

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, JANUARY 3, 1837.

VOLUME XXXVIII.
NUMBER 8.

THE REGISTER
IS 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.

TEXAS.

The following message was received from the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by the hands of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr. his Private Secretary:

To the House of Representatives U. S.

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power." This mark of interest to the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, is not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them, not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the Revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly recurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established, and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution, as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that

conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the Independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the People of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other Powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing. But on this, as on every trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood aloof, & waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognised. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct governments of those Spanish-American States who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, and the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis, could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States; speak the same language with ourselves; cherish the same principles, political and religious; and are bound to many of our citizens by the ties of friendship and kindred blood; and, more than all, it is known that the People of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own; and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence; she asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject

us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, & maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign Powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events, shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the People of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government—a policy, which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.

Loss of the Steam Packet Dolphin.—We deeply regret to learn, by Captain Brooks of the steamer Santee, who arrived yesterday morning from Volusia, that on Monday, 19th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's Bar, stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and unfortunately killed fifteen persons. The Santee was lying at anchor inside of the bar, and saw the explosion take place, whereupon she raised steam and proceeded for the wreck.—When within half a mile of the wreck, met a pilot boat off St. John's harbor, having on board Col. Brown, lady, three children and servant, Mrs. Gibbs & son, and Capt. Rudolph; at the same time picked up one of the Rudolph's boats, with three men belonging to her, and one of the St. John's pilots. On the arrival of Dr. Martin of the Army, and Messrs. Waldron and Donaldson. The small boat of the Santee was then sent to a man who had drifted about a mile on a piece of timber from the wreck, and while getting him on board the boat, another person was discovered about one hundred and fifty yards from them, with his head just above water, who proved to be Col. Dell, of Jacksonville, slightly wounded, and much exhausted, and succeeded in saving him. It getting dark, the Santee returned inside the bar, with the following persons, saved from the wreck, viz: Col. Brown, lady and two children, Mrs. Gibbs and son, Dr. Martin, U. S. Army, Messrs. Waldron and Donaldson and Col. Dell, slightly wounded, and one person (whose name we could not ascertain) Capt. Rudolph, the stewardess, a colored woman, and four hands, one of whom is badly scalded.

The following are the names of the killed: Col. Brooks, Lieut. Alex. Mackey, U. S. A.; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown; Barnabas Luce, mate; Burie Aldree, Engineer; Kennedy, pilot; two deck hands, three stewards, & three blacks.

About thirty persons were supposed to have been on board of the Dolphin at the time of the disaster.

We commend the following remarks of the Albany Daily Advertiser to those who have done all that in them lay to hand over the South, in chains, to the candidate of the Abolitionists:

"Let the South hereafter look to itself for security. Let Virginia and North Carolina, in particular, look to themselves, since they, through their stolidity and apathy, have beckoned on the Abolitionists of the North. They were warned, abundantly warned; but they were deaf, for they would not hear. Already the movement of the waters has commenced. An Abolition convention has been in session with closed doors, for a fortnight. They think Van Buren's election is sure; that they have a President who recognises the constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia; and knowing that, having avowed such convictions, neither he nor his friends can consistently object to discussion in Congress, the Abolitionists are resolved to agitate with redoubled zeal and perseverance. The Boston Liberator thus announces the deliberations of the Anti-Slavery Convention in New York:

"For the space of a fortnight its proceedings have been full of intense and absorbing interest; about thirty agents ma-

ny others being unable to attend) have been present, and also several valuable corresponding members, among whom we may mention Theodore B. Weld, Charles Stuart, Beriah Green, Simon S. Jocelyn, Amos A. Phelps, Henry B. Stanton, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, &c. With regard to the fundamental principles and measures of the anti-slavery cause there has been entire unanimity of sentiment, all seeing eye to eye, all cherishing the same feelings and sentiments; the great question of American slavery has been thoroughly examined and discussed, from its centre to its circumference; the most popular and, indeed, all imaginable objections to the course pursued by the Abolitionists, and to the duty of immediate emancipation, without expatriation, have been met and refuted; and many great truths have been unexpectedly elicited, much information dispersed, much talent displayed, and a flood of light thrown upon many obscure or doubtful points. Probably a more important convention has not been held since the commencement of our holy enterprise."

"Let the South look at this, and then look to itself for security. Let Southern gentlemen ask themselves how much of this increased heat and resoluteness of purpose is to be ascribed to their own sins of omission and commission.

A Charge.—The Nashville Republican, of the 1st inst. says that Judge White was lured to decline being a candidate for the office of President at the late election, and "was given to understand by a great personage that his timely condescension should be rewarded with a seat at the head of the Senate, second only in dignity to the Presidency, with an 'estate in remainder' when the term of an ILLUSTRIOUS FAVORITE should expire."

The Republican adds as follows: "We do not repeat these charges in haste or ill-nature. We write them down deliberately, and stand pledged to produce the proofs whenever contradiction shall come from that only responsible quarter we ever intend to recognize. We re-assert the charge; these offers were conveyed to Judge White by the instrumentality of the President of the United States. The readers of this paper, and many others beside, know who they were met. An instant and patriotic rejection aborted the scheme, and as we shall soon see, threw its projectors upon the last and foulest weapon of 'the party.'"

Mrs. Madison.—The correspondence of this distinguished lady with the Government at Washington is calculated to excite interest and surprise. At the time when the press is literally inundating mankind with every species of trash, it appears wonderful that a posthumous work of James Madison, on a subject of such deep interest, so carefully prepared, and to which he attached so high a value, should require either pecuniary advances from his widow, or national patronage to secure its publication. The taste of the age is depraved. Had the work left by Mr. Madison been a novel, though of merit so despicable as to disgrace his reputation, there would have been eager competitors for the profits of its publication. But it is only an accurate report of the secret proceedings & speeches in conclave of the great convention of '87, that devised and recommended the existing constitution, of which the fathers and founders of the American republic were members!

To the statesman, historian, and general thinker, the work will be one of inestimable value, and we trust Congress will promptly, and in the most liberal form, accede to the wishes of Mr. Madison.

Richmond Whig.

The new Dollar.—The Globe thus describes this new coin: "The face of the coin represents a full length figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the pileus or liberty-cap, surmounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with its thirteen stripes, crossed by a scroll, on which is the word liberty."

"The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing, drawn accurately from nature, all the heraldic appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irregularly twenty-six stars; the entrance of Michigan into the Union having been, it seems, anticipated."

"The design of the face of the coin was drawn by Mr. Sully, and that of the reverse by Mr. Titian Peale; both under inspection from the Director of the Mint.—The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, one of the engravers of the mint."

"This emission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805.—It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins as soon as it is practicable to do so."

A CLOSE CALCULATION.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in his report to Congress in Dec. 1835, estimated the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, at \$19,750,000. In his report of Dec. 1836, he states the receipts at \$47,691,898, more than twenty-eight millions above his estimate. A valuable officer, this Mr. Secretary Woodbury.

Fayetteville Observer.

COMPROMISE ACT.

In a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. CLAY took occasion, incidentally, to express his views, in reference to the efforts now making to disturb the Tariff Compromise, as follows:

Mr. CLAY was extremely unwilling to interrupt for a moment (and he would only interrupt for a moment) the progress of the debate expected to proceed to day. But, from the numerous indications which had been given of a purpose to disturb the compromise act, and from the direct allusion to the subject which had just been made, he felt himself called upon to say one word. Considering the circumstances under which that act passed, the manner through this body, the acclamation with which it ran through the House, the cordial reception, with which it was greeted by every part and every interest in the country, he did not think that it ought to be lightly touched. In faith of adherence to the provisions of that act, large investments have been made, and under its beneficent operation every interest has prospered, the manufacturing not less than other great interests. The whole country has looked to the inviolability of the act: the messages of the President; the reports from the Secretary of the Treasury; the declarations of members of Congress, upon this floor and that of the other House, all heretofore have united in stamping upon it that character. Strictly speaking, he was aware that Congress possessed the power to repeal or modify the act, but in his opinion it could not be done, without something like a violation of the public faith. He had foreseen, at the period of the passage of the act, the probability of a large surplus beyond the wants of the Government, economically administered, and he had endeavored, simultaneously with the passage of the act, to provide for it by the introduction of the land bill. That bill had passed Congress, but unfortunately had encountered the veto of the President. If that bill had received his sanction, there would have been no surplus at the last session, none now, probably none hereafter, to divide and distract us. For it was from the proceeds of the public lands that the surplus arose. If the land bill which passed at the last session of the Senate had become a law, it would have distributed among the several States a larger sum than will be deposited in their treasuries under the deposit act.

Mr. C. said that he knew well that the preservation of the compromise act did not depend upon him. He well knew that its fate was in the hands of a majority of the Senate, as now constituted, and a majority of the House. But, if they chose to repeal it, or to make any essential alteration in the measure of protection secured by that act, he could only deeply regret the re-opening of wounds which had been so happily healed. He can cooperate in no such object, but shall, for himself, steadily oppose any material change of the provisions of the act, and insist upon that efficacious and complete remedy for a surplus which is to be found in the land bill, or upon some other competent remedy which will not unsettle all the great business of the country.

STAGE ROBBERY OF A LARGE SUM!—The Lynchburg and Richmond stage was robbed at 3 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the suburbs of Manchester, of the sum of one hundred and twenty six thousand dollars, seventy thousand the property of the Bank of Virginia, fifty six thousand of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia. The two Banks had despatched this sum to their branches in Lynchburg, by a passenger in the stage, whose trunk was cut off, as were all the trunks. It is stated that of all the trunks, when the alarm was given and the spot where the robbery was committed reached, that containing the money was alone not to be found—which implies a previous knowledge on the part of the highwayman. All the notes are on the two branches of the Virginia and Farmers' Banks at Lynchburg. The Banks here have offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the recovery of the property. We have little doubt that it will be recovered and the robber brought to justice.

Richmond Whig.

The Darien (Geo.) Telegraph gives us the particulars of the trial of Edwin E. Roberts, an Englishman, who had been capitally indicted for "attempting to excite an insurrection and revolt of slaves." After a long trial, Roberts was acquitted and discharged. The Telegraph says: "We never saw a greater object of pity than the prisoner. He lay in jail since last August, and had a severe attack of illness; indeed we doubt if he will ever recover from his present state of feebleness. A subscription was set on foot in Court, to enable him to leave the city, which he did on the following morning."

The Danville Olive Branch, speaking in reference to the outrageous appointment of Alfred Hocker, as Postmaster at Stanford, says:

"When Hocker presented his creden-

tials as Postmaster, and demanded possession of the papers, furniture, &c. of the office; the assistant of the late Post Master declined complying with the demand. 'Sir,' said Hocker, 'by what authority do you refuse to surrender me the office?' The young man replied, 'By the same authority, sir, that you refused to surrender the Lincoln poll book.'"

Collar Falsehoods.—The Van Buren papers have been pledging their veracity (!) for some time that Gen. Dudley's majority over Mr. Spaight was but between 3000 and 4000. The votes have been opened in the Legislature, with the exception of those of Burke, Chawan, and Gates; and Dudley's majority is 4043. In those three counties, his majority is 724, making his whole majority 4767;—at least a thousand more than his opponents stated it to be, although they declared they had copied from official returns.—Newbern Spec.

REPORT

OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1836.

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Under cover hereof, I have the honor to submit sundry abstracts, marked from A. to E. embracing all the information in regard to the Militia, required by law to be communicated annually from this Office to the Legislature.

In obedience to a Resolution of the last session of the General Assembly, requiring the Arsenal at Fayetteville to be repaired and placed in a condition to afford better accommodation to the arms, Gen. Ayer, the superintendent of that depot, was engaged to cause to be carried into effect the object of this Resolution. Having been disappointed in the expectation of a Report from him of the completion of the work by this time, I take it for granted, from a knowledge of his uniform promptitude in the discharge of his public duties, that there has been no want of attention on his part; and that the delay has arisen solely from the circumstances of the case.

No provision having heretofore been made for cleaning and repairing the public arms, those at that depot, consisting of the oldest arms, have been lying for many years without any kind of dressing, are now, as might be expected, in a most deplorable condition, and unless something is speedily done to arrest the rapid process of decay, now operating, they will within a few years, or perhaps in a shorter time, become entirely worthless and unfit for any valuable purpose. I would therefore beg leave, again, to suggest that these arms be at once distributed, at the cost of the State, among the regiments where exist the greatest necessity of the Militia being constantly armed. It has been found from experience, vain to expect the Militia will incur the expense, even were it right they should, of transporting arms to the points where they are wanted; under the existing act of three years standing, authorizing the distribution of the muskets at this depot, upon application of the Colonels of the different counties, not one third of the counties have applied for their respective proportions; and in the course of the whole last year, there has not been a single application which has come within my knowledge. I take it for granted, therefore, that unless they are disposed as above recommended, or a very considerable expense is incurred in having them put in good condition, they will in a short time be lost to the State. Should the Legislature determine on the former alternative, I would suggest the propriety of the arms being stamped before issued, so that they may at any time be identified as the property of the State. A precaution worth while being extended, if practicable, even to those already afloat, which together with such enactments as the Legislature may devise to guard them from becoming articles of traffic, and against their being carried out of the State, will render them more available for the purposes of the State, and afford greater security than loaned out upon individual guarantee, as frequently resorted to—which has from experience been found to be a mode of security generally in operation, and at best, inconsistent with a proper regard for that liberality justly expected of the State towards the Militia.

The arms deposited in the Arsenal at this place, have not, as yet, suffered materially; but the time has arrived when they should be cleaned and oiled; and it cannot with safety be longer postponed; and while undergoing this process, it would be a convenient opportunity to have them also stamped, as recommended in regard to those contemplated for distribution. There is an artist, resident in this place, in every respect well qualified, and doubtless can be employed at reasonable rates to perform this service. These arms, when thus put in order, together with those now due from the General Government, will constitute a competent number for any emergency, and as many as the two Arsenals can conveniently accommodate. And the annual appropriation by Congress, which is nearly equal to a thousand muskets a year, will enable the State to pursue a regular system of distribution among the Militia of the older arms, whilst it would be holding in readiness a sufficient number of efficient arms for any emergency which may arise.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
BEV. DANIEL, Adj. Gen.