

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum, }
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE. }

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1836.

VOLUME XXXVII.
NUMBER 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
By Joseph Gates & Son.

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 the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

MR. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

The following is the concluding passage of the celebrated Speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wise, in reply to Mr. Adams, on the subject of the loss of the *Thetis* Million Appropriation, at the last Session:

"Before I conclude, sir, permit me to reply briefly to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams). That gentleman protests, with great emphasis, against the accusation of sycophancy and man-worship to General Jackson! We have fallen upon strange times. The times have monstrously changed, and some of us have changed with them. I am frequently at a loss, sir, to determine which side of the question that gentleman is on. At the last session he made one speech for war, another for peace, another for war again; and, at last, I thought, was about right. It has lately been said, and I believe he authorized it, by a letter to the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Pearce), that he has changed his politics once more in his latter days. If so, sir, I shall be glad of it, for he has had the misfortune always, I believe, to prostrate his own friends. I shall rejoice, for another, the best evidence to Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, and all the democratic States—all the old democratic party—where the *old Federal States* and the old Hartford Convention federalists are rallying! I believe no man knows his own land better than the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, and I know there is a great change, some how or other, in the old Jackson party. Sir, a new fangled democracy has sprung up, and renegade federalists, of whom it has been said, that they haunted the graves of such men as Hamilton and Jay like vampires," are now among the present demagogues of the land!

The gentleman says his object in introducing this resolution is to arrive at truth, and to produce harmony between the two Houses of Congress. Sir, I fear his means will defeat his ends. He will by this resolution, renege and arm the dead Hector, once, he says, dragged around the walls of this Capitol by the victorious Achilles. Instead of an inquiry after truth, the business of this Committee will be to arraign the Senate of the United States, and to break down that body, which cannot stand much longer. It has withstood already more than I thought it could bear, and I will not consent to apply another catapult to its walls. The gentleman will find himself mistaken. Instead of harmony, he will array House against House, and the Legislative department, divided against itself, must fall. The policy of the Executive, when it means to consolidate all power in itself, will ever be to divide and conquer. I will not aid the Executive against Congress. Instead of being united here, to a man, against encroachments of the Executive, it seems we are to be made ourselves the instruments & the tools of Executive aggrandizement. Will there never be any peace in the land until every institution is prostrated to that one? I hope the gentleman does not mean to enlist us in this fatal and unprecedented war upon the Senate. Sir, if I differed as widely as the poles from the Senate on subjects of past differences, I would now, in these fearful times of consolidating all power in the Executive, endeavor to become reconciled to that body, and to meet it on common grounds of peace and harmony and united action. Behold the spectacle of the two Houses of Congress wrangling, to the destruction of each other, upon the point of dispute which failed to do the sovereign will and good pleasure of the Executive, which will and good pleasure was never graciously made known to either! Would that be the Congress which our fathers created by the Constitution to be watchful and jealous of Executive power? They created us to be a check, to preserve the equilibrium of power, and we are to quarrel about which shall yield most to a Department which at best is but co-ordinate! I say, sir, such a Congress as some would make us, is not the Congress which the founders of our Government intended; and, when we yield our jealous independence, the Congress of the Constitution will be dead, dead! With the power of appointing the Judiciary to decide upon laws, and with the power of controlling, by the bribes of appointment, the legislators who are to enact the laws, the President, if he will abuse his trusts, is omnipotent, and the

Government is consolidated in the Executive. Oh! that I could inspire my fellow-members of this House, and the whole American People, to rise up in time against excessive Executive power! The time has come when every man, in private life and in public, when the high and the low, the rich & the poor, should meet together for the safety of the Government. Whilst that is at stake, let us conciliate and cheer each other, and say--it is not you of the Senate, nor you of the House of Representatives, who have sinned so grievously against the country, its laws, its Constitution, and the spirit of its institutions, but you the minions of the Executive!

Sir, I denounce the attempt to charge the loss of the fortification bill upon the Senate, on the part of those who make it, knowing it to be false, to be a base fraud and imposition upon the country!

OCEOLA, or POWELL, the leader of the Seminole Indians in their present war against the United States, is the most famous and important Indian of the present day. We copy the following facts in relation to him, collected from authentic sources during the late campaign, from the Floridian:

Oceola, or Powell, the head chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history, with Philip of Pukanokee, or Tekumsey, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps, more benevolence. He is a half breed, (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red Stick Tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned and active, complexion rather light, deep restless eyes, and a remarkably clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age. He has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station by his superior talents, courage and ambition—not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy, and insolent, and on one occasion, in a talk with the late lamented Agent, Gen. Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs, that they wanted no agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined; afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the Treaty and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the agent and officers of Camp King, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals, among the troublesome Miccosukees, with which tribe he was at variance; and for these services received repeated marks of friendship from the agent, and gained his entire confidence. Suddenly he threw off the guise of friendship,—murdered Charley-Mathla, a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him—received as allies the Miccosukees, who were glad to have such a leader—and raised forthwith the fire brand and scalping knife.

He, it is supposed, led on the party which attacked and defeated the advance guard of Col. Warren's regiment, about the 17th December.

On the 28th, he was seen at the head of a band who rushed upon Gen. Thompson and some other gentlemen, within range of the guns of Fort King, and shot and scalped them.

On the 31st, he made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the army under Generals Call and Clinch, whilst engaged in crossing a deep and dangerous stream, the Withlacoochee—attacking at two points, simultaneously, and only yielding after a desperate struggle of an hour.

During the action he was recognized by the officers and men of the regular army, fighting several paces in advance of his men, and after each discharge of his rifle, wiping it with the utmost coolness; and his voice was distinctly heard when his men were flying, trying to rally them.

He is, or pretends to be of the belief, that the old treaty of Payne's landing is the only binding one, and according to his account, the time stipulated for their removal by that treaty, does not expire for five years yet; and he says he can fight the whites for that length of time.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Editor of the Standard appears to have been some what disturbed, by the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Judge White, held in Raleigh immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature, but more particularly by a speech delivered by Mr. Waddell. We would have offered a few remarks last week for his consolation, but could not find room. It is unfortunate for the Standard that the Seditious Law is now in force; with the aid of it he might put down those presumptuous spirits who dare, in this Republican country of ours, freely to express their opinions of the measures of the Government. But not having the strong arm of the law to aid

him, he thinks to obtain his object by various manoeuvres to excite the prejudices of the people, and in his eagerness seems in many cases to forget the obligations of truth. Thus in the article before us, he calls the White meeting the "Whig Caucus." What ideas he attaches to the word "caucus" we are unable to say; but it does appear to us somewhat inconsistent to call the meeting of one party "the Democratic meeting," and of the other "the Whig caucus," when both of them are constituted precisely in the same manner. Again: he attempts to represent the members of the White meeting as officiously undertaking to relieve the people from all trouble in relation to the election of President of the United States; but the members of the Van Buren meeting, pure souls, are only endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the people! and yet the measures recommended by each of these meetings are almost identically the same—except that one is in favor of Judge White, and the other of Mr. Van Buren. This course of the Standard forcibly reminds one of the fable of the farmer and the Judge—it makes a wonderful difference when your bull goes my ox.

But Mr. Waddell's speech: The Standard says—"The meeting was edited by a harangue from the gentleman from Orange; and so impassioned was his style, and so strong and bitter his denunciations of the Administration, and of the venerable patriot whom a grateful people have called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, that the freemen of Orange county have a right to know what their late representative did say, in order to judge whether his language and sentiments, at Raleigh accord with his declarations and professions of no-partyism at home."

Now we did not hear the speech, but we think we know the man; and we are not inclined to believe that he would gratuitously abuse any person, and particularly Gen. Jackson, whose election he always supported, and whose popularity in this county is too strong, needlessly to be encountered. That he is opposed to some of the measures of the Administration we know to be true, as do all the citizens of Orange county who have taken the trouble to think upon the subject. Some of the measures of the Administration he conceived to be unconstitutional, and some of them impolitic; and particularly he disapproved of the President's Veto on the Land Bill. The passage of that bill he conceived to be of vital importance to the prosperity of North Carolina. But he considers Gen. Jackson to have been more sinned against than sinning; and believes that he has been imposed on by a gang of political desperadoes, who would sacrifice the best interests of the country for their own advancement.

Believing these to be the sentiments of Mr. Waddell, we are induced to think that the Standard has mistaken the drift of his remarks, and that the "strong and bitter denunciations" were directed rather against Mr. Van Buren, than our present Chief Magistrate. Mr. Waddell's opposition to Mr. Van Buren is no new thing. Three years ago he was a member of the Convention held at Raleigh, which nominated Judge Barbour for the Vice-Presidency, and on that occasion delivered a speech against Mr. Van Buren. The ignorance of the Editor of the Standard in regard to these and many other matters in our political history, may be very readily accounted for, as he was absent in South America during the time, where he doubtless perfected himself in the very singular code of 'Democratic Republicanism' which he is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this State.

We are more inclined to think the Standard is laboring under a mistake, from the circumstances of this case. It is not usual for one man to make an attack upon the character of another, unless for the promotion of some purpose, or the gratification of some selfish feeling. And what purpose can be effected by needlessly attaching the popularity of Gen. Jackson? He is not a candidate, and his term of service will expire in a little more than a year; he does not, therefore, stand in the way of Judge White. We have before said that Mr. Waddell had always supported the election of Gen. Jackson, he cannot therefore have any political enmity to gratify. And who that knows Mr. Waddell would for a moment suppose that he would make an attack upon any individual from mere wantonness?

Is this mistake of the Standard unintentional? There appears to be much of design in all this matter—an unwillingness to let Mr. Van Buren stand upon his own feet—an attempt to exalt him to the Presidency upon the popularity of Gen. Jackson. It is therefore, that every effort made by the friends of Judge White, is construed into an attack upon General Jackson; and every exposition of the schemes of the Van Buren party, is termed an abuse of the President of the People.

The Editor of the Standard endeavors to convey the idea that Mr. Waddell at home had professed himself to belong to

no party. Does the Standard mean by this, that Mr. W. had no opinion of his own? No one here ever suspected him of such incapacity. He said in his Circular that he was no time-server, no party zealot, "what was right, let it come from what party it might, he would support; what was wrong he would oppose." With this profession he went into the Legislature; and we believe he has faithfully redeemed his pledge. The Editor of the Standard knows his insinuation to be unjust, for he himself, before the election, announced Mr. Waddell as an "opposition candidate." It is an unfortunate propensity which some people have, to endeavor to pull down other men's characters, thereby vainly hoping to build up their own. On this principle the Van Buren party appear to act.

The Editor of the Standard has promised a "three minutes recollection" of the Speech. Let him give it, and it will give us pleasure to present it to our readers, if it be an honest report, and not a distorted view through Van Buren spectacles. We believe Mr. Waddell to be truly an independent Republican, and therefore that he would wish every citizen of Orange county could have heard every word of his remarks; and we have no doubt that next summer he will repeat to them all that he said at the White meeting, and much more, and perhaps explain why every Van Buren man in the House of Commons voted for the indefinite postponement of the Land Resolutions.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the Court House, in Morganton, during January Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for President of the United States and Governor of the State, &c.; Mark Brittain Esq. was called to the Chair, and James Avery Esq., was appointed Secretary, and James C. Smith Esq., Assistant Secretary. A. L. Erwin explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent address, which was followed by a chaste and concise address by B. S. Gaither and E. Jones Erwin, Esquires; Whereupon, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and call upon the Whigs of the South, to give him their warm and decided support at the approaching election.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the several Counties, composing this Electoral District, to appoint three delegates from each county to meet the delegates from this county at Asheville, on the day of next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District—and that the Chairman nominate the delegates for this county for that purpose.

3. Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of this County, be requested to appoint Sub-committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District, and to use all other honorable means to promote the election of Judge White.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting that General Edward B. DUNN of Wilmington, is a suitable person to be run as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

On motion of B. S. Gaither Esq., ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register, the Carolina Observer and the Salisbury papers.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, delegates to attend the meeting at Asheville:

Edward Jones Erwin, Esq., James C. Smith Esq. and Joseph J. Erwin, Esq. JAMES AVERY, Secretary. J. C. SMITH, Assist. Sec.

Mr. Mangum.—The Telegraph thus speaks of the first part of Mr. Mangum's Speech in the Senate on Mr. Benton's Resolutions:

Mr. Mangum had the floor yesterday, in the debate on Mr. Benton's Resolutions. His speech will tell. He entered into a corrosive examination of the cause assigned for the appropriation of the three millions. He asked if the executive possessed any information at the close of the session which he did not possess at the time of transmitting his Message, which information rendered the appropriation necessary. If he had, then it was dereliction of duty not to communicate it. If he did not, then the unanimous vote of both Houses had plainly decided there was nothing so hostile in the aspect of foreign affairs as to render necessary the appropriation. And if, said he, it was the wish of the President, why was that withheld from the knowledge of the Senate? Why was it kept confined to a few members of this body? I charge, said he, that it was known to Senators here that the President wished it, and if denied, I can prove it. And it was kept concealed, although it was known that votes were given here in direct reference to the fact that it was not known that the Executive wished any such appropriation. And why was this, except to operate against a distinguished member of this body (Judge White).

Mr. Mangum then went into a description of the new party that within a few years has appeared in the country—the

"Spoils Party."—He gave the most appropriate description of it, and asserted that the object of these Resolutions, and all this parade of war with France, was to get possession of the thirty millions of surplus, which would be so convenient to them in carrying on their plans of corruption. Mr. Mangum spoke out. He did not mince the matter in the least.—He commented on Mr. Buchanan's speech. He considered it, he said, as expressing the views of the Executive, and as the most decided war speech that had been made in Congress since 1812. And at what time, said he, does this appear? At the time when things bear a most pacific aspect. When he himself has declared as much. Does he expect that such a speech, supposed to speak the sentiments of the Executive, will tend to harmonize, to get up a kind of feeling either at home or abroad?

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, came to the Senate with a high character for talents and eloquence. He made his debut on Monday. Our readers will, probably, be pleased to read the following account of his speech given by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:—

"We have had a speech to day from John J. Crittenden. He made his maiden speech in the Senate to day. Fortunate indeed I consider myself in happening to be present. With the exception of Mr. Webster's great speech, perhaps, it was the happiest and most eloquent display that has been made in Congress during the present session. I have before spoken to you of Mr. Crittenden's reputation as a statesman and orator. He more than fulfilled all expectation to day. He had not a note, nor a scrip; but spoke throughout like one thoroughly master of his subject, and who knows how, when and where to speak, and to speak effectively and to the point.

Would you know how Mr. Crittenden speaks, how his voice sounds, &c. I will tell you as nearly as I can. At times he is rapid and strikes out bold, prominent points and distinctions and with precisely such a vigorous, clear and healthy voice, as Calhoun, and anon his voice expands and comes out in the full, rich, melodious tones of Clay. Sometimes, if I had not known that he was speaking & had heard him, I would have risked any wager that Calhoun was upon the floor, so exactly were his voice, enunciation and intonation like that great and remarkable man. At another time, had I not seen or known who was speaking only by the sound of the orator's voice I should have said at once it was Clay, for his voice had all the expansion and music in it which characterizes that of his great colleague's above that of any other man's voice who speaks the English language."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Mr. Goldsborough introduced a bill, directing the payment of interest on money expended in the last war by the several States; read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Benton offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of all the measures taken by the Administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida; and also, to communicate all the information in his power relative to the cause of those hostilities.

The bill formerly introduced by Mr. Calhoun, repealing the first and second sections of the act limiting the term of certain officers of the U. S. was taken up and read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays called for by Mr. Morris—yeas 23, nays 20.

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Clay, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Ga. Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naulain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, White—23.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Ill. Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala. Knight, Lion, Morris, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Wright—20.

The special order, of Mr. Benton's War Resolutions, was now taken up and further considered.

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate at large on the subject. He commented closely on the circumstances attending the fate of the last year's fortification bill, and entered generally into the subject of our French affairs, and the relative course of political management in this country. Before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of that State, praying for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. made the preliminary motion that the petition be received.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the preliminary motion on the table; Which last motion prevailed.

Mr. Bartlen, of Mass. presented five similar petitions—which were disposed of by laying the preliminary motion "to receive," upon the table.

Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Jackson, and Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Mass. which were similarly disposed of.

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution calling upon the President of the U. S. if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish a copy and translation of the act of the Legislative Chambers of France making appropriations for carrying into effect the Indemnity Treaty of July 4th, 1831, and also copies of all diplomatic Communications from the French Government by its Representatives in the U. States, in the French Language. Lies over one day.

The bill from the Senate, commonly known as the bill to limit and restrain Executive patronage, came up for commitment.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. Mann, of New-York, moved that the same be committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn. moved to commit the same to a Select Committee.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bell, Adams, Craig, Hamer, Vanderpoel, A. Mann, Mercer, Thomas, Ingersoll, Sutherland, and Phillips partook.

Without taking the question, on motion of Mr. Patton, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Calhoun, from the select committee to whom that part of the message of the President was referred, made a report at much length, accompanied by a bill prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or district, any publications of an incendiary character.

Mr. Mangum moved the printing of the report and bill, and that 5,000 extra copies be printed.

Mr. Davis said this paper which had just been read purported to be the report of a committee. The gentleman from North Carolina had moved for the printing of that paper, and the printing of an extra number he had no objection to the printing or to the extra number; but as this paper was to go abroad, he was desirous that his views as a member of the committee, should not be misunderstood. There were some portions of this paper which met with his approbation, but other portions there were in which he did not concur. He made this statement lest his views might be misunderstood. There are parts of the report from which he had dissented, but he supposed they had been supported by a majority of the Senate. He knew that he might have placed his views on the subject in writing before the world, but he had not deemed them of sufficient importance—he did not think the world thought them of sufficient importance.

The motion was then agreed to. The Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Mangum declined going further into the subject at this time.

Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate at length; but before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pinckney asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution on the subject of Petitions for the abolition of Slavery, within the District of Columbia. The resolution was read for the information of the House, as follows:

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) with the amendments thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy; and that in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unjust, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain & preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquility amongst the various sections of the Union.

Mr. Pinckney moved a suspension of the Rules in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

Mr. Mann asked the yeas and nays on this motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was decided in the negative—Yeas 121, nays 75, not two-thirds.

Mr. Wise rose he said to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, whether they would soon report upon that part of the President's Message relating to incendiary publications.

Mr. Connor replied that the subject was under advisement in the committee, and would be reported upon whenever a majority of the committee were prepared to do so; perhaps at an early day, and perhaps a