

POLITICAL.

From the Halifax Advocate.

From the correspondence, which we this day publish, and to which we beg leave to refer our readers, it will be seen that Mr. Bynum has declined the contest in the approaching congressional election. It is well known that the chief ground of opposition to Gov. Branch arose from the fact of his being dismissed from Gen. Jackson's Cabinet; a suspicion existing among many, that it was for a just and proper cause. But now that this matter is fully understood; that he has been discharged, not for any want of capacity or dereliction of duty, but solely through the exertions of that "malign influence" which has controlled the public councils, through the efforts of those individuals who have poisoned the ears of the President "and have played off their cold-hearted selfishness for true and faithful service," we believe his election will be carried by general acclamation. We have always thought that so soon as the public mind should be disabused, and the people correctly informed of the facts as they really exist, all opposition to Gov. Branch would be withdrawn. And we feel assured there will be but one feeling throughout this district, as throughout the whole State of North-Carolina, in relation to this matter; and that is, that Gov. Branch shall be sustained. That great injustice has been done him; that he has sustained an undeserved wrong, must be fully apparent to every sensitive and honorable mind. It will be seen from the correspondence, that a proposition was made by Mr. Bynum (wholly unsolicited and unlooked for, on the part of Gov. Branch) to decline the contest, should a certain number of his (Mr. Bynum's) friends, after being informed of the circumstances as they exist, be convinced of the course which Gov. B. has thought it his duty to pursue. The result of this communication is explained in the correspondence. We understand that no facts were stated to those gentlemen, which have not been known to the friends of Gov. Branch, who have sought information upon the subject, and very few facts which are not already known to the public and which, we feel authorised in saying, the Governor is willing fully to communicate to any individual in the district. A public exposition, Gov. Branch does not feel himself called upon to make at this time; but we have no hesitation in saying, that when the proper period arrives, the whole subject in all its bearings and all its details will be put in the possession of the American people.

In this whole controversy Gov. Branch has made no appeals to the feelings of the people—he has not "dilated on his wrongs;" and we have given him our support, because we thought him "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." In thus acceding to the proposition of his opponents to ground their arms, he has entered into no compromise—made no sacrifice of feeling or independence; and the generosity which he has therein manifested must, we think, meet the approbation of the district. It will be seen that Mr. Bynum affirms, he has ever entertained of him "the highest opinion both as a man

and a politician," and we hope and trust there will be one common feeling upon this subject, and that will be, to sustain an individual who for his "firmness, integrity and patriotism," has ever been a favorite of North-Carolina, and whom she regards as one of her brightest jewels.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear Sir: From information communicated to me by my friends, as well in this, as in other counties of the district, that it is in your power to relate circumstances, connected with your late official station, which would convince me of the propriety of your course, and that great injustice had been done you; and as I have repeatedly stated to my friends, that when these facts were made to appear, that I would no longer be your opponent: I now, Sir, frankly make the same declaration to you. I do this from no motive of a personal kind whatever. From no fear of a defeat in my election, but from an imperious sense of duty, which I owe to justice, the honor and to the interest of my State. If you have been treated with harshness, unkindness or injustice, no matter by whom, I hold it to be the bounded duty of every citizen of this State, fearlessly to sustain you. The circumstances which may be within your knowledge to establish this fact, you have only to relate to a certain number of my friends selected from each county in this district. And I take this occasion to say, that I am no longer a candidate, and that I have always entertained a high admiration of your character as a man and a politician. I know, Sir, that I have personal and political enemies that would be gratified at any misfortune that might befall me, political or otherwise, but I hope and believe that you have no sympathy with them.

With high consideration,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. BYNUM.

To the Hon. John Branch.

REPLY.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of this date, and can truly say, in reply, that I believe myself to have been unkindly treated in the transactions alluded to. I have no disposition to dilate on my wrongs before the American people; but misunderstood as I have been, my conduct censured and my motives impeached, I hold myself at liberty to give such explanations as my friends may require. I cheerfully accede to your proposition and will meet your friends, at any time and place they may select. I have to thank you, Sir, for the magnanimity of your course, and do assure you, that there is no feeling in my bosom that responds in unison with the passions of your enemies.

With much respect,

I am Yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

J. A. Bynum, Esq.

Halifax County,

July 27th, 1831.

In pursuance to the above correspondence, Mr. Bynum called upon the undersigned persons, his political friends, to hear a statement of facts from the Hon. John Branch relative to his late connexion with the administration of the General Government. After an attentive hearing and dispassionate

consideration, we unanimously and unhesitatingly say; from the facts disclosed, we believe Gov. Branch to have been treated with injustice: we believe the Governor, not only to have discharged the duties of his late office with fidelity and ability, but also believe, that in all his relations with the citizens of Washington, that his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of honor and propriety. We, with the Governor, believe, from the facts disclosed to us, that our venerable President, altho' like other men, not exempt from the frailties of human nature, has done nothing in this matter that cannot be forgiven; done nothing for which we should abandon him; done nothing improper which did not result from his peculiar situation. From the facts disclosed, we feel it to be our duty to say, in our opinion the Governor merits the continued confidence of his State, and particularly at this time, that of the citizens of this district.

John H. Patterson, of Northampton.

John Haywood, Bertie.

Thomas Jones, Martin.

J. A. Dawson, Halifax.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1831.

CANDIDATES.

For the 3d Congressional district.

Dr. THOS. H. HALL,

JOSEPH R. LLOYD, Esq.

Edgecombe County—General Assembly—Senate.

Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON,

House of Commons.

Mr. HARDY FLOWERS,

GRAY LITTLE,

REDDING PITTMAN,

WILLIAM D. HOPKINS.

The Election.—On Thursday next the Polls will be opened in this county, for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress, and members of the General Assembly. We trust that the freemen of this county will not permit any thing to deter them from exercising this high and important privilege.

The election in Pitt county was held on Friday last. Alfred Moyer was elected to the Senate, and Roderick Cherry and Henry Toole to the House of Commons. State of the Poll: Senate, Moyer 340, Marshall Dickinson (late member) 251. House of Commons, Cherry 547, Toole 481, Joseph Worthington 378, Benj. F. Eborn (no candidate) 233. Congress, Jos. R. Lloyd 650, T. H. Hall 372. The following, we understand, is the official statement of the Poll in the several districts, viz: at Greenville, Taft's, Haddock's, Burney's, Griffin's, Cross-roads, Foreman's, Stansell's, Andrews', Perkins', and Yankee-Hall:

Cong's. Senate.		Commons.	
L.	H.-M. D.-C.	T. W. E.	
G. 169	68 58 85 157 80 65 126		
T. 93	44 44 30 78 89 66 6		
H. 43	11 35 1 21 17 33 1		
B. 89	17 21 28 34 26 86 1		
G. 64	22 52 13 23 79 52 4		
C. 31	12 36 1 6 16 10 19		
F. 68	20 38 9 43 61 17 16		
S. 26	47 17 14 64 4 7 3		
A. 28	53 13 32 56 29 28 25		
P. 9	9 3 13 19 1 20		
Y. 29	69 23 36 46 79 14 22		
	650 372 340 251 547 481 378 233		

In the preceding columns our readers will find the correspondence, which led to the withdrawal of Mr. Bynum as a candidate for Congress in the Halifax district. We are truly glad to learn from such an authentic source, that notwithstanding Gov. Branch believes himself to have been unkindly treated, yet "that our venerable President, although like other men, not exempt from the frailties of human nature, hath done nothing in this matter that cannot be forgiven;

done nothing for which we should abandon him; done nothing improper which did not result from his peculiar situation."

Another bone of Contention.—The Globe and Telegraph, at Washington, are directly at issue on the matter embodied in the following article. Col. Johnson, thus called upon, will certainly not hesitate to put the question at rest. The Globe says:

It will be remembered, that we some time ago denied "that any member of Congress was authorized by the President to inform Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch, 'that it was his determination to remove them from office if they refused to compel their families to associate with that of Major Eaton.'" This was pronounced as an equivocal denial, and Col. Johnson, from Kentucky, was pointed out in letters, as the member of Congress making the communication to those gentlemen; and upon his character the story was propagated as entitled to credence, although emphatically contradicted in the Globe.

We now declare, without qualification, that Col. Johnson never did make such communication to Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch, as that imputed to him. He assured those gentlemen, on the contrary, that the President did not require social intercourse between the families of the members of the Cabinet, and that he expressly disclaimed any such pretension.

The Halifax Advocate suggests the propriety of the citizens of the different counties in that Congressional district, appointing delegates to meet at Jackson, for the purpose of selecting an individual to represent them in the Anti-tariff Convention to be held at Philadelphia in September next. Is not the object one of sufficient importance, to merit the attention of the citizens of this district?

A meeting of the Free Trade party was held in Charleston on the 12th inst. at which delegates were appointed to attend the Anti-tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia in September next. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the late correspondence between the Union party and President Jackson—after some delay, the committee reported a long preamble, concluding with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Be it therefore resolved, That the imputation upon the State Rights and Free Trade Party, of their entertaining any design against the Union of these States, come from what quarter it may, is a BASE CALUMNY.

It is said that Mr. Taney, the Attorney General of the U. States, is acting as Secretary of War, until Gov. Cass's arrival at the seat of government. The latter is expected in the course of two weeks.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt by this day's mail, of \$100 transmitted anonymously, from New-York, with the following request: "The \$100 enclosed you will put into the Treasury for balance due them." Treasury Department, } July 7, 1831.

Hon. John M'Lean.—The Albany (N.Y.) Advertiser says: We have known, for some weeks past, that the anti-masons had addressed a letter to Judge M'Lean, of Ohio; and we have good reason to believe, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would consent, if nominated, to serve as their candidate for President. Whether this letter was addressed to him "by

authority," or as the mere suggestion of particular individuals, we pretend not to know, nor do we care. It has drawn forth from him, however, an answer, which the anti-masonic journals will experience no great pleasure in publishing; for their edification and amusement, however, we take leave to state, that Judge M'Lean has explicitly declared, that he would not denounce masonry, if he was certain that such denunciation would elevate him to the Presidency.

The Navy.—In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State, says the Washington Globe, in relation to the existing state of things at Hayti, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our West India squadron to visit the principal ports in that Island; and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal ports on the main.

Danish Claims.—The Commissioners under the treaty with Denmark, have commenced their proceedings at Washington. They consist of Gen. Winchester of Baltimore, Wm. J. Duane of Philadelphia, and Jesse Hoyt of New-York—Robert Fulton, Secretary.

Gen. Bernard has resigned his situation as assistant Civil and Military Engineer, in the service of the U. States. He retires from service, with a determination to return with his family immediately to France, whither he considers himself bound to go by the obligations of patriotism. The loss of so able and efficient an officer may be truly termed a national one.—*Ral. Reg.*

John Randolph.—The Richmond Whig says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress." The cause alleged is his increasing indisposition.

The Tariff.—We find the following temperate and judicious remarks on this exciting subject, in Mr. Ingham's speech at the dinner given him on his return to his residence in Pennsylvania. We are doubly gratified—first, at the source whence they emanated; secondly, the manner in which they were received. Pennsylvania has been emphatically called, "the Keystone of the Union"—let her embrace the following views of her distinguished son, and she will have an additional claim to the title. In the course of his observations Mr. Ingham said:

"It ought not to be disguised, that the final extinguishment of the public debt, which is very near at hand, will present a new crisis in the affairs of our country. The public mind should therefore be familiarized to it, and preparation made in advance for the event. To continue permanently upon the people, taxes equal to ten millions of dollars, the amount of the present sinking fund, more than will be required for the current expenses of the government, will, I most conscientiously believe, hazard the existence of this union; and the more we disregard the complaints of those who think themselves aggrieved, the more rapidly will that great evil be hastened. What can compensate for the breaking up of a confederation, which is the highest and may be the last hope of liberty? On the other hand, suddenly and indiscriminately to reduce the impost duties to the scale of revenue for current expenditure, would cause a scene of ruin which cannot be described. I have no doubt