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BY AUTHORITY.



IWS OF THE UNITED STATES. the Second Session of the Twenty-Fire

aking appropriations for carrying into it enacted by the Sensite and House of Re-natives of the United States of America in the assembled, That the following sums he same are hereby, appropriated for se of the year one thousand eight hun-

and the ty-one: of Indian youth, as stipulated for by the article of the treaty of the fifth of August, iousand eight hundred and twenty-six, ie Chippewa tribe of Iudians, one thousand

the payment of the annuity of two thonand also the sum of two thousand for education, as stipulated for by the ole of the treaty of the sixteenth Octothousand eight hundre and twenty-six, Potawattamics, the annual sum of four

and for furnishing, annually, one hun-l sixty bushels of sult, under the same

e payment of the permanent and limite provided for by the second article of with the Pottawattamics of the twenstember, one thousand eight hundred ety-eight, annually, the sum of three

o, fron, steel, education, annuity t sipal chief, and employment of laborers article, one thousand nine hundred an

syment of permanent sumuity under the ile of the treaty with the Miamies o ty-third of October, one thousand eight

ron, steel, tobacco, and laborers, by support of the poor and infirm, and for on, under the sixth article of said treaty,

payment of the expenses incurred in the a of buildings and improvements at the Mission establishment, by the society in instructing Cherokee children, acto the fifth article of the treaty with okee Indians west of the Mississippi, sixth of May, one thousand eight hun d twenty-eight, eleven thousand six and atipulating to expend the amount a the creation of other buildings and cents for like purposes, in the country the Cherokees by the same treaty, payment in full of the value of improve-bundoned by the Cherokees of Arkanchardened by the Cherokees of Arkan-chave emigrated from the country ecd-em by the treaty aforesaid, as assessed to the provisions thereof, in addition belance which may remain of the sun y-seven thousand dollars, appropriated act of March the second, one thousand undred and twenty-nice, forty-five thou-th bundred and nine dollars and thirtynts. For payment for five hundred

cost of transportation, seven those ANDREW STEVENSON. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate ed, March 2, 1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

y-mine, for the emigrating Cherokees,

arry into effect certain Indian tre

ties. ctcd by the Senate and House of Reof the United States of America in seembled, That the following sums same are hereby, appropriated to enses indurred in negotiating, and for perfect the treaty of peace and friendthe treaty of cession, entered into at ndred and thirty, with the Mississipunchagoes and Menomonies, Ottoes,

the negotiation of said trea-thousand two hundred and

For furnishing forty horses for the Belgerard one thousand six hundred dollars.

For expenses of six wagons and or teams is assist them in removing, one thousand six iron-dred and twenty dellars.

For expense of farming utensits, and tools for building houses, four thousand dellars.

For pravision or thousand dellars.

country, fo

ve thousand dollars.
For building a grist and saw mill, three thou

For the payment of the permanent annuity For expenses of surveying the lines of the land assigned to the Delawares by mid article, four thousand one hundred and nine doltars and

See. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sums of money be paid out of any mover in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. See. 4. And be it further enacted, That for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chootaw tribe of Indiana, concluded at Daneing Rabbit on the filteenth day of September, one thousand eight bundred and thirty, the sum of eighty thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars are hereby appropriated, to wit:

hereby appropriated, to wit:
For salaries to chiefe and others, and suits of olothes and broadswords for ninety-nine cap-tains as stipulated by fifteenth article, nine thou-sand five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For expenses of fulfilling the sixtoenth article in relation to cattle, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For education as stipulated by the twentiet

article, ten thousand dollars.

For building Council houses, houses for Chiefs, and churches, as stipulated by the same article, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of teachers, blacksmiths and

shops, and a mill wright, by the same article five thousand five hundred dollars.

For blankets, rifles, ammunition, axes, hoes, ploughs, spining wheels, cards, looms, iron and steel, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and

For transportation and contingencies, five outsand dollars: Which said appropriation, to carry into effect the said treaty with the Choc-taw tribe of Indians, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropria

Approved, March 2, 1831.

An Act making appropriations for the military pervice for the year one thousand eight hun dred and thirty-one.

dred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be
paid out of any unappropriated money in the
Treasury, for the service of the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one viz:

For pay of the Army and subsistence of the officers, one million one hundred eight thousand six hundred and twelve dollars.

For forage for officers, forty-eight thousand six handred and nineteen dollars.

For elothing for the servants of officers, twen-ty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars. For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of seventyfive thousand dollars, two hundred and sixty-six thousand three bundred doliars.

For clothing for the Army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, in addition to materials and clothing on hand, amounting to eighty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and fortyeven dollars.
For the Medical and Hospital Department

thirty thousand dollars.
For various expenses in the Quartermaster's Department, viz: For fuel, forage, straw, sta-tionary, blanks, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, store-houses, and hospitals; for creeting temporary cantonments and gun-houses; rent of quarters, store-houses, and land; postage of letters on public service; or cap-ses of courts martial, including compensation judge advocates, members and witnesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labor, under the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and unetcen; for expenses of expresses, escorts to paymasters, and other contingencies of the Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty-six thousand

eight hundred dollars.
For transportation of officers' baggage, and allowsnee for travel, in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographi-nal duty fifty-seven thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subststence, ordnance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the Army, and funds for pay of the Army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons, usually estimated under the head of transportation of the Army, one hundred and three thousand dollars.

For the completion of the barracks at Fort

Vinnebago, five thousand dollars, being the balance of an appropriation heretofore made for the erection of barracks at Green Bay, and not transferred and appropriated to the purpose above

For the payment of certain mounted volunteers of the Territory of Arkansas, whilst in the service of the United States, in the year one sum of five hundred and eighty dollars and eigh-

For the payment of the elsim of the State of Missouri against the United States, for the ser-vices of her milita against the Indians, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twentynine, the sum of nine thousand and eighty-five dollars and fifty-four cents: Provided, That the Secretary of War shall, upon a till investigation, be satisfied that the United States are liable for the payment of the said militin, under the second paragraph of the tenth section of the first article

of the constitution of the United States. For defraving the expenses of the Board initers at West Point, fifteen hundred dollars. For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage for the Military Academy ight thousand four hundred dollars.

and grounds at week hundred dollars.

For pay of Adjutant's elerk and Quitee's elerk, nine hundred dollars.

The 's elerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the libr teen hundred dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, two dollars.

needed to be distributed amongst the Indi-chiefs, three thousand dollars.

For completing the Marshill road in Mais and making bridges on the same, five thousa

ter to the works at Harper's ferry armory, ginia, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Approved, Marah 2, 1891.

An Ast making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following approprintions be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the Trea-Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, for building light-bours, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, to wit:

State of Attine. Four thousand dollars for a

se at the western entrance of Fox island theroughfare; Six thousand dollars for a light-house at or near

cape Porpoise;
Four thousand dollars for increasing the height

of the light-house on Boon island; Four thousand dollars for a light-ho

near Marshall's point, in the town of St. George: Six thousand dollars for rebuilding the lighthouse at Whitehead;
Six thousand dollars for rebuilding the light
house on Franklin island;

buoys in Penobsoot river.

State of Massachusetts. Five thousand dollars for building a light-house on the monument

at Gloucester point;
One thousand dollars for creeting a mosa on or near Cohasset rocks;
Two handred and fifty dollers, in addition to an unexpended balance of a former appropria-tion, for erecting a spindle-beacon on Minut's ledge, and placing a busy on Hospital Island ledge, near George's island. Twelve hundred dollars for erecting a monu-

ment upon a ledge of rocks situated at the outer part of the harbor of Swampscut; One thousand dollars for two monuments, one on Sanken island, and the other on Pig rocks,

n Braintese bay; Pive hundred dollars for placing ten buoys in Five hundred dollars for placing ten buoys in the northern channel through the Vineyard sound, at the following places: one on point Rips; one on the Shovel shoals, near Monomoy point; three on the Handkerchief, northeast, southeast, and southwest parts; one on a rock near Hyannis harbor, in the channel; and two on the broad

shoul to the eastward of Fulmouth, east, and wer Five thousand dollars for rebuilding a light house on cape Cod, should it be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury;

Four hundred dollars for placing six, buoys on ledges and rocks at a place called Wood's Hole, near Falmouth; and a spindle on Lone rock, near that place.

State of Rhode Island. For a beacon-ligh

at or near the spirance of the harbor of Wick-ford in the town of North Kingston, three thou-Fifty dollars for a spindle on the halfway roel between the islands of Rhode Island and Con-

nections State of Connecticut. Five thousand dollar for building a light-house at or near Morgan's point, on the north side of Fisher's Island sound in the township of Groton;

Four hundred dollars for a spindle to be erec

ted on the Whale rock, at the entrance of Mys tie river, and for one on Turner's reef, situated about one-third of the distance from the main

Three thousand dollars for erecting a beacon on the beach near the west side of New Haven harbor; and two bundred and fitty dollars for buoys on Pardee's bar, Black Rock bar, and the Shag banks, in said harbor; Six thousand and two hundred deliars for

erecting a monument or beacon on Brand-reef, in Long Island sound; Two hundred and fifty dollars for placing but viz: one on the north end of Hatchet's reef, in the sound; one on the south end of said reef; one on the southeast tail of Saybrook bar, at the mouth of Connecticut river; and one op the south

end of Crane reef, west of Saybrook.

State of New York. Three thousand on hundred and ninety dollars to rebuild the bea-con in Black Rock harbor, should it be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Trea

Four thousand dollars for erecting a base light on a proper site near Sackett's Harbor, i

lake Outario;
Three thousand dollars for erecting a beaconlight at the junction of Bondout ereck and Hudson river or on or near the Esopus Meadows, as may be deemed most expedient by the Secretary

f the Treasury; One thousand dollars for erecting a beacon of the middle ground between Stratford and Crane Neck, in Long Island sound;

eck, in Long Island sound; Twelve thousand five bundred and twelve dol lars, in addition to the unexpended balance of thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the former appropriations for erecting a light-house, sum of five hundred and eighty dollars and eight and forming the foundation for the same, in the harbor of Buffalo.

harbor of Buffalo.

State of Pennsylvinnia. Two thousand five hundred dollars for erecting a beacon light at the end of the pier which forms the entrance into the harbor of Ecie, on lake Erie.

State of Delaware. Fifteen hundred dollars the mouth of

for creeting a beacon-light near the mouth of Mispillion creek; Ten thousand dollars for building a light

house at Mahon's Ditch, in addition to what re-mains unexpended of an appropriation to build a light house at Duck creek, and which last named appropriation is hereby transferred to the first entioned object.

State of Maryland. Fire thousand dollar

for building a light-house on or near Turkey point, at the mouth of Elkriver;

Four hundred dollars for placing output at the entrance of the hin bor of Annapolia.

State of Virginia. Seven thousand and five hundred dollars for building a light house or one of the Chingoteague islands;

Five hundred dollars for placing in the Potomac river three buoys on the Kettle Bottoms one on Port Tobseco shouls, one in Naujemor reach, one on Ragged Point bar, and one or Parsimpon bar.

ren thousand dollars for a light house at Pa Seven thousand dollars for a light house at Pass Christian, near the bay of St. Louis; For buoys to be placed at the south pass, and the pass at Dauphin island, four hundred dollars for placing buoys in Mobile bay; State of Illinois. Five thousand dollars for

Stale of Illineis. Five thousand dollars for building a light boose at the mouth of Chicago river, lake Michigan.

Michigan Territory. Five thousand dollars for building a light house at the confluence of the St. Joseph's river with lake Michigan;

Five thousand dollars for a light house on the Outerthunder Bay island, in lake Huron;

A sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for building a light hout to be stationed in the strait connecting lakes Huron and Michigan; and three hundred and firty dollars for buoya and placing the same on the flats at the head of lake St. Chair

Chir

Florida Territory. Eleven thousand four hundred dellars for building a light house on the west end of St. George's island, near the entrance of Appalachicola bay;

Four hundred dellars for placing buoys in the said bay between St George's island, and the entrance of the Appalachicola river;

Two hundred dellars for placing buoys in the bay and river of St. Mark's:

av and river of St. Mark's; One hundred and sixty dollars for place buoys at St. Augustine, and in St. John's river Five thousand dollars for building a light hous on a suitable site at or near Port Clinton. Approved, March 5, 1851.

SPEECH OF MR. CARSON.

OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the amendment proposed by Mr. Stanber ry to the general appropriation bill, to strike out \$9,000, as compensation to the Minis ter to Russia.

Mr. CARSON rose and said: I am leeply sinsible, Mr. Speaker, of the obligation I am under to the House for its kind indulgence and great liberality manifested by its course of action, by which I am permitted to proceed in this debate. The best return I can possibly make, is to trespass for as short a time as possible upon their patience, which appears already wearied with this discussion. I shall, there fore, leave unsaid many things I had in tended to say, which I consider perti nent to the question, and in some de-gree called for by remarks which fell from gentlemen who have taken sides in favor of his motion.

The part, Mr. Speaker, which I shall act in this political drama (or farce, if gentlemen choose so to call it) will be but an humble one. My part shall be, sir, to defend with my feeble abilities, a very humble individual in his own esimation, but one highly exalted in the hearts of his countrymen; an individu al, sir, whose highest ambition is, to be permitted to walk in the peaceful shades of retirement, and pursue domestic ease; an individual who has never sought office, but who, like old Cincinnatus, when the exigencies of his country have demanded his services, has never refused the call, whether it be to the field or to the cabinet. That individual, sir, is ANDREW JACKSON, whose name has been introduced into his debate but to be reviled and slan dered. The other illustrious person ages whose names have been introduc ed, (Mr. Randolph and Mr. Van Bu ren.) have already been amply defend ed by their respective friends; they need nothing at my hands; it would be superfluous to offer it. To observe something like method in the course of my remarks, I must commence at the beginning, however much may be left

out on the way. It appears, sir, that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stanberry) was the pieneer sent shead to clear away the rubbish, and prepare the field for action. The first valorous knight which entered the list on their side, was the renowned champion of domestic manufac-

tures, (Mr. Mallary.) His onset, sir, was a hold one, and he lashed away with such fury, that it reminded me of Hudibras's bear, who

"Fighting fell, and falling fought, And being down he laid about." The gentleman, sir, marched up in- Thus, sir, have I shown the gentleman to the very teeth of the great Autocrat from Rhode Island, " where the compe of all the Russias, boldly demanding tency of this House to move such de-

which I trust never will be,) it may probably suit their notions of propriety to practice upon his theory; but I hope, sir, for the credit of my country, that

powers of stand instead of body, will be looked to in the selection of men to fill high and important stations. In dismissing the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Mallary.) I will only add, that while his friends may praise his courage, few will be found to compliment "Congress of intions," which we his discretion. his discretion. The next gentleman to previous conventional arrawhom notice is due is the learned mem treaties signed and ratio

that the present is, I believe, no un usual discussion. In the short term of service in this hall. I have witnessed land. (Mr. Burges.) with a knowledge sitting after sitting of a Committee of of all those facts, swallowed down that the Whole House on the State of the mission, appropriations and all, which Union, where the quantum of salary.

Now, sir, I will answer the gentle man's interrogatories, and tell him when and by whom " the competency of this House" was questioned, and also show him it was " by the friends of the ast administration."

Sir, during the discussion upon the far famed but abortive Panama mission, a similar question arose upon the bill making the appropriations for that mission, or upon the report made by the Committee on Commerce, &c. Webster, the great leader of the then administration party in the House, made the question, and the gentleman from

I beg leave to read from Mr. W's speech, delivered 14th April, 1826 (Gales and Seaton's Debates, pages 22. 55, &cc. vol. 2d, part 3d.)

"Such appointments, says Mr. Web ster, (foreign ministers,) is therefore clear and unquestionable exercise of executive power: It is indeed less connected with the appropriate duties of the House than almost any other cutive act, because the office of a pub lic minister is not created by any satute or law of our own Government. I exists under the law of nations, and is recognised as existing by our Constitu tion. The acts of Congress indeed limit the salaries of public ministers; but they do no more. Every thing else in regard to the appointment of public ministers, their numbers, the time of their appointment, and the negotiations contemplated in such appointments, is matter for "executive discretion." Again, he says, "he (the President) cannot shift the responsibility from

Sir, let us run out the gentleman's doctrine, and see where it would necessarily carry him. "We," (said he,) are the keepers of the people's monsions of power, and put an end to all just responsibility." In short, sir, without tiring your patience with reading all the passages I have marked, Mr. Webster's speech throughout is an effort to prove that we were constitueffort to prove that we were constituries of public ministers; that we had nothing to do with the establishment of missions, nor with the appointment of ministers, nor with their instructions.

The present is a mission to standing. Those acquainted wi diplomatic history of the country, will recollect that it originated with Mr. Jefferson. He nominated Mr. Short, who was rejected by the Senate. Mr. J Q Adams was subsequently nominated by Mr. Madison, and was our of Mr. Burges, he should first minister at the court of St. Perestance, and a diplomatic intercourse tend the House on account. rg, and a diplomatic intercourse tend the House on account to the four tends of the

whom notice is due is the learned member from Rhoele Island, (Mr. Barges.) In the course of his remarks, the other das, he invoked us younger members to recollect that respect due to "bald heads and grey hairs." I trust, sir, in what I may deem it my duty to say upon this occasion or any other. I shall never be found wanting in that reverence always due to locks, upon which age and experience have set their venerable signets. But, sir, if aged men see fit to enter the list " and run a muck" against all the younger ones in the House, while chivalry might furbid the return of the arrows, sell defence may demand that we ward them off, whether pointed fair, or tipt with poison.

The gentleman set out by saying " that the present is, I believe, no un

unknown consequences. Yet the gentleman from Rhode Iscompared with the service of foreign ministers, was the subject of most stirring debate. When has the comparency of this House to move such a debate been questioned? Never until the present sitting of the committee. If I am mistaken, I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to tell me when that question was made by the friends of the last administration."

thousand deliars; but now has become so fastidious with regard to the "people's rights," &c. that the regular salary allowed by law to our foreign ministers completely choaks him. Sir, I can't say that this is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel and then straining at a gnat. Sir, why is all this? Is it because Mr. Adams recommended the one, and Gen. Jackson commended the one, and Gen. Jackson the other? If so, let me read another paragraph or two from the speech of Mr. Webster, which, no doubt, that gentleman considers high authority.

"The confidence which is due from us to the Executive, and from the Executive.

ccutive to us, is not personal, but offi-cial and constitutional (says Mr. Web-ster). It has nothing to do with indi-vidual likings or distikings, but results from that division of power among de-partments, and those limitations on the authority of each, which belong to the nature and frame of our Government." Sir, has the course of the gentleman from Rhode Island been influenced by individual likings or dislikings?

But a little further, sir. "It would be unfortunate, indeed," continues Mr. Webster, "if our line of constitutional action were to vibrate backward and forward, according to our opinions of persons, swerving this way today, from undue attachment, and the other way to morrow, from distrust or dislike. This may sometime from the weakness of our virtues, a excitement of our passions; but I trust it will not be coolly recommended to us as the rightful course of public con-duct." "The weakness of our virtues, or the excitement of our passions" Sir, upon which here of the dilemens does the gentleman hang? Is it the re-sult of weak virtue, or would it not be more charitable to suppose that "excited passion" had caused this extraordinary change? However, sir, with his virtues or his passions, I have nothing to do-but yet I am not done with the gentleman.

Sir, let us ran out the ge

Now, sir, if we adopt this so the rule of our action to graduate the pay ac-cording to services actually rendered; the rule must operate upon every offi-cer of the Government. We cannot pay the judges of the Supreme Court until we inquire whether they have dis-charged all the duties assigned to them. If our venerable Chief Justice should this country's rights with threatening countenance and menacing gesticulation, and then told us, "that was the way our ministers should do." Now, sir, if this is the very way that ministers should do, why they must be selected hereafter, not for their diplomatic, but for their physical abilities. The order of things must be changed; and instead of nelecting ministers for their intellectual and unital worth, ath letic powers must be the standard by which we are to judge of men surted for foreign missions.

Sir, when the party to which that gentleman belongs, comes into power, (which I trust never will be, it may nearly to the learned gentleman belongs, comes into power, (which I trust never will be, it may nearly to the standard by nearly the present is a minimal of long fore. The restance of their interests on this control of the party to which that gentleman belongs, comes into power, (which I trust never will be, it may nearly the present is a minimal of long fore. The restance of their interests on this control of the party to which that gentleman belongs, comes into power, (which I trust never will be, it may nearly in this case?

If our venerable Chief Justice should be aick, or prevented arriving here to sait upon the Supreme Court beach by aick, or prevented arriving here to sait upon the Supreme Court beach by aick, or prevented arriving here to sait upon the Supreme Court beach by aick, or prevented arriving here to sait, or he too sait, of long floor. The gentleman has not done it; ot permit him. And can any man every feeling and principle