

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We have been led to expect, from the remarks which we have heard our Streets for the last fortnight, that a deep scheme was being concocted somewhere, by which an endeavor would be made, to impute to Gen. Taylor the use of language in reference to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, which would cause a feeling of indignation to be raised among our troops, against the old Hero, and very naturally, among the People of the State generally, if the vile expressions said to be used by General T. should be proved to be true. We published recently, from the New Orleans "Bulletin," a short article, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of the accusation. From this, we learned that General Taylor was charged with saying in relation to the mutiny that is said to have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment in August, 1847, that "ALL the Officers should have been shot, and the Regiment sent home in disgrace!" This report was circulated in New Orleans, while a part of our Regiment was there, awaiting transport vessels to convey them home; and when it reached the ears of Col. Bliss, and BRAGO, they both, at once, "GAVE A POINTED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER." Not content with this, however, several gentlemen called upon Gen. Taylor himself, and apprised him of the report which was in circulation, when the old Hero "DENIED IT IN THE MOST EMPHATIC MANNER, AND SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH!" This was as good as saying, for we knew that the mutiny of three men was Col. Bliss and BRAGO, and Gen. Taylor himself, could effectually silence any Loco Foco slander that might be set a-going, without any other authority. We consequently withheld, for some future occasion, evidence which came into our hands immediately after publishing the above referred article, which entirely disproves the allegation there made, and which we will give presently.

As we anticipated, the accusation has appeared in the Loco Foco prints of this State, though considerably changed. We are proud to state, however, that not a single Editorial notice (with the exception of the "Standard," at Raleigh) has been made by our opponents, giving countenance to the calumny. But some of them have permitted Correspondents to do that which they were ashamed to do themselves. A writer in the "Wilmington Journal" says, that Gen. Taylor declared in the presence of Lieut. Singletary and Pender, that "the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought ALL to be dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." In the Petersburg "Republican," there is a Communication over the signature of "Truth," purporting to have been written by "the Officer" (Lieutenant Pender), in whose presence the expression is said to have been made by Gen. Taylor, in which he expresses astonishment and regret that it has found its way into the public prints, and then continues:

"But it having been published and contradicted, I consider it proper that I should give the exact language used on that occasion by Gen. Taylor to me: 'That he (Gen. Taylor) had never found any difficulty in managing volunteers, before the present volunteers; and that he had nothing but trouble with those.' And speaking more particularly in reference to the difficulty in the North Carolina Regiment, used the following language:—'That ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot.' This conversation happened about the last of August, 1847."

The statement of the Correspondent of the "Wilmington Journal," first above quoted, having been denied by the "Commercial," upon the authority of Lieut. Nixon White, who heard Gen. Taylor himself disclaim it, this Correspondent procures from Lieut. Pender the following Certificate, which is published in the "Journal" of last Saturday:

PETERSBURG, July 24th, 1848.

I do hereby certify that the language attributed to Gen. Taylor, in a Communication that appeared in the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 2nd inst., to wit, "that the Officers of the N. C. Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot," &c., was uttered by him in my presence, and in fact addressed to myself. (Signed)

J. O. SPENDER,

Of the Edgecomb Company N. C. Volunteers.

Without stopping to point out the discrepancy between the statements in the Petersburg "Republican" and "Wilmington Journal," we proceed to give another statement by Lieut. Pender, and to show the difference between

LIEUT. PENDER AT HOME,

AND

LIEUT. PENDER IN MEXICO!

On Saturday, the 22d ultimo, we received from E. J. Foster, Esq., a native of Franklin County in this State, once a resident of this City, and more recently Editor of the Jackson (Miss) "Southerner," the following Correspondence, which we have preserved until the accusation should come from some responsible quarter. That event having occurred, we now proceed to lay it before our readers, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1848.

Maj. BATTLE—Dear Sir: I am surprised to find a disposition among the North Carolina Volunteers, to complain seriously of Gen. Taylor, who they state, has spoken very harshly of them on some particular occasion in Mexico. The expressions attributed to Gen. Taylor, conflict so palpably with the general prudence and discretion which marks his intercourse with men, and are so unlike him, that I am loth to believe the report. Please let me know such facts as you may possess, relative to the complaint. As you were Counsel for the defence before the Court of Inquiry, you doubtless have it in your power to throw all light necessary, upon the matter. With many friendly recollections, I remain, &c.

E. J. FOSTER.

Maj. Battle replied as follows:

St. CHARLES HOTEL, July 9, '48.

Dear Sir: In reply to the enquiry as to the remarks which Lieut. Pender, of the N. C. Regiment Volunteers, is reported to have testified to, as made by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the disturbances in said Regiment in August last, I have to reply, by simply furnishing you with a transcript of that part of Lieut. Pender's testimony, as taken before the Court of Inquiry which sat in Saltillo, in February and March last, which is as follows:

"I afterwards went down to Monterey and made this statement to Gen. Taylor, and requested that we might be permitted, at least, to have a Court Martial. He replied that he had had a good deal to do with Volunteers, and had never had any difficulty with any except the present, (meaning the North Carolina), and that they had been nothing but a source of trouble and aggravation to him. That the OFFICERS CONCERNED IN THE OUTRAGE, ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot."

The above were Lieut. Pender's words, as I noted them down at the time, as his Counsel in the case.

Very truly your friend,

O. O. BATTLE.

Maj. N. C. Vols.

We have now, we believe, narrated all the circumstances and recited the different statements in relation to this matter, and we respectfully submit the evidence in the case, to a candid and impartial public. But will it not strike every reader, that the memory of Lieut. Pender must be very oblivious,

RALEIGH REGISTER.



The People's Ticket!
FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Wednesday, August 2, 1848.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Editor, the lamented Father of the undersigned, has already been made. As some doubts may probably be entertained, with regard to the course which will be pursued in the further prosecution of this Paper, it is proper that you should be advised on that subject, however disqualified we may feel, under the severity of the affliction, to address you with any degree of suitability.

In assuming, as we now do, the supervision of the Register, we are but fulfilling the oft-expressed desire of the late Editor, that we should succeed him in that capacity. This paper was established in October, 1790, by JOSEPH GALE, Sr., the Father of the late Editor, and Grand-father of the undersigned. In 1822, he associated with him his son, WESTON R. GALE, who continued as joint and sole Editor, until the day of his death. Transmitted as it was from sire to son—identified as it has always been, with the interests and affection of the family, the wish has ever been indulged, that it might be perpetuated through many generations, under the auspices of those lineally descended from its venerable founder. Heaven grant us now as peaceful and successful a prosecution of our duties, as that which was allotted to those who have gone before us.

We are conscious that we are not qualified, either by capacity or experience, to discharge duly the responsible duties of such a charge. The services of Gentlemen of experienced ability will be procured—indeed, we already have the promised aid and support of those who, from time to time, heretofore acceptably discharged numerous readers. All that is requisite then, at present, may be said in a few words. The RALEIGH REGISTER will continue to support the character of an independent and upright Press, and maintain those great principles of Republicanism which were its birthright, and which have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, since its first establishment in this City—now near a half century ago. Its highest ambition has ever been to sustain the cause of the People, and in return, it has been fostered by the unbounded, though gratefully received support of the People. If therefore, it has been a faithful sentinel at its post, if it has pursued with undeviating steps the good of the Country and the interests of North Carolina, if it has maintained its ground with independence, if it has condemned with candor, and applauded with sincerity, if it has been a friend of the Constitution, and an enemy to usurpation and innovation, then we must cherish the hope that our diligent exertions to merit further success, will be adequately rewarded—and that the circumstances under which patronage is now solicited, will be responded to by the punctuality of old and the accession of new subscribers.

In extending the right hand of fellowship to our brethren of the Press, we feel that we shall need their forbearance and aid. While our own principles shall be advocated with all the energy and ability that the consciousness of a just cause can inspire, the same regard and respect will still be entertained for the opinions of others, that has always characterized the career of the Register. As has hitherto been its motto, seconded uniformly by the spirit therein inculcated—*non nocere*.

"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

SEATON GALES.

August 1, 1848.

THE ELECTION.

From the various Counties of the State we have the most gratifying assurances of victory to-morrow. Our friends write in the very highest spirits. There does not seem to be a single cloud upon the horizon, and if to-morrow does not add another brilliant triumph to our annals, all our advices are deceptive. Therefore, we say to our political friends, be of good cheer. Labor diligently and heartily. Bring out all your friends to the polls, and allow no pains to be spared to detect and expose Loco Foco intrigues. Be active to-morrow, for there is, before us all a glorious reward.

ALAS! ALAS!

The days of merriment are about at an end with the Editor of the "Standard" and the other Loco Foco papers in North Carolina. They have all their fun before the Election, in bragging what they are going to do; while the Whigs hold in until after the Election, and rejoice over what they have done. "Every dog must have his day," it is said—the "Standard" closes with to-morrow. Then comes our time.

At the last commencement of the University of Raleigh, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Wm. M. GAZZ, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Crops in this region, are most promising.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on July 26th, took up and agreed to the report of the committee of Commerce and the Army Bill.

The Territorial Bill reported by Mr. Clayton was taken up, and Messrs. Underwood, Butler, Foote and Westcott discussed the bill on its merits.

On motion the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, the members were called for reports of the committees. On motion, the House adjourned.

The House resumed the larger portion of the session to-day in taking the yeas and nays on motions to stop the debate on the Oregon Bill. The roll was called over five different times, and the House finally adjourned without coming to any decision as to the period when the debate should cease on the bill.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1848.

I promised in my despatch of last evening, that the Senate would devote the greater portion of the night to the conclusion of the debate on the Territorial Bill reported by the select Committee of which Mr. Clayton was Chairman. The debate was continued through the night, and at half past seven this morning the question was taken on the passage of the bill—the yeas and nays being demanded, were taken and stood as follows: Yeas 23, Nays 22.

The Senate then, on motion adjourned over to Friday, to enable the members to seek repose after their arduous labors.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 5 P. M.

The Senate, as you have been already advised, adjourned this morning, after passing the Compromise Bill, till to-morrow.

The House of Representatives has been engaged all day discussing the late message from the President of the United States, relative to the boundaries of the Territory acquired from Mexico, & Messrs. Kaufman, Schlicher, Stinson, and Lincoln, each addressed the Senate; and Mr. Bowdoin having obtained the floor, gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the House then adjourned.

JUDGE YE BETWEEN THEM.

As the Southern Loco Foco press and party have, with an air of confidence, though without any evidence, boldly charged that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist, and that it is improper to compare his sentiments with those of the Federal Abolitionist-Loco candidate for the presidency, Gen. Lewis Cass, we are glad that we have the opinions of both black and white, where there can be no dodging.

In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Fillmore, in a speech delivered while a member of that body, made the following emphatic declaration:

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE 'TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS, OR WHAT IS CALLED THE PROPERTY, OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.'"

Gen. Cass the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and for whom the leaders of the party in Georgia are trying to force Southern men to vote, gives utterance to the following sentiments in his pamphlet on the Right of Search:

"I AM NO SLAVE-HOLDER—I NEVER HAVE BEEN—I NEVER SHALL BE—I DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN PRINCIPLE AND PRAY FOR ITS ABOLITION EVERYWHERE, WHEN THIS CAN BE EFFECTED JUSTLY AND PEACEABLY AND EASILY FOR BOTH PARTIES."

Now people of Georgia, whom will you trust? Which of the two is an abolitionist? Let your votes tell in November! These leaders, notwithstanding the above facts stare them in the face, denounce Fillmore as an Abolitionist and ask you to place your rights and the rights of your children in the hands of Cass! Who ever heard of such brazen impudence before!

The following incident occurred while Hon. Mr. Thompson was addressing the great ratification meeting at Baltimore.

In the course of his remarks he asked—what had Old Nick done? Here a voice in the crowd replied, "I'll tell you what he has done; about two weeks ago I stopped at General Taylor's house, and he received me in the most cordial manner, gave me a comfortable meal and good feather bed to sleep on, and in the morning ten dollars to pursue my journey with."

Mr. T. then inquired of the person speaking who he was; to which he replied that he was a wounded soldier on his return from the army in Mexico. This incident created great enthusiasm among the crowd of listeners, and was the prelude to the mention of various anecdotes by Mr. T., illustrative of the goodness of heart and kind feelings of Gen. Taylor.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES.

"We learn with painful surprise," says the Christian Chronicle, "the death of Dr. J. Sexton James and Mrs. James, missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board, in China. The sad intelligence reached the family of Dr. James, in this city, on Monday. It appears that, subsequent to their arrival at Hong Kong, they went, on the invitation of Captain Lockwood of the Virginia, to pay a visit to Canton. On the 15th inst. a schooner, they were struck with, equal, on the 15th of April, when about a hundred miles from Hong Kong. The schooner was upset, and Dr. and Mrs. James, with several others, were drowned. The accounts which have been received are so brief that the family and friends of the deceased are left in great suspense. The tidings came in a letter directed to a mercantile house in this city. It is to be hoped that the next steamer from England will bring a letter from Mr. Dean for the afflicted parents and families. The steamer will be in before our next paper is issued and we hope to be able to present the particulars of this heart-rending calamity."

CONSISTENCY. Gen. Cass is now proved to have been, within a very few years—
For and against a Protective Tariff;
For and against Internal Improvements;
For and against the Wilmot Proviso;
For and against the Dynasty of Louis Philippe.

The only subjects on which he is known to have held but one opinion, were the rights of General Taylor and the claims of Lieutenant Pender; and that we doubt not that he has seen the great benefit of his vote for either of those illustrious measures.—Richmond Compiler.

SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton said if he had not been interrupted by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Fox), he would have made a long speech, which he would have concluded in a few minutes, but that had been concluded in the discussion of his right to occupy the Senate would be far wiser than that he should introduce irrelevant matter into the debate.

On several occasions the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote), had appealed to the Whig side of the chamber as an opponent of his principles; he repeatedly addressed him personally, and declared that he would not permit the issue to be decided upon these circumstances. As several extracts had been taken from his speech, he could not without his challenge, to the Senate, be made, and a point of order raised to prevent him from proceeding.

It would not have been his purpose that gentlemen would not avoid the encounter which they have provoked. At all events he stood ready to meet it, and having accepted the gaudium, he now came to do battle.

He disclaimed having any means of access to the opinions of Gen. Taylor other than were open to the public at large. He never wrote him a letter and never received one from him. By his correspondence, as published to the world, he judged him, and by nothing else. This was all the evidence upon which he relied. It was due to Gen. Taylor to say that his position had been greatly misstated. He has been represented to the country solely as a party candidate—bound to sustain every Whig doctrine—whether obsolete or not—whether they were adopted or imagined—to carry out every party-belt, and to stand on the narrow basis prescribed by a political jante. Gen. Taylor had repudiated this in every letter he had ever written. He had been nominated by thousands of Whigs and Democrats of Native and Naturalized citizens, though he had given no pledge. The objects of his Whig Coalition—by his own admission, in the Whig Coalition—were to stand with the fullest assurance and understanding, that he would not be the tool of a party, and, if elected would be President of the U. States.

By examining the letter to Capt. Allison, it would be found that the principles of General Taylor were clearly defined and avowed. They could not be misunderstood but by design. He read the letter in this connection, exhibiting views on the tariff, currency, internal improvements, &c. But, said Mr. C., he stands upon higher ground than all these questions of public policy, which sink in utter insignificance compared with the serious issues at stake. He stands as the exponent and champion of the great principle of the right of man to self government, and of the majority of the people to govern. He cited from Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs to show the distinction between the Republican and the Whig party—the first desiring to strengthen the popular branch of the Government—the other to extend the permanent branch. Upon this issue Taylor and Cass were divided. Taylor claims that the popular branch has the right to represent the wishes and interests of the people, and therefore he will defer to them and abide by the legislation of their elected representatives.

Cass, on the other hand, denies the right of the people to be in the old Federal doctrine of consolidating power in the hands of the Executive against the Legislature. What were the circumstances under which he was nominated? The first act of the Convention at Baltimore, was to declare that the majority should not govern. In playing solitaire, every one tried to cheat himself; so it was with the Convention—it had cheated itself. No man could be nominated unless he had two-thirds. Now what was the effect of this system? A hundred thousand office-holders could pack a Convention with one-third, if not one-half. They did so on that occasion. They proceeded to nominate and find a perfect minority ready to acquiesce in the nomination, under their conditions and bind himself to subscribe their purpose. Every candidate understands that this interest must be conciliated—he has no option but to adopt whatever is dictated by this small organized faction. The effect is to create an oligarchy of office-holders. They have a veto on the acts of the Convention, just as powerful as that of the President over the legislation of Congress. In this way the party was defrauded by a method oflegerism and hypocritical admitting the minority to govern.

What are the doctrines of this modern Democracy, so cordially approved by their candidates for the Presidency? The first was the veto power without limitation. Mr. Madison and the patriots who acted with him, declared that the object of the veto was to enable the President to defend himself. No such exercise of it was ever contemplated as would enable him to influence legislation. Let us see how this principle was inserted in the Constitution. No part of the Legislative power was conferred upon the President. This was reserved to the Senate and House of Representatives. He read from the Convention debates reported in the Madison papers, to show who it was that advanced the idea of strengthening the Executive arm, and who maintained for the veto an absolute negative on the law. It was the leader of the Federal party. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Mason, Mr. Sherman, and all the Republicans spoke against this one-man power, and defined it as the issue between Republicanism and monarchy. The introduction of an absolute veto on the law, into the Constitution, and the Convention features, which was only sustained in the Convention by Hamilton and Wilson. The party now claiming to be democratic passed a resolution, which formed part of the famous "platform," approving the fullest exercise of the veto and even its acknowledged abuse by Mr. Polk. The distinction there was palpable. Taylor had placed the exercise of this power where the fathers of the Constitution had placed it, and not according to the dictation of a party platform.

In the course of the last twenty years we had drifted from the old landmarks. This veto has been growing in the hands of the Executive, until your President has carried it so far as to defeat a private bill—the merits of which he did not comprehend—which he hardly examined, and which had been before Congress for fifty years.

The Government was rapidly tending to a monarchy. Old party lines were being obliterated in the struggle between the Whigs and Democrats, that issue which was to reaffirm the right of the people to govern, and to deny the power to the President to legislate. Whenever this right is rejected, monarchy begets and republicanism ends—we should become an elective monarchy, the means of all on earth.

He wanted the country to understand that he introduced this veto into the Constitution, and cited from the paper offered by Mr. Madison, which proposed to make legislation subordinate to the veto, and to create a Senate for life. It was then manifest that the author of the veto designed to make the President a part of the Legislature, while those who founded the Constitution intended it solely to Congress.

Now, to come to the questions which had been proposed to Mr. Fox, first the Tariff. He had observed that the Whigs had proposed a tariff of 42 per cent, and that the Democrats had proposed a tariff of 30 per cent. He said that he would not support a tariff of 42 per cent, and that he would support a tariff of 30 per cent.

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