

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum }
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.
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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 or-
dered out and charged accordingly.

PROSCRIPTION.
We copy the following remarks, in relation to the
recent removal from Office of Gen. OWEN, of
Wilmington. They sustain all we have said on
the subject, and show that the people of Wil-
mington are justly indignant at this outrage upon
public sentiment:

"We have deferred until the present
time, any notice of the removal from
office of Gen. OWEN, the Collector of this
Port. We say removed, because we like
to give things their right names, & could
never understand the force of that logic,
which contends that a man is not removed
from office, when he is superseded by
another. It is immaterial to the argu-
ment, that the change is made at the ex-
piration of a commission; the spirit which
dictates it, only seeks that opportunity
of accomplishing its purposes, whilst there
is no appearance of proscription.

The people of Wilmington alone, are
interested in this matter. They feel that
an outrage has been done to their rights,
and to the rights of a fellow citizen, in
his displacement from office, without a
shadow of complaint against his official
conduct. For who whispers, even in the
covert of night, a syllable against his do-
ings, as Collector? Has any one been
aggrieved in their official intercourse with
Gen. Owen? No one will pretend it.—
If the principle of rotation in office be
the one upon which this change has been made,
why, we ask, was not Gen. Owen re-
moved four years ago? He had then filled
the same post for many years; and if the
rotatory principle be a received one, and
one acted upon by this Administration,
he should at that time most certainly have
been removed. But it is farcical, and
insulting to men of common sense, thus
to pretend that this principle is only
carried out in this case. Why, in the ful-
fillment of that maxim, is not the Post-
master of this town removed? Is it not
as applicable to him, as to any other in-
cumbent of office? We do not, however,
refer to our venerable Postmaster, as e-
vincive of any wish to see him removed
from office. On the contrary, we, in
common with every Whig of Wilmington,
should most heartily deprecate a
thing of the kind. We only compare
these cases, as illustrative of that specious-
ness of reasoning in regard to rotation
in office, and of the political baseness of
those who pretend to the maxim, but can
only see its proper application to men of
differing political opinions. No, four
years ago this timeserving Administration
had not dared to carry proscription into
the Southern States. Then, there were
votes to be conciliated, and purposes to
be answered. Now, the National Elec-
tion is decided, and one who has dared
to think for himself, may be punished, and
a hungry liegeman rewarded.

The editor of the North Carolina Stand-
ard would do well, if in this matter, he
were regardless of the advice which he so
freely tenders to others. Let him "keep
his own zeal according to knowledge,"
and we, in this community at least, should
be but little troubled with his parental
admonitions.—Wilmington Advertiser.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.
A man named William N. Bishop has
been appointed Teller of the Central
Bank of Georgia, a State institution, and
managed by the party. The Augusta
Chronicle describes him as "a man with-
out character and without capacity! A
man who has rendered himself infamous
by crimes of almost every degree, & who
now stands indicted for some, before the
Superior Court of Murray county, which
would subject him to degrading punish-
ment, if convicted, and from trials on
which he has thus far escaped, by prevent-
ing, as Clerk of the Superior Court, the
organization of Juries for two or three
years past! A vile blackguard and ruf-
fian, who, as commander of a petty mili-
tary force, known as the Georgia Guard,
has bullied our highest Judicial tribunals,
headed mobs in their outrages upon pri-
vate individuals, and violated the sacred
right of suffrage itself!"
Now we would ask, what does such a
character as this weigh against the fact
of being a "Jackson Van Buren man?"
Not a feather.

THE ARSENAL.

From the Fayetteville Observer.
We are glad to find that active prepara-
tions are making to commence immedi-
ately the construction of this important
work. The ground is being enclosed,
and a large number of workmen are en-
gaged, who are expected speedily to com-
mence the work. It will be recollected
that the site selected is on Haymont, a-
bout a mile west of the Town House.

On this subject, we have procured a
copy of the following interesting letter
from Capt. Bradford, which will give the
public a better idea of the extent and
importance of the Arsenal, than has yet
been conveyed:

FAYETTEVILLE, 3d Feb. 1837.
To E. L. Winslow, Esq. President of
Fayetteville and Western Railroad.
SIR—I take pleasure in complying with
your request, to be furnished with infor-
mation in relation to the rank, magnitude
and extent of the United States' Arsenal
about to be erected at this place, and an
estimate of the amount of materials of
every kind which will be consumed in its
construction.

There are four classes of Arsenals.
The first class embraces mere places for
the deposit of munitions for the issue
within a limited district. The second,
besides being places of deposit like the
first, are furnished with the means of re-
pairing arms & refitting deranged stores.
The third, in addition, are places of lim-
ited construction. The fourth and most
important class, possess not only all the
functions of the other classes, but are
also places of general and extended
fabrication and construction, requiring
the aid of steam or water power. Among
the latter class the "North Carolina Ar-
senal," to be erected in this town is rank-
ed; but, as Congress, in giving authority
for its establishment, designed it to be
"the great place of Construction and
Deposit for the South," its magnitude
will be greatly increased over that of any
other Arsenal of the same class now ex-
isting in the country.

The Arsenal pile will consist of about
twenty-five buildings of all sizes, dispo-
sed upon the sides of a square of five
hundred feet extent, connected by a brick
wall: the Arsenal, or great house of de-
posit for the stores, occupying the centre
of the square. The construction of these
buildings will require from three to four
years, and the disbursements for that
purpose will be from seventy-five to one
hundred thousand dollars per annum.—
Should Congress decline to appropriate
that amount however, the entire comple-
tion of the Arsenal may be extended to
five years.

These constructions will necessarily
require a great extent of building mate-
rials of every description, as much of
which it is intended to draw from with-
in the State as its resources will afford.

When the working force is completely
organized and the work well in progress,
the employed will be eighty or an hun-
dred strong. This number will not be
materially varied throughout the opera-
tions. It will consist of Carpenters,
Stone Cutters, Stone and Brick Masons,
Smiths, Brick Makers, and Laborers,
together with the usual number of Master
Workmen, Foremen, Overseers, etc. for
superintending.

After the Arsenal buildings shall have
been wholly completed, the steady rou-
tine of military duty will be begun. For
execution of these there will be required
about thirty-five enlisted men, artisans
and laborers, and a force of about the
same number of skillful hired mechanics,
including among their number, Carpen-
ters, Carriage Makers, Wheelwrights,
Smiths, Painters, Saddlers, Harness Ma-
kers, etc. etc. making the whole force
to be constantly employed, about seventy
strong.

Although an accurate estimate may not
be made of the amount of the various
kinds of materials which will be consum-
ed in the construction of the Arsenal,
and in the accomplishment of the objects
of its erection, yet any one will be en-
abled, from the above data, to perceive
that it will be very considerable.

Among the numerous kinds of materi-
als commonly required for the peculiar
operations of such an establishment, there
will be consumed the greatest amount of
Cast and Wrought Iron, and White Oak
and Cypress Timber, for the construction
of garrison, sea coast, siege, and field
gun-carriages. The appurtenances to
these, necessary for their management,
will consume much more, as will also the
variety of other implements, etc. the enu-
meration of which would only serve to
swell this communication beyond a prop-
er limit.

The Rail Road contemplated to be con-
structed from this town towards the Wes-
tern portion of the State, would, if it
were now completed, greatly aid the op-
erations upon the Arsenal by affording
facilities for procuring materials and sub-
sistence—and there can be no doubt, that
at a future time, it will be the principal
source whence all its supplies will be fur-
nished.

With much respect, I am, sir, your
obdt' servt., JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Or. Dep. Com'g. N. C. Ars'l.

TREASURY ORDER.

We quote the following passage from Mr. CLAY'S
Speech on the Resolution, introduced by Mr. EW-
ING, to repeal the Treasury Order, requiring Spe-
cie to be paid for Bank Lands:—

"Sir what offence have the Western
and Southwestern States committed, that
they are to be subjected to an indignity
which is not inflicted on the rest of the
community? Why are we to pay our
dues to the Government in specie, while
the rest of our fellow-citizens are allowed
to pay in bank notes? Even if there
were authority for it in the law, the re-
quisition would not be according to jus-
tice or equity. And all sentiments of
fraternal regard, as well as all principles
of equality, cry aloud against such revol-
ving distinctions. Why are our banks and
our people alone to be subjected to this
rule? I protest most solemnly, on be-
half of my constituents, against so dis-
graceful an inequality; and I call upon
the Government either to carry out their
hard money system every where, at the
custom-houses as well as the land offices,
or efface from its records a discrimina-
tion which cannot continue a day or an
hour, without dishonor or degradation.

The honorable Senator from Virginia
tells us that the measure is temporary.
I wish he had made it out, or could do so
now. How is it temporary? On its face?
No, sir. It has just begun its wide-
sweeping ruin. It began on the 15th
August, and it tolerated for a time the
exercise of some indulgence. Its full
operation only commenced on the 15th
December, 1836, and there is nothing in
its terms that looks like a temporary pro-
vision. There is nothing in the Presi-
dent's message, or in the report of the
Secretary, which announces to a suffer-
ing community that the heavy burden im-
posed upon them will not continue long.
It may suit the purposes of the Senator
from Virginia so to present it. It may
not be agreeable to him to be seen at open
war with a measure of the Administration,
but there is nothing in the terms of the
order, and nothing in the policy on
which it rests, which is temporary in its
character. No, sir. Let Congress ad-
journ, and leave on the Western States
this invidious, this unjust and degrading
discrimination in the payment of common
dues to a common Government, and, my
word for it, this order will not only be
continued, but it will be carried farther,
and other discriminations will be made
under your alleged sanction to suit the
varying views of the Administration. Sir,
give us equality. We are a common
crew in the same noble, the same glo-
rious ship of State. Is it not right that
we should all be placed under the same com-
mon laws, and share alike the common
justice of our country? I protest against
the continuance for an hour of an iniqui-
tous order, which subjects the Western
and Southwestern portions of this Union
to a rule so irreconcilable with any prin-
ciple of justice or equity.

My friend from Ohio, who sits near me
(Mr. EWING,) has offered this resolution
which abolishes this odious distinction,
and places all parts of the community,
and every branch of the revenue, upon
a footing of perfect equality.

But it is said WE ought not to do this,
and if we do it, it will imply censure.—
And the Senator from North Carolina,
(Mr. STRANGE,) at a loss to make out a
censorious charge from the words of the
resolution itself, resorts to the language
of a Senator to supply the deficiency.—
Sir, if we repeal the statute of a legisla-
ture, does it imply censure on the legisla-
ture? May we not repeal a statute of
our own, and yet fix no stigma on our
former deed? May we not then rescind
an order or edict of Executive authority,
without any such implication? Has it
come to this, that a mere difference of
opinion is censure? Are we to be afraid
to express our sentiments of a public
measure, lest, peradventure, we wound
the feelings of the Chief Magistrate, or
the Secretary of the Treasury? Sir, I
have been struggling, associated with my
friends, for a long time, against the com-
plete ascendancy of Executive power;
and we have some times been encouraged
by a momentary hope of being able to
arrest its lawless career. But sir, its
march has been steady, onward, and I
lament to say, triumphant. It is now
practically the supreme power in the
State. Every branch of the Government
bends beneath its sway. The doctrine
of unity in the executive administration,
recently introduced, the obedience which
in pursuance of it, is exacted from all
executive officers, from the highest to the
lowest; the practice of proscription of
all who do not conform to the prevailing
creed, with the kindred usage of profuse
official and other rewards to all who do,
often without regard to character, integ-
rity, or merit; and the exercise of bound-
less power over the public treasure, and
by means of a concealed, mysterious, and
irresponsible agency over the banks in
which it is deposited, have stamped a to-
tally new character upon the Govern-
ment. It has become a vast organized
machinery, controlled by the will of one
man, and moved by a single hand. It is
a monarchy in disguise, with fewer pri-
vileges practically enjoyed than are exer-

cised in some monarchies. There, acts
of the crown may be exposed, censured,
denounced, corrected, by the power of
Parliament. But here, we are not to
complain of, or remonstrate against Ex-
ecutive measures. We must not presume to
censure them. We must bear in silent
and dutiful submission, whatever ills the
acts of the Executive may bring on the
country. Or, if we attempt any correct-
ive, we must graciously suppose that we are
not going counter to the Executive will,
and by a fiction convert a permanent mea-
sure into a temporary order!

When, Mr. President, shall we get back
to the good old times, when a President of
the United States never stepped out of his
own sphere to assume powers not granted
to him, or control the discharge of duties
specially assigned to subordinate officers?
As to this Treasury order, I do not view
it as an act of the Secretary. It has his
hand, but not his heart—not his mind.—
From the face of the order itself, I should
draw the conclusion that he has been the
unwilling executor of the bidding of another.
Like its prototype employed for the
removal of the deposits, it is an act of the
Executive will, directly against the will of
the officer particularly charged with a public
duty. But, unlike that case, the Secre-
tary clings closely to his office, and, rather
than part with it, executes the arbitrary
command of his master. He does not
choose, with a manly independence, to sac-
rifice his place and preserve his character.
And I understand that this order has been
issued, not only against the judgment and
feelings of the Secretary, but of the whole
Cabinet. I have heard so, and I believe
it. There are those here who do know,
and who, if I err, can contradict me. But
I believe it. And now, when we under-
take to examine the order, and confront it
with the law, WE cannot touch it. WE
may not repeal an Executive order, because
forthwith, to do so, casts a censure on the
Executive. Why, sir, if the honorable
Senator from Virginia, is unwilling to
throw censure on the Executive, he should
have forbore the delivery of his able and
eloquent speech. That whole speech, from
beginning to end, was directed against that
order, which he says we must not repeal,
lest we censure the President. Why, sir,
if that is his ground, he should have with-
held his amendment; for what, after all,
is the difference in effect between the resolu-
tion of the Senator from Ohio and the
amendment of the Senator from Virginia?
The Treasury order is now in full opera-
tion. And what is the proposal of my
friend from Ohio? To rescind it in terms.
His language is open, direct, manly, but
not offensive. But the Senator from Vir-
ginia cannot agree to the proposal. Well,
sir, and what does he do in his amend-
ment? He avoids, to be sure, the word
"rescind," but he rescinds the order just
as effectually as the Senator from Ohio.
I am quite sure that my friend from Ohio
intended nothing offensive in the resolu-
tion offered by him. He thought that, with-
out offence, the poor privilege might still
be left to us of repealing our own acts, ex-
pressing our own opinions, and even of re-
pealing Executive acts, when we deemed
that the good of the country requires it. It
appeared to him to be the most direct and
manly course, if we meant to repeal the or-
der, that we should say so. He added, it
is true, another resolution; but I am will-
ing, on behalf of my friend, that the first
resolution should be abandoned altogether,
and the last alone adopted. That will suf-
ficiently accomplish our purpose, and ac-
commodate the measure to the delicate and
nervous sensibility of any friend of the Ad-
ministration. That is all concerning which
I feel any solicitude, and with this I will
be content. All we seek is, that an end
shall be put to this invidious and disgraceful
discrimination."

THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

Several Petitions, praying for the abolition of Sla-
very in the District of Columbia, having been
recently presented in the Senate of the United
States, Mr. CALHOUN called for the reading of
one or two of them. The Clerk having finished,
Mr. Calhoun said—

Such is the language with which they
characterize us and ours. That, which
was the basis of Southern institutions,
and which could not be dispensed with,
without blood and massacre, was denounce-
d as sinful and outrageous on the rights of
men. And all this was proclaimed, in
the Senate of the United States, of States
that were united together for the purpose
of maintaining their institutions in a more
perfect manner. Were Southern members
to sit quietly and hear themselves
denounced in this manner? And if they
should speak at all under these circum-
stances, were they to be denounced as
agitators? This institution existed when
the Constitution was formed; and yet
Senators would not only sit and receive
them, but were ready to throw blame on
those who opposed them.

Mr. C. said he did not belong to the
school of those who believed that agita-
tions of this sort could be quieted by
concessions; on the contrary, he main-
tained all usurpations should be resisted
in the beginning; and those who would
not do so were prepared to be slaves
themselves. Mr. C. knew and had pre-
dicted that if the petitions were received
it would not avail in satisfying the peti-
tioners; but they would then be prepared
for the next step, to compel action upon
the petitions. Mr. C. would ask South-
ern gentlemen if they did not see the
second step prepared to be taken, not
only that the petitions should be received,
but referred.

EXTRACT

From Mr. EWING'S Speech
ON THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

"Mr. President, I envy not the principle
of him who has pressed forward these
Resolutions, against the opinions and the
feelings, and the consciences of those
whom he has found means to compel to
their support.—Resolutions which he has
urged on with passions, fierce, vindictive,
furious. Still less, do I envy the condi-
tion of those who are compelled to go
onward, against all those feelings and
motives which should direct the actions
of the legislator and the MAN. Why do
I see around me so many pale features
and downcast eyes, unless it be that re-
pentance goes hand-in-hand with the per-
petration of the deed? I had rather stand
with the minority; yes, I would rather,
a thousand times, stand alone, powerless
but conscience-free, than to wield the
strength of an empire, on the hard con-
ditions on which it is placed in their
hands.

But this scene is passing, and will soon
have passed not to be recalled—the deed
is to be done, and you and we must sub-
mit our acts to an enlightened public,
whose judgment will be a foretaste of the
judgment of posterity. To these I bow
with submission and hope, but not with
unwavering confidence of the future.—
The fame of those who have joined in
this struggle for the Constitution depends
upon the final success of Constitutional
Government. If that prevail and endure;

if the clouds that overshadow its prospect
pass away, and it be restored to what it
once was, in all its freshness and beauty,
every thing that we could desire for our-
selves and our country is attained. But
if we still move on in the downward
course: if the cataract only be passed,
and we are to glide on in the smooth but
rapid current into the gulf, to which we
have been tending, and are never to re-
turn, these struggles will be referred to
hereafter as scenes in which the country
was disturbed by violent and factious
spirits, and the names of those who stood
for the Constitution amid these stormy
scenes will be mentioned only with cen-
sure and reproach. So it has been in
times past. When the last spark of Ro-
man liberty was extinguished, and a Mo-
narch's court and council occupied the
forum and the Senate chamber; when
no voice but that of Augustus was heard,
and no power but his was known, the ve-
neral flatterers of his court vied with each
other in heaping praise on him, and cen-
sure and reproach on those firm spirits
who stood for their country to the last,
and were at last buried in its ruins.—
Caesar, by his power and clemency, had
subjugated a world; all but the dark and
unbeholding soul of Cato. In an event
like this, (Heaven avert it!) let the little
band, to which it is my pride to belong;
share in the reproach as they share in the
spirit of the last of the Romans—that spirit
which scorns to bow before any earthly
power, save that of their country and its
laws."

THE CONSTITUTION—SLAVERY.

The following Resolutions are now pending be-
fore the Legislature of Virginia:
Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia,
That the following article be proposed to the se-
veral States of this Union, and to Congress, as an
amendment of the Constitution of the United States.
The power of the Congress of the United States
shall not be so construed as to authorize the passage
of any law for the emancipation of slaves, without
the consent of the individual proprietors thereof,
unless by the sanction of the Legislature of Virginia
and Maryland, and under such conditions as they
by law prescribe.
The powers of Congress shall not be so construed
as to authorize the passage of any law to prohibit
the transportation of slaves from any State or terri-
tory of the United States in which persons may be
held in slavery, to any other State or territory in
which they may be so held.

Congress shall have the power and they are here-
by required to pass such laws as may be found ne-
cessary. 1. To prevent and to punish the formation
of any society, association, or assemblage of persons,
in any State or Territory for the purpose of effecting
the Abolition of Slavery in any other State or Ter-
ritory of this Union. 2. To prevent and to punish
any attempt or act, made or done by writing, prin-
ting, or otherwise, in any State or Territory, with
intent to excite Slaves in any other State or Terri-
tory of the Union to insurrection or rebellion against
the proprietors thereof, or against the laws and gov-
ernment of such State or Territory. 3. To prevent
the transmission by mail, or the delivery from Post
Offices of any newspaper, or other printed paper,
which may tend to excite servile insurrection or re-
bellion in any State or Territory; and which by the
laws thereof, it may be declared penal to publish or
circulate—and 4. To enable the owners or prop-
rietors and their agents more effectually to recover
any Slave, which may have absconded from them
and be found in another State; and to punish any
person who shall aid, abet, or assist any Slave, know-
ing him or her to be claimed as such, in escaping or
concealing himself or herself, from his or her owner
or proprietor.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The National Intelligencer contains the defence
of Gen. Scott, as submitted by him before the Mil-
itary Court of Enquiry, at Frederick. He ascribes the
failure of his campaign to ten leading causes, on each
of which he spoke at length. We subjoin the open-
ing passage of his Speech:
Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Court:

When a Doge of Genoa, for some magi-
nary offence, imputed by Louis XIV,
was torn from his government, and com-
pelled to visit France to debase himself
before that inflated monarch, he was asked,
in the Palace, what struck him with
the greatest wonder amid the blaze of
magnificence in his view? "To find my-
self here!" was the reply of the indignant
Lescarot. And so, Mr. President, un-
able, as I am, to remember one blunder
in my recent operations, or a single duty
neglected, I may say, that to find myself
in the presence of this honorable Court,
whilst the army, I but recently command-
ed, is still in pursuit of the enemy, fills
me with equal grief and astonishment!

And whence this great and humiliating
transition? It is, sir, by the *fiat* of one
who, from his exalted station, and, yet
more from his unequalled popularity, has
never, with his high displeasure, struck
a functionary of this Government—no
matter what the office of the individual—
humble or elevated, who was not, from
that moment, withered in the general con-
fidence of the American People. Yes,
sir, it is my misfortune to lie under the
displeasure of that most distinguished
personage. The President of the United
States has said: "Let General Scott be
recalled from the command of the army
in the field, and submit his conduct in the
Seminole and Creek campaigns to a court
for investigation—and, lo! I stand here
to vindicate that conduct, which must
again be judged, in the last resort, by
him who first condemned it without trial
or inquiry. Be it so, I shall not sup-
plicate this Court, nor the authority that
has to review the "opinion" here to be
given. On the contrary, I shall proceed
at once to challenge your justice to ren-
der me that honorable discharge from all
blame or censure which the recorded evi-
dence imperiously demands. With such
discharge before him, and enlightened
by the same mass of testimony—every
word of which speaks loudly in my favor
—the justice of the "Commander-in-
Chief of the Army and Navy" cannot
hesitate. He must acquiesce; and then,
although nothing may ever compensate
me for the deep mortification I have been
recently made to experience, I may hope
to regain that portion of the public esteem
which it was my happiness to enjoy on
past occasions of deep moment to the
power and glory of these United States of
America.