to the great Republican poet, distinguished that which erst assembled in the "regions of horror," nor intent upon an object quite so impious—but a company consisting of common mortality, concerting plans of revenge against an earthly sovereign.

The oath of allegiance prescribed by the Legislature of South Carolina, is the pretended grievance of which all their present woes is diabolical political defect. Why should any honorable man in South Carolina refuse to take an oath of office similar to that which we of North Carolina, and the citizens of many other States, are not too proud to subscribe? No, no... it is not the oath—it is disappointed ambition, and the "study of revenge," that now urges the weak Unionists to their extremity of hate!

If we had no other evidence of the desperate determination of that party in our neighboring States, there are not enough to brand it with infamy in the slightest fact that at their late meeting in Greenville one of the distinguished leaders, a Mr. Prepon, proposed to send a deputa-tion to our parental protector, Andrew the Younger, begging his aid! Andrew Jackson's aid, for what? To give them a Republican Government!!!! If we knew nothing of the character of that party in the Carolina, we would suppose they intended to send to our Majesty... What! Freedom apply to General Jackson for a Republican Government!—The brave Patriots might as well ask a similar boon of the Aulicists of Russia.

And when do these high-minded patriots propose to make such a dignified request? Why, at the very moment when the Urheber has reached the last round of the ladder which themselves helped to hold? Let them go on with their nefarious schemes but a little longer, till the "Old Roman" needs but a slight pretext to pass his rubicon, and when that is done, let every all big for a Republican Government!

If those misguided men really wish to enjoy a Republican Government, they will adhere to their allegiance, and unite with the Freeman of the land in making head against the enemy while there is yet some hope left.

How easily misnamed are the districts of Spartanburg and Greenville!—the former called after a heroic and magnanimous province of ancient Greece... the latter after a gallant and patriotic soldier of our Revolution.

If we are not mistaken in our recollections of one of the most interesting achievements recorded in ancient history, Leonidas of Sparta defended, with three hundred men, a narrow pass against as many millions of invaders, until he was betrayed by a native of Thessaly. History does not tell us what became of the traitor who...

"Like the base Judean, threw away a pearl  
"Richer than all his tribe;"  
but his native province became so remarkable for piety, that counterfeit money was called *Thessalian coin*.

We hope Spartanburg and Greenville may not persevere in a course which will entitle them to the like notoriety; but, if they do, South Carolina ought to dissolve them from their allegiance, and consolidate them into one province, with the name of "Thessaly," provided their kind guardian at head-quarters will grant them a Republican Government.

**THE DEPOSITES.**  
After our last paper was put to press, we received information that the vote on the Deposite Question had been taken in the House of Representatives; and a part of that impression conveyed to some of our readers the same intelligence. We have since learned more on the same subject, but the delay of the mails prevents us from giving the yea and nay on the passage of the resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means—these resolutions appeared in our paper a few weeks since; and it seems, from the style in which the affair was managed in the House, that the main question was made to depend upon their adoption... thus cutting off all reference to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons given, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal, which reasons were so decidedly condemned by the Senate only a few days before. This decision in the House, and the manner in which it was arrived at, plainly shows that the Representatives of the People are not legislating for their constituents, but for their idols—Andrew Jackson. One Congress declares the public money safe in its lawful depository—upon the adjournment of that Congress, the President wrests it from its legal keeper, who has paid for the privilege of its deposit with him—and the next Congress, without looking at the reasons given for its seizure, (knowing them to be totally insufficient,) resolves that he do so again.

But, although the House of Representatives has done so to avoid a direct decision on this question, and the vote is tantamount to an approval of the course of the President. Thus the two Houses disagree, one of them approving, and the other disapproving, the removal. According, then, to a fair construction of the last, the Deposites ought to be restored to the U. States Bank—or, at any rate, if those which have been taken away should not be restored, the public money hereafter collected should be deposited in that institution. And why!—Because the public money is not placed, by the Constitution or by any law, under the control either of the President alone, or in conjunction with one branch of Congress. It is entrusted to Congress, which must direct the Senate AND House of Representatives.

When the Bank was chartered, Congress, with the approval of President Madison, made an agreement with it that the public money should be deposited with it on condition of its paying the United States the sum of \$1,500,000, and rendering some other services. By the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to make the Bank the depository; and if at any time he considered it his duty to remove them, which he has no right to do except for doubts of their being secure, he was required to report his reasons to Congress, who were to decide whether or not they were sufficient.

The President, however, "assumed the responsibility" of removing an honest Secretary, because he would not remove the deposits; appointed another, who subservient to his purposes, did remove them; the reasons are given to Congress; and one branch considers them insufficient—yet the President, with his "loving House of Representatives," has exercised the right of judgment, without the concurrence of the Senate, and holds fast to the spoils!

Now, what was the design of two branches in the National Legislature, but that they should be checks upon each other, and that, in legislating, one might not, without the concurrence of the other? But the ignominy of ambition has found a way to get over all such checks. The Senate, for its independence and honor, is now openly assailed, insulted, and threatened with popular vengeance, by the tools of the President, while he and his venal tribe exult in their triumph over the Law!

Will the People of the United States submit to this double indignity—first a violation of their laws, and then mockery for their complaints, and petitions?—Where is the spirit of '76!—Where the spirit of '82! Let us not be misinterpreted: we invoke neither tutanoo nor mobs, but we invoke the timely exercise of moderate but decided and legal resistance to encroachments which, unless arrested, will result in revolution, succeeded, possibly, by the calm of despotism.

**P. S.**—Of the Delegation from this State, Messrs. Bynum, Cooner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, and Speight, voted for the President's course; and Messrs. Burdette, Deberry, Graham, Reicher, W. B. Shepherd, and H. Sheppard, and Williams, voted against it.

**POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**  
We give to-day some extracts from an interesting