

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWAR'Y PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOL. XXXIII.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1832.

46

The Register, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY By Joseph Gales & Son, Raleigh, North-Carolina.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

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Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the National Intelligencer.

NO. III.

"When the manner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally awaits himself the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence; and before we float farther, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may be at least able to conjecture where we now are."

The first Message of President Jackson to Congress was looked for, we have said, with great interest, by those whose minds were not made up either to support or to oppose his Administration. The Message came. It was a smooth fair-spoken document, which, by those who read it superficially, was thought little liable to exception. If it had not been for the passage which threatened the existence of the Bank of the United States, it would have passed probably without material censure from any body. It contained however, the germs of the most exceptionable of the subsequent acts and doctrines of the present Administration. We refer to the withdrawal of the protection of the United States to the Indians, as guaranteed by repeated Treaties, and the refusal to execute a Law of the United States, (for removing intruders from Indian lands) because, in the opinion of the President, though it had been acted upon without doubt for thirty years, under every President, it was not constitutional! This monstrous assumption did not then attract the attention to which it was entitled; but, recalled to mind by the still larger pretensions of the late Veto Message, we see that, even thus early, Gen. JACKSON declared that independence over the Judiciary, as well as of Congress, which he has on the present occasion plainly and distinctly asserted; a pretension not to be tolerated; and which, persisted in by any President, must lead to his impeachment as an usurper of despotic power.

The only measure of the first session of Congress under the present Administration, which was carried through as a party measure by all the force which the Executive influence could wield, but which, exerted to the utmost, secured but a bare majority of votes in either House, was THE INDIAN BILL. Amendments to that bill, proposing to protect the Indians in their present possessions and in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by Treaties, until they should choose to remove beyond the Mississippi, were rejected by party votes. In the House of Representatives, after having been forced through by several close divisions of the House, the majority on the final passage of the bill was but five votes. Notwithstanding every effort, in-doors and out-doors, by the confidential friends of the Executive, there were a number of his supporters in Congress who were too conscientious to vote for a measure, which, though on its face it only gave powers (much too large indeed) to the Executive to negotiate with the Indians and expend the public money to induce them to remove, did in effect subject them to the operation of the laws of several States conflicting as well with the laws of the Union, as with treaties with the Indians. In connection with the action of the Legislatures of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and the unheard-of construction put by the President on the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, this measure indicated an entire change in its policy towards the Indians. Of that change of policy, we see the consequence in the present ignominious imprisonment of the Missionaries in the Georgia Penitentiary, against laws and treaties, and in defiance, so far, of the upright decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion, the President has just informed Congress, is neither rule nor restraint to him!

The suggestions of the President in his first Message, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and his proposition to erect a party Bank on its ruins, upon which we now know he was inveterately bent, were so exceptionable that they scarcely found in the United States an individual to second them. The Committee of the Senate to whom that part of the Message was referred, though a majority of it were of his party, threw ridicule upon the proposition in a financial point of view, while, on more enlarged grounds of political expediency, they declared the objections to it to be, in their opinion, "INSUPERABLE AND FATAL." The language of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject was equally strong. The various objections to a Government Bank, as a financial measure, were perspicuously stated by the committee, and its political tendency, if not object, were exposed in the following terms, which are too good to paraphrase: "But the inevitable tendency of a Government Bank to involve the country in a paper system, is not, in the opinion of the committee, the greatest objection. The power—aud, in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all the others united. No matter by what means an Administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands, it would be almost impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence." One would have supposed that these decisive Reports from the Financial Committees of both Houses of Congress, and from his own friends too, would have diverted the President from pursuing the preposterous project of a Treasury Bank. We did not then know, however, as we know now, how and wherein the Bank of the United States had incurred his displeasure by thwarting the capricious plans of Messrs. ISAAC HILL & Co. Nor did we then know, as we now do, that the President considers himself as "born to command," and that the Bank having refused to obey him, was to be punished accordingly, whilst a host of its adversaries were to be quartered on the Treasury under the guise of Government Bank Officers. But, before we arrive at the third act of the Bank drama, or even at the second, we must advert to the other Veto, which came next in the order of remarkable events which have occurred under the present Administration.

At the close of the session of Congress we have already spoken of, and some days subsequent to the passage of the Indian Bill, the friends of Internal Improvement (of both the existing parties) were surprised and alarmed by the President's refusal to approve and sign the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville Turnpike Road Company, which was followed up by a refusal to approve three other bills which had passed Congress; one authorizing a further subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal; another authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Frederick Road Company; the third for improving certain harbors and erecting light-houses, &c.

This exercise of the Veto involved two important questions, wholly distinct from one another, in both of which we were entirely at points with the President. In the first place, we objected to the grounds on which he placed the rejection of these bills, as insufficient, untenable, and incompatible with his own previous declarations and votes. The constitutional scruples professed in the Message containing his reasons for refusing to sign the Maysville bill, are altogether neutralized by opposite opinions which he had, not long before, solemnly placed upon record, in his official capacity as Senator of the United States. Only five years before the date of this Veto, he had, in the Senate, voted in favor of a bill to provide necessary Roads and Canals; a bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri; a bill to subscribe to the stock of the Portland and Louisville Canal Company, and several other bills of like character. Here were bills of identically the same character, as those which, in virtue of the arbitrary power reposed in the President by the Constitution, he put his negative upon. His reasons for doing so were various.—He doubted the constitutionality of such appropriations. He considered a further appropriation for the Louisville Canal unconstitutional, though he had himself voted for the original appropriation. He vetoed those four bills, moreover, because he wanted to see the national debt paid off. Five years before, when the surplus revenue was less, and the public debt something like fifty millions of dollars more, he had voted for every appropriation of the kind that was proposed! He nullified in fact, by this veto, all the principles he had formerly sanctioned by his votes, and left his Internal Improvement friends petrified with astonishment and dismay, for which they found little consolation in the ungracious intimation in the Veto Message, (remarkably analogous to that in the late Bank Veto Message,) that he had in his message at the commencement of the session expressed his views of Internal Improvement, and that the bill which he returned had been passed, therefore, with a knowledge of them; in other words, that it ought to be rejected because his consent had not been asked by Congress previously to the passage of the bill. To this notable suggestion, it would have been a sufficient reply, had

it been under any circumstances worthy of a reply, that Congress had, in fact, his previous assent; for, a few days before these four bills were sent to him, he had actually approved and signed a bill for improving the harbors at the mouths of a number of creeks and rivers, among which were several of so little national importance that we never heard their names before, and do not now remember them.—The grounds on which the rejection of these bills was justified, were thus not only untenable upon fair argument, but were irreconcilable with the uniform tenor of General Jackson's votes a few years ago, and equally with his action immediately before, as President of the United States. But there was a general objection to this exercise of power by the President, which, though raised at the time, has grown greatly in importance from subsequent events. We objected to it at the time, but we now more earnestly protest against the free exercise of the Veto as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The application of it to ordinary legislation is using an extreme medicine in perfect health. The medicine becomes poison. That this power is given to the President to refuse his approbation to any act of Congress, cannot be doubted. But it is given to him to be exercised wisely and considerately, not wantonly, capriciously, or out of mere stubbornness. Thus the President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene Congress. But may he therefore convene them so as to keep them continually in session, upon occasions which he chooses to consider extraordinary? He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; but may he therefore make war upon whom he pleases. He has a power to refuse to approve bills which have been passed by Congress; has he therefore the power to reject all bills which Congress may present to him? If so, what is the meaning of the enumeration in the Constitution of the powers which Congress may exercise? If he may not constitutionally refuse to sign all bills, may he arrest arbitrarily all legislation of a particular description?

The answers which naturally present themselves to these questions, leave no doubt that the veto is a power which ought to be regulated in its exercise, not only by a sound discretion, but by a due deference, as well to public sentiment, as to the rights of the legislative body. That in the cases before us the President did not exercise a sound discretion, we have shown by comparing his rejection of bills which had passed Congress, with those which, when a member of Congress, he had assisted to pass. Was he influenced by a deference to public sentiment? Public sentiment can only be correctly ascertained through the medium of election.—The House of Representatives in general faithfully reflects it. According to that test, what was public sentiment on these rejected bills? The Maysville Road Bill passed the House by a vote of 102 to 85—a majority too decided to allow of a doubt whether the vote was a clear expression of the sense of the House. But on the 27th of May came in the Veto Message. On the 29th of the same month, notwithstanding the President's scruples and his anxiety to pay off the national debt, and as if with a determination to leave no pretence for a doubt on the subject, the House sat all night, and the Frederick Road Bill passed, by 74 yeas to 39 nays; the Louisville Canal Bill by 80 yeas to 57 nays; and the Harbor Bill by 95 yeas to 44 nays. Here was undoubted evidence of public opinion, and a decided effort on the part of the popular branch of the Legislature, to recover the power which, by the principle of his Maysville Veto, the President had struck from his hands. There could not be a doubt on the mind of the President, after these votes, what was the settled opinion either of Congress or the People. Yet he rejected all these bills, the first by returning it with a reference to the Veto Message to his objections, and the other two by retaining them until after Congress adjourned. It is a fact too remarkable to be overlooked in the history of this encroachment by the Executive on the powers of Congress, that the two bills, which passed by majorities of more than two thirds of the House, he would not, by returning them, allow the House to exercise its constitutional power of re-passing them after considering his objections.

We have thus seen, that before the close of the first session of Congress after he came in, a very strong disposition was evinced by the President on several occasions, to subject all the action of the Government to his will, in the higher duties of legislation, as he had done from the first day of his administration in regard to appointments to office.

CLAY MEETINGS. IN PASQUOTANK COUNTY. At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank county friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY as President, and John Sergeant, as Vice President of the United States, held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Tuesday the 4th inst. Dr. William Martin was called to the Chair, and Benj. Albertson

appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained from the Chair, the following gentlemen, Jno. C. Ehringhaus, Willie McPherson, Charles R. Kinney and Exum Newby were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short absence, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: Knowing that the Office of President of these United States, the most exalted and important in the gift of a great and free people, should only be conferred on one of their most distinguished citizens, alike conspicuous for wisdom, talents, integrity and patriotism.—Resolved, That we consider General Andrew Jackson (though highly applauded as a military commander) as wanting in some of the great essentials requisite to fill the office of President, with reputation and advantage to the country. Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, possesses (in our estimation) all the requisites for filling said office of President, and as such we recommend him to the good people of this State as a suitable person to receive their suffrages, through their Electors, as the ensuing election. Resolved, That JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, be recommended as a fit and proper person for Vice-President. Resolved, That we accept with pleasure the invitation of the inhabitants of Perquimans county, to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Hertford on the 15th inst. for the purpose of selecting an Elector of President and Vice President for this District, to vote for Henry Clay, President, and John Sergeant, Vice President. Resolved, That William Martin, C. R. Kinney, John G. Ehringhaus, Exum Newby, Ambrose Knox, Jno. M. Skinner and Edmund Blount be appointed to represent the county of Pasquotank in said meeting. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star and N. Carolina Advocate, and that the Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Yadkin and Catawba Journals, Greensborough Patriot, and other papers in the State be requested to copy the same. W. M. MARTIN, Ch'n. BENJ. ALBERTSON, Sec'y.

IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. At a meeting of the Citizens of Washington County, at the Court House in Plymouth, on the 11th September, 1832, assembled for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States and the election of M. VAN BUREN as Vice President.—On motion, W. Beckwith, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Hardy Hardison, Esq. Secretary. On motion, the Chairman called the meeting to order, and after explaining the object thereof, proceeded to appoint a Committee of three to draft Resolutions; whereupon, James A. Cheson, Esq. Jno. D. Bennett and Joseph C. Norcom, were appointed; who withdrew from the meeting for a short time, and returned with the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington County, from the high opinion we entertain of the talents and fidelity of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, will use all honorable means for his promotion to the Chief Magistracy of the United States. Resolved, That we will support the General Ticket that may be gotten up in this State for the purpose of electing Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the Presidency, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President of the United States. Resolved, That we disapprove most decidedly of the principles of Nullification—as we look upon such principles as calculated to lead to a dissolution of our Government. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign these resolutions and request that the Raleigh Register publish the same. W. BECKWITH, Chairman. H. HARDISON, Sec'y.

IN GRANVILLE COUNTY. At a Public Meeting convened at the Court House in Oxford, agreeably to the request of a respectable number of such citizens of Granville county as are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Chief Magistracy of our Country, Stephen K. Sneed, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James D. Johnson appointed Secretary. The meeting having been called to order, and its object briefly set forth from the Chair, and appropriate, forcible, and eloquent addresses having been delivered by Samuel F. Sneed and John L. Henderson, Esqrs. the following Resolutions were submitted by Mr. S. F. Sneed, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Government and Constitution of the United States are in a most critical and alarming condition—a condition, resulting as well from the selfish ambition, the unworthy intrigues and the dangerous callousness by which Andrew Jackson has been made President of the United States, as by the indulgence on his part, since his elevation, of personal resentments, by the injudicious and injurious exercise of rightful power, and by the unwarrantable usurpations, apparently for sinister purposes, of power, denied to him by the constitution. Resolved, That so long as the Federal Government exists, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are apart of the supreme law of the land, and that a practical and successful denial of this principle is a subversion of the Government. Resolved, That the doctrine of the right of Nullification, as asserted by a large portion of the people of South Carolina and Georgia, and as broadly claimed by the President in a late message to the Senate, as being just not only to himself, but to every executive officer of the Government, is inconsistent with the first principles of social order, contravening the express provisions of the Federal Constitution, totally irrational and absurd, involving treason in its theory, and leading to nothing but treason wherever and by whomsoever maintained in practice and in fact. Resolved, That as the only present hope of saving our Country from the perils which threaten it, and merging all minor considerations in the vital one of rescuing our political institutions from

the unsafe hands of those now in power, we concur in the nomination heretofore made of HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT for the offices respectively of President and Vice-President of the United States. Resolved, That Stephen K. Sneed, James D. Johnson, Dr. James Young and Col. Lewis Green, be appointed a committee to meet such Delegates as may be appointed by other portions of this Electoral District, at Hillsborough, on such day as shall be agreed upon, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District, friendly to the election of Henry Clay and John Sergeant. Resolved, That Dr. James Ridley, Archibald E. Henderson, John L. Henderson, Jr. Samuel F. Sneed, and Thos. R. Littlejohn, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence to confer with similar Committees that may be appointed throughout the State. Resolved, That the above be published in the Oxford Examiner, Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Greensborough Patriot, &c.—and that all publishers of newspapers in the State friendly to the Union and to Liberty are requested to give it an insertion. S. K. SNEED, Pres't. J. D. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

IN WILKES COUNTY. The Delegates appointed from the counties of Surry and Iredell for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District, to support HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as President and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing election, assembled at the Wilkesboro' Hotel in the town of Wilkesboro, on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and being joined by a number of the citizens of Wilkes and Ashe counties friendly to said election.—The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Gen. William Lenoir, and appointing James R. Dodge, Secretary. A Committee consisting of Thomas Calloway of Ashe, P. Houston of Iredell, John Wright and Josiah Cowles of Surry, and James R. Dodge of Wilkes, being appointed, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we continue to have the greatest confidence in the integrity and talents of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and that we will support him at the next election for President of the United States. Resolved, That we have the same reliance upon the integrity and talents of John Sergeant of Pennsylvania, and that we will support him at the next election for Vice-President of the United States. Resolved, That we have great confidence in Mr. John Finley, of Wilkes county, and nominate him as the Elector for the said Ticket in this district. We recommend him to the support of the citizens of the State as Elector for this district at the ensuing election. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register and other papers friendly to the cause. W. M. LENOIR, Ch. JAMES R. DODGE, Sec.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser. PRESIDENT JACKSON AND KING LOUIS PHILIP. Both of these Chiefs were elected by the People to reform their respective Governments. One is called King; and the other President. We are prejudiced against Kings—we consider those above the law, and not controlled by it, that they are tyrants, and do as they please. We do not like the name of King. To say King Jackson, Tyrant Jackson, or Despot Jackson, would be exceedingly gratifying to our democratic ears. Even our whole-hog-men would not go the name, although well satisfied with the substance. Caesar's nod is law, yet Caesar must not wear the diadem. The French people have a Supreme Court of Cassation, or the Court for the correction of inferior Courts. This French Supreme Court has recently decided, that some of King Louis Phillip's late proceedings were illegal. They ordered an imprisoned Frenchman to be set at liberty. This decision was made in the teeth of King Louis Phillip and his large standing army. Under these circumstances, what does the French King do? He forthwith executes the decision of the Court, and not only sets that man at liberty, but he releases a great number of other Frenchmen imprisoned under similar circumstances. The King promptly permits the law to take its course, and enforces the decision of the Court. The Frenchman was arrested—put into prison—condemned—the sentence reversed by the Court of Cassation, and he had all the others set free without unnecessary delay; the whole matter was begun and ended at once. The American Supreme Court has, in like manner, reversed the sentence of an inferior Court, and ordered the individuals out of prison. What does President Jackson do? He orders one of his Secretaries to write down the decision of the American Supreme Court; he orders his 'grat' paper, the Globe, to attack and vilify the American Supreme Court; he orders all his drill-sergeants to make the great Jackson party believe, that his opinion is better and safer than the opinion of the American Supreme Court. R. M.

The Montreal Herald says, "If ever there was a King, General Jackson is one. He may not have been proclaimed as such, nor had a crown of gold to press his brow; yet he has decided like a King, or rather like an Emperor; and accustomed as the

Americans are to independence, we are not surprised that those who placed him in office should feel alarmed, when he has ventured to oppose what a majority of the Representatives of the nation deemed necessary for their prosperity."

Effect of the Veto—Farmers look here! We are credibly informed that several merchants in this city, in making contracts for their winter supplies of Pork, are offering to contract to pay two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight, if Henry Clay is elected President, and one dollar and fifty cents if Andrew Jackson is elected. Such is the effect of the Veto. Every man who raises Pork loses one dollar per hundred by voting for Jackson instead of Clay. This is something the people can understand. It is very plain that the merchants cannot give high prices for Pork and other produce, if they can get no money to pay with. Support the Bank then, and money will be plenty. Consequently Pork, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Flour and all other articles raised by farmers will command good prices. But put down the Bank and low prices will be the consequence. Cincinnati Gaz.

The distress throughout this community (says the Louisville Journal) is such as has never before been witnessed. The whole of it is attributed to the Bank Veto. The Western merchants are unable to make good their notes, given to the wholesale dealers in the Eastern cities; and hence the East and West will suffer alike, and general disaster must ensue unless the re-election of Gen. Jackson is defeated. The New-Orleans Emporium mentions among the deleterious effects of the Veto at that place, that one of the State Banks has already commenced discounting four months paper at an interest of eight per cent. The Albany money-changers will soon follow the example. Foreign Capital.—Docteur Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, in the science of government, were "far behind the intelligence of the present age." During the Revolution, these tyros in finance, borrowed millions of dollars of Dutch Merchants, in Holland, to support our Government and Army. What a pity these unskilful Statesmen had not lived to learn, from the oracular lips of King Andrew Jackson, that the use of "Foreign Capital endangers the liberties of the country."—Albany Evening Journal.

We are not of those who ascribe all the faults of the Administration to the President himself. No doubt his bad choice of men has been as injurious as his choice of measures. As he is often called the "Old Roman," we may urge for him the sarcastic apology of a historian for one of the successors of the Caesars. "Much of the guilt, and still more of the profit, was intercepted by the ministers who were seldom promoted for their virtue, and not always selected for their talents." Balt. Patriot.

Sighing for the Fish Pots of Egypt.—The Charleston Evening Post publishes an article from a British newspaper, in terms of commendation, which strongly intimates the policy of returning to the protection of "Old Mother England."—Note it well—here are the opening sentences of it: "Charleston does not appear to have reaped much advantage from the Revolution.—There is scarcely a building of any size or importance, which was not erected under the old Dominion. It was a favorite residence of the British Governors of South-Carolina, and prospered under their sway.—Since then, its glory has in a great measure departed!"

It is stated, in a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Evening Post, that in a conversation held by the writer with Gen. Jackson, the latter said, that in case S. Carolina should resist the Tariff laws and Nullify, "he would not think of acting against the State; but he would withdraw the United States troops from Charleston, and that would leave the City so exposed to Insurrection, that the inhabitants would then know how to value the protection of the General Government."

The Vinegar and Salt Treatment.—A friend requests us to correct an error in to which the National Intelligencer has fallen, by stating the quantity of Vinegar to be given in the prescription of a 'tea spoon' instead of a Table spoonful. The mixture is a tea spoonful of Salt and a table spoonful of Vinegar to a tea cup of boiling water.—Norfolk Beacon.

Drunkenness.—In Boston the authorities have deemed it their duty to clear the city of habitual drunkards during the apprehension from Cholera ravages. To this end they have provided an asylum on one of the numerous and beautiful islands that stud the harbor, where good food, good water, and good labor are provided for these cholera conductors, and when any two-legged animal is brought into the police-office in a state of intoxication, he or she is forthwith sent 'own to the drunkard's purgatory.'—N. S. Gazette.