

TO EDMUND DEBERRY, ESQ.

The letter of Mr. Deberry, about his votes on the appropriation bills is deceptive, and such an attempt to escape responsibility for his votes, as betrays his own sense of guilt. Why did he not publish Dr. Montgomery's letter, that the people might see what the Doctor had charged, and also see what it was that Mr. Deberry was called upon to answer? But I have the Doctor's letter before me. Dr. Montgomery charges that on reading the Journals he "does not find Deberry recorded as voting against these Bills!" This is his charge—no more and no less! Well how do the Journals read? Is he recorded AGAINST them? No he is not, nor is it pretended. Mr. Deberry answers and says, however, my name is not recorded FOR THEM, and therefore the charge is false! Does Mr. Deberry think the people are silly enough to be gulled in this way?

Mr. Deberry goes to Congress and sits by without opposing what he now calls extravagant laws, and without calling for the yeas and nays, and without recording any opposition by his vote against the expenditure of Millions! He then comes home and abuses the administration for extravagance; and when he, the accuser, is called upon to show how far he was less guilty than others, he says forsooth, I took care not to record my votes! But did you vote against them? Let us hear from the Journals that you voted against this prodigality! We say, and the Journals say what Dr. Montgomery has charged, and no more—that you did not vote against these laws, which you tell the people at home were bad, prodigal, ruinous!! Oh, Mr. Deberry, what a faithful representative.—To keep all your railing against bad legislation, for the district, and not to speak nor vote against it in Congress, where alone it might be prevented! You neither offer arguments nor record votes against these laws in Congress, and then you denounce as a libeller, any one who dares to inform the people of what it appears the Journals will prove; which Journals you took special care to leave in Washington city!

But you can settle any quarrel you have against Dr. Montgomery after the election. It will take up too much of my space to copy his letters or your circular. I however repeat his charges against you myself, and I dare you to produce your Journal and gainsay a syllable of that which follows: I shall quote chapter and verse. I shall refer to the Journals for every fact I charge in reference to your votes.

You say the expenses of an extravagant government, have been increasing ever since you went to Congress! If this is not so, you are deceiving the people and deserve to be turned out for it. If this is true, pray point out in the Journals where you have voted against these extravagant Bills! during your service, matters have been growing worse and worse, (according to your own account of it,) and by your confession you are utterly unable to prevent it. What follows? That you shall be sent there again and again to let things grow worse and worse? A man who goes to Congress to serve the people and not himself, should retire whenever he sees that his services are of no account. If his vanity or self interest induces him to offer for a longer term, he should at least be able to shew where he recorded in the Journals, his opposition to these bad laws! It is not enough that a representative should be silent and do nothing, or vote wrong himself and abuse others for it.

You have not only not recorded your votes against these extravagant laws, but you have neglected and refused to inform the people which of these you were opposed to. The people are invited to look at the Journals, and there your votes are not recorded. You yourself are called on to say for yourself, which of these laws you was against, if any, and you will not. Answer plainly. You say in your letter "you voted against many of them." But which of them, sir? "Many," is too indefinite! Ah! Mr. Deberry, this skulking is proof of your guilt. To take a Journal of 1200 pages and ask the people to look into it and hunt you out if they can, is doing precious little towards an open acknowledgment of your principles!

Had you called for the yeas and noes, and thereby have made your tracks, there would be peril in asking the people to trail you through this labyrinth of 1200 pages; but when you take care not to record your votes, and besides that, leave the book at Washington City until a few weeks before the election, there is little danger in this sort of defiance.

But at last a copy of the Journals of the 2d session of the 25th Congress, (the Congress which began in December, 1837, and ended in July, 1838,) is "come to my hand!" Is this the journal you have? You are furnished with it by law and must have it!

With that Journal before me, I charge that you have in substance supported the extravagance you rail against. That at all events you have not opposed it in Congress. I challenge you to the investigation, and to avoid all deceitful cries about misrepresentation, I will make the charge item by item, and I demand of you to look and see your own guilt, and to deny my statements if you dare. I copy from the Journals, and hardihood itself cannot contradict my facts! Take Doctor Montgomery's list for a beginning; so your conviction will be also his defence!

1st. The Bill appropriating eight millions and a quarter for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, including members pay. &c.

A motion was made to re-commit this Bill, and thereby to impede its passage; and you voted against re-committing, and of course in favour of the Bill. Yeas and Noes taken and recorded on the Journal page 678, (on 26th March, 1838.) There it is! look again and see if it is not!

This is one of the Bills you say that the yeas and noes were not taken on. True they were not recorded on the question, "shall this Bill pass?" but you will see that in the vote referred to, you supported the Bill as effectually as if you had voted on the passage of it.

Further, if you opposed this Bill why did you not call for the yeas and noes? Why didn't you go with its enemies to send it back to the Committee? Why didn't you record your vote against it? Do you dare to say you opposed this Bill to pay your own wages? The answer is easy and you cannot escape it—you was not opposed to it. A defeat of this Bill would have put an end to Government!!! You could not have opposed it.

2d. The Army Bill—see page 690—Look at the Journals, and you will see that your course was the same on this Bill as the last one. The amount of it is five millions and upwards! Do you deny that you voted in favor of supporting the poor soldier in his campaign, to feed and clothe him in his struggles against Indian massacre and

savage warfare? No sir! You voted for this Bill too, and if you deny it, you deserve the execration of every honest man. There is more proof of it. A Bill was passed (see Journals, page 1194.) to increase the army, and you voted for it—see the yeas and noes pages 1212 and 1213. Shall the people be told that you voted to increase the army, and then opposed the appropriations to feed and clothe the soldiers? Trust me, that such a course on your part will excite something more than public contempt. Such a charge by your enemies would be called a slander!

3d. Fortification Bill.—See page 1246. And there again no opposition appears to have been made to it, as no yeas and noes are recorded. Did you oppose the application of only one million of dollars

to defend your country when we were in danger of a war with the most powerful nation in the world? No. Infer by your not going against this Bill, that you was not opposed to it, and he who says otherwise dishonors you, and denies your love of country. If this is to be done by your friends, the fault is not mine; I conclude therefore you voted for this Bill too.

4th. The Bill to protect our Northern Frontiers. Will you deny having voted for this Bill? Is there a man in Congress who admits himself so guilty of treason to his country in an hour of peril like that was; as to be opposed to a Bill, appropriating only \$625,000 to protect our nation from an army that threatens us every day? If the fear of losing your seat in Congress has tempted you to do this, then thank fortune that your cowardice has prevented you from recording it on the Journals. Look to it, page 308, where Mr. Cambreleng moved to go into committee on this Bill, and on the Bill to suppress Indian hostilities. The House agreed to it and no opposition is shewn on the Journals; and then see page 309, where the yeas and noes are taken on the Indian Bill, and you voted for that; and at page 310, where the Northern frontier Bill passed without opposition. Yeas and noes are called on one, and not on the other. What is the inference? Why, plainly, that you did not oppose this Bill.

5th. The Navy Bill, appropriating more than six millions of dollars was taken up and passed also, South Sea expedition and all. See Journals 10 April, 1838, page 739 to 743.

You did not vote against this bill! If you did how happens it you did not call for yeas and noes and record your opposition? The remarks already made in the other cases apply to this one as respects the fact of the yeas and noes not being recorded. But more yet! Dr. Montgomery moved to reduce the appropriations in this bill and to direct that none of the money should be applied to the South Sea expedition after 1st of May 1838, and upon that question the yeas and noes are recorded—AND YOU VOTED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT!! You liked it as it was south sea and all. Six Millions!! suited you likewise and you opposed reducing it. So it seems that when we get at your votes by yeas and noes you are ever opposed to economy! you can call for yeas and noes when a vote is taken about thousands, yet millions are disposed of by silent or unrecorded votes! See page 739!

If you were against this bill Mr. Deberry! what was your reason for that opposition! You surely are not opposed to the Navy, out and out, for then you ought to have moved to abolish it! You did not object to the amount as being too large or else you would have voted with Dr. Montgomery to reduce it! You did not complain of the "South Sea expedition," for it has been shewn that you voted (Yeas and Noes) in favor of that! It clearly follows that you must have voted for the Navy Bill of Six Millions!! although the yeas and noes are not recorded on its final passage.

6th. Bill to pay the Revolutionary and other pensions! page 520. This bill is for two million and upwards!

Did Edmund Deberry vote against paying the old Revolutionary soldier his pension? Like the other bills spoken of the yeas and noes are not recorded. I venture to conclude therefore he voted for this bill as he had done for others which are similarly situated.

7th. The Bill to pay the Indians the sums owing on Treaties ratified by the Senate and to support the Indian Department passed also without opposition See page 1246. No yeas and noes are recorded and Mr. Deberry will hardly assert that he was opposed to the Nation paying her debts! He certainly was not willing to vote for an act of national dishonesty; such a one as France threatened towards us and all parties concerned in saying we could not submit to? Are you such a man Mr. Deberry? Answer for yourself! No! Then you voted for this bill too. It is for three millions and upwards!

8th. At page 1034 a bill to prevent Indian hostilities was passed and Mr. Deberry was absent. Yeas and Noes being taken, he did not vote! This bill with another on same subject is for about 8 Millions of Dollars!! Would you have voted against it Mr. Deberry if you had not been sick? Yes or No?

I see your difficulty. If you say no! then you stand convicted of not opposing any of the chief bills for appropriations which you have so bitterly denounced amounting as the foregoing list does to more than 34 Millions of Dollars!

If you say you would have voted against, pray turn back to page 309 and see where the yeas and noes were called and you voted in favor of the bill to suppress Indian hostilities it being one of the two bills on this subject which together appropriated the sum above stated! What say you now? Remember too that this last Indian bill was the famous John Ross bill, passed mainly to leave it in the power of the Creek Indians to remove themselves &c. Would you have voted against it Mr. Deberry? Then explain to an honest people why you voted to entertain John Ross' memorial and voted against discharging the committee from considering Cherokee memorials against their treaties, which you will find in the Journals you did, if you'll take another night to look over them.

9th. The Harbor Bill you opposed and so did the South generally. The yeas and noes were called on it and it is singular that you could get the yeas and noes on this bill and not on the others! Is it not strange indeed unless we suppose as reason and common sense prove, that in the other cases no yeas and noes were recorded because none were opposed to the bills. Such is the usage, such is common sense and such I have shewn to be probable in each case with respect to you. And you will hardly deny it.

This ends Dr. Montgomery's list, which has offended you so, and I leave it to every honorable man to decide, if he did not write the truth in all this and if it is not the truth which has given you offence and forced you to practise a deceit upon the public, and do injustice to another?

But, Sir, your misdeeds do not end here. Thus far you will observe that I do not complain of your having voted for these Bills. Not at all. But the complaint is, that you did not oppose them in Congress, and then came here and abused the Administration for the extravagance of appropriations, some of which you voted for—others you voted against reducing—and none of which did you oppose by a recorded and responsible vote. I appeal to you, is this candid in any Representative? Is it patriotic in any Citizen? Is it fair in any man!

I have some other things to disclose concerning your votes and conduct in Congress, that you have heretofore concealed, and the evidence of your guilt, (the Journals,) were left at Washington City, till Dr. Montgomery's letter forced it to be sent on to you.

You admit your Journals were delivered to you at Washington last winter, and are just come to hand in your District. I presume you sent for them.

1. You voted in favor of buying a small library of books at public expense, for each of the new members of Congress. This is recorded by yeas and noes, page 321, 322.

Mr. Sherrod Williams moved to amend this, by requiring the members to leave the books in the library, for their successors instead of keeping them or selling them as private property. The previous question (which cut off this amendment) was called for, and you voted for the previous question and of course against the amendment. Yeas and noes recorded page 321 and 322.

2. You voted to give Robert Fulton's heirs 100,000 dollars. See Journals 9th February 1838, page 378, where your vote is recorded. Again, you voted against re-considering this, see page 694.

3. You voted for more books—more presents to yourself. At page 675 resolution offered to subscribe to ten copies of Niles' Register for each member of Congress, to be paid for out of the Public Treasury.

Motion to lay it on the table—yeas and noes recorded, and you voted No! And of course in favor of buying these books for Edmund Deberry and his friends.

Oh! what a generous man with the people's money! The price of Niles' Register is \$5 for each copy. Ten copies for each member would cost \$50, and 240 members make an aggregate cost of \$12,000!!! for Niles' Register.

4. You voted for the Bill to increase the Army—this of course largely increased the public expense. If you overlooked this vote in your search of the Journals, you are requested to look at page 1194, on 30th June, where it passed. But don't be over-joyous at there being no yeas and noes recorded there, until you turn over to 1212 and 1213, and you will see this:

Question. Shall this bill pass and be a law? Edmund Deberry answered; Yes! "Thou art that man," notwithstanding your hypocritical clamours about extravagance.

5th. On the Bill to make appropriations for the West Point Academy, you voted in the affirmative. Look at page 1247. Take care again, that you do not cry out too soon, for C. H. Williams moved to strike out the whole Bill, &c., and on that motion, the yeas and noes are recorded, and you voted No! You voted against striking out the Bill, and of course you was in favor of it, see page 1247.

6. You have attempted to deceive the people, and have acted uncanonically in other re-

spects, as I infer from the same Journal— Ah! Mr. Deberry, you had cause for leaving that book at Washington City, and quite as much for your delaying your response to Dr. Montgomery's charges for so long a time, and until just before the election. The truth may yet overtake you, in time to defeat your schemes. But to proceed.

Mr. Whitley moved that no member should receive pay for the day that he failed to answer to his name upon any call of the House, unless he was absent on account of sickness or on business of the House, by leave of the House, and in order to get it passed, he moved to suspend the rules. Here is an excellent law. But look at page 1082, 12th June, 1838, and you will see that Edmund Deberry voted NO!

Generous man! You rail at the Administration about extravagance, and then vote a books and newspapers to yourself and friends, and agree to pay members eight dollars a day, for days they do not attend to their duties. Mr. Deberry, do you pay your neighbors with your own money as liberally? If you hire a man to work for you by the day, do you pay him for the days he misses work, sick or not sick, leave or no leave? I guess not. You pay him for the days the printers for Congress was charged with cheating the

7th. F. P. Blair, one of the printers for the public printing! Perhaps you (like many violent partisans, have repeated this charge. Well! He petitioned Congress to investigate it, and if he was guilty to expose him and oblige him to refund. And a motion being made to appoint a committee to investigate this thing, Edmund Deberry voted against it!!

What a just man you are this vote shall determine, as it is recorded on pages 1114 and 1115 &c.

8th. On 3d July 1838, it was proposed that no Bank shall be used as a Depository of the public money, unless the bank kept on hand one dollar of specie for every three dollars of its liabilities!

You voted against it. Yeas and Noes page 1225. It was proposed that no Bank shall be so used as a Depository, unless it keeps one dollar in specie for five dollars of its liabilities!! You again voted NO. See Yeas and Noes page 1228.

It was proposed, that the Banks selected as depositories, shall not use the Government money for banking purposes, (but keep it ready for the people.) You again voted NO. See Yeas and Noes page 1229.

Have you disclosed all these votes to the people? Surely you did not intend to conceal your votes, and for that purpose leave your Journal at Washington City! If such were your purpose, you may regret that even as late as this you ventured to write letters impeaching the candour of other men, and forcing from those who know your misdeeds an exposure of your hypocrisy in pretending to be economical, and of your illiberality not to say more in assailing the motives and acts of those who oppose you.

My address to you is longer than I could wish, but it is unavoidable for your errors are numerous; and the Journal by which they are detected, has "just come to hand." I leave you in the hands of the people, regretting only that there is not more time between this and the election, to allow every freeman to know and to understand how faithfully you have been to the trust they confided to you.

If my address seems rude to you as a man, I beg you to attribute it to the haste with which I write it, and in considering this, elevate yourself above the petty vanity of a man who treats every assault upon his political errors as if it had been an attack on his personal feelings. I wish you no more harm in the world but to lose your election, and that I desire only because you do not merit the station any longer, according to my views of the matter.

A FREEMAN.

The undersigned at the request of the Editor of the North Carolinian, have examined the statements made in the foregoing article in reference to the votes of the Hon. E. Deberry, with the Journals of the House of Representatives of the United States, being the second session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, begun and held at the City of Washington, December 4th 1837, and do certify that they agree with the Journals in every particular

THOMAS N. CAMERON,
JAMES C. DOBBIN,
DAVID REID,
THOMAS L. HYBART,
JAMES R. GEE,
DANIEL BAKER.

Fayetteville, August 3d 1839.

Mr. Holmes:—A letter had just this moment reached this village from Anson, stating that Walter F. Leak had acknowledged that Dr. Montgomery told a falsehood with regard to the votes of Mr. Deberry, and that he (Walter F. Leak), had, in consequence, expressed his determination to vote for Mr. Deberry. Walter F. Leak is now out of the village, and as he was requested, by the writer of the letter alluded to, to contradict the rumor, if untrue. I therefore take it upon myself to say, that the rumor is without foundation, that he (Walter F. Leak) is still where he has always been, and that he has not the least suspicion that Dr. Montgomery stated a falsehood. Yours in great haste,

F. T. LEAK.

Postmarked, Rockingham August 1st, 1839.

CONTEST WITH A BEAR.

A son of Chauncy Jones, who had just made his residence on the road between Plattsville and Cassville, W. T. about four miles from the former place, was returning home a few evenings since, a while before sunset, in company with a young man living with his father, and on reaching the top of the Platt hill, and within a mile and a half of his residence they found the highway blocked by a she bear and her cubs; the former on seeing them approaching, disposed herself in battle array, and stood in defying attitude. In the meantime, Jones, ordered the boy to take a tree, while he undertook to settle the question with her royal blackness, but being unarmed, he was soon forced to beat a retreat. The bear followed in pursuit a short distance, and concluding that enemy vanquished, she then returned to the tree the boy had climbed, and ascending it to where he was safely stowed, as he at first thought, which was about fourteen feet from the ground, and with one of her "huge paws" deliberately grasped him by the back part of one leg, and in this manner began descending the tree, pulling the poor fellow with her to the ground, the more conveniently to have a "fair scratch." His case now seemed fixed, for Jones, although witnessing what was going on, was too far off to render immediate assistance.—As good luck would have it, a small dog was along, belonging to the boy, who, hearing the cries and perceiving his master to be in imminent danger, screwed up his courage and stationed himself at the foot of the tree. As soon as the bear's hind feet came to the ground, the dog made a desperate lunge at her. The contest was now between the bear and dog, which gave the boy time to escape, and forgetting his wounded leg, flew towards home, with a swiftness fear alone can prompt, and was soon after joined by the young man and dog leaving the bear and her cubs, in entire possession of the field. The boy's wounds being among the sinews of the leg were thought to be dangerous, but he is fast recovering.—Galena (Ill.) Democrat.

THE OGNUM TORUM WRIT.

In 1827, when North Mississippi was cleared of the Indians, partially, the whole of this country was then called Yazoo County, extending over one hundred and fifty miles square. The law had not taken effect for want of organization, except in the militia. One Colonel Cassou commanded in his regiment the whole county, and he was all the officer, either civil or military, that lived in that large tract of country. The country, as was to be expected, was filled up with a horde of trifling fellows, and thieves and the

like. About this time, there were missing two horses in the neighborhood, and Col. Cassou called a meeting of the citizens generally, to consult upon the best measures to adopt in relation to it. Accordingly, a large collection met at the house of the Colonel, on Big Bluff, (where Holmes County now is,) and called the Colonel to the Chair.—Suspicion soon fell upon a young man by the name of Dobson, who was not present. After consulting and discussing the subject, pro and con, it was agreed that Dobson should be brought forward for trial. An old gentleman, rather more intelligent than some of his contemporaries, asked how the meeting could get hold of him? Col. Cassou drew down his eyebrows in a dignified manner, as if casting about in his mind previous to giving "the opinion of the Court," and said, "gentlemen, I will issue an Ognum Torum Writ, and have him corporally before me." "But what kind of a writ is that, Colonel?" asked one old man with caution. "It is a writ," said the Colonel, gravely, "to take him as well where he aint, as where he is, and have him corporally before us."—This was satisfactory to the meeting, and six men were despatched with this awful writ, who returned in about an hour, with the renowned Dobson in strings. He was arraigned—witnesses sworn—but no evidence of even a secondary nature could be obtained; yet, after taking the vote, a majority found him guilty. The Colonel then put on an awfully solemn visage, and said, "Isaac Dobson! by authority of the ninth section of laws in these cases, I pass sentence of death upon you—to be hung by the neck, until you are dead—dead—dead; not for stealing horses, but that horses may not be stolen."

A TRAVELLER.

THE LATEST CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.

The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of, recently occurred on one of the Western Canals. An emigrating Yan-