

# Carolina Sentinel.

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## LAW OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PASSED IN 1822.

An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this State.

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,** That the sum of five thousand dollars per year, to be raised in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State. That the said sum shall be distributed among the several counties in this State, in proportion to their Federal numbers.

**II. And be it further enacted,** That whenever an Agricultural Society, shall be formed in any one county, or in any two contiguous counties, and the members thereof shall annually procure or raise by voluntary subscription, any sum of money, the President and Treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the facts, of the formation of such Society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof, which affidavit shall be filed with the Comptroller of this State, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription; but in any case however exceeding the amount to which such county or counties should be entitled according to their apportionment aforesaid.

**III. And be it further enacted,** That the several Agricultural Societies which may be formed in this State, shall elect each and so many officers as they may deem proper, all of whom shall be practical farmers; none of whom however shall receive any emolument from his office; and it shall be the duty of such officers annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles and productions as they may deem best calculated to promote the Agricultural and Manufacturing interest of the State.

**IV. And be it further enacted,** That each person to whom any premium shall be awarded for any Agricultural product, shall, before the receipt thereof, make an accurate description of the process used in cultivating the soil, and in raising the crop, of feeding the animal, as may be; and shall, in all cases, describe the nature of the soil, the kind and quantity of manure, the date thereof, and the time of the year which applied, and deliver the same to the President of said Society.

**V. And be it further enacted,** That the several Presidents of said Societies, shall, monthly, within one week after the annual meeting of the Legislature, transmit all reports or returns to the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him kept safely, and demanded by the Board of Agriculture hereinafter named and organized.

**VI. And be it further enacted,** That the several Presidents of the several Agricultural Societies within this State, or a delegate chosen by each of said Societies, shall form a Board of Agriculture for this State; who, on the first Monday after the annual meeting of the Legislature, may convene in the Capitol of the City of Raleigh; any five of whom shall form a quorum; may elect a President, Secretary, and such other officers as they may think proper; receive and examine all such reports and returns as aforesaid, and select for publication such of them, and such other essays, as they may judge advisable; and shall annually publish a volume, at the expense of the State, to be distributed by means of the said Agricultural Societies to the good people of the State, not exceeding fifteen hundred copies of such volume; which President and Secretary shall continue in office during the continuance of this act.

**VII. And be it further enacted,** That the Treasurer of this State shall annually pay, on the warrant of the Governor to the said Board of Agriculture, one thousand dollars, to enable them to purchase and distribute among the several Agricultural Societies, such useful seeds as they may deem proper, and to defray such other necessary expenses, as promote the object of this act, as are not otherwise provided for; and said Board shall annually account with the Comptroller for the expenditure of said money.

**VIII. And be it further enacted,** That all moneys which may have been received since the first day of November last past, or which may hereafter be received at the Treasury of this State, on entries of vacant and unappropriated lands (excepting the Cherokee Lands,) and all balances now remaining, or which hereafter may accumulate in the hands of Clerks of Courts or Records, unapplied for within three years after the receipt of the same, by the person lawfully entitled thereto, be and the same hereby set apart and pledged to carry

into effect the foregoing objects of this act.

**IX. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of each and every Clerk of any County Court, Superior Court of Law or Equity, or the Supreme Court, within this State, at the first session of the Court of which he is clerk, which shall set after the first day of September next, and every three years thereafter, to produce to said Court, a statement to be made on oath, of all moneys remaining in his hands and which were received by him officially three years previous thereto, specifying therein the amount of each separate claim, and the name of the person to whom the same is payable.

**X. And be it further enacted,** That the Clerks aforesaid shall, within a reasonable time after the foregoing statements are made, account with and pay over to the Public Treasurer, all the balances aforesaid, which shall be held by him in trust for the legal claimants; but, while unapplied for, shall constitute a part of the fund created by this act.

**XI. And be it further enacted,** That all persons who have been Clerks or Deputy Clerks of any Court of Record in this State, shall account for the balances in their hands due to individuals in the same manner as is herein required of Clerks now in office.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

The following written Message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Mr. EVERETT, his Private Secretary:

To the Senate & House of Representatives.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 5th April, 1822, requesting the President of the United States to communicate in detail the expenses of building each vessel of war, authorized by the act of 2d January, and its supplements; and also the names, number, grade, &c. of the officers and men employed at each Navy Yard and Naval Station, during the two years immediately preceding the 1st of January, 1822, I herewith transmit a Report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the accompanying documents, which contain the desired information.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1822.

The message was read; and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. RODNEY rose and said, that in the war which we were now waging against the pirates in the West India Seas, it was proper, he thought, to give some stimulus to our seamen engaged in it. Our gallant tars, he said, were not likely to gain in such a war the honor they acquired in the late war, and as there was but little to be got he wished to supply the deficiency by providing a stimulus of another kind. He therefore asked leave to offer the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the officers and crews of the public armed vessels of the United States; and to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, for the prisoners captured, and the guns taken by them, in any piratical vessel.

### CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. TALBOT, advertising to what had passed when the subject was last before the Senate, stated that he had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, making the inquiries which had been suggested, and had received from the Secretary an answer thereto, (which was read to the Senate, stating first, that David Shriver, Esq. was at the commencement of the Cumberland Road, appointed Superintendent thereof, by the President of the United States, with a salary of \$1,800, which was, in 1816, increased to \$2,500. That he is not now considered the Superintendent, and is not in the pay of Government. Secondly, that the Secretary had examined the correspondence of Mr. Shriver with the Department, relative to repairs, but it contains no estimate of the sum necessary to effect that object; but the Secretary presumed that a sum less than 30,000 dollars, would not be sufficient for that purpose. — Mr. T. said, that in addition to the data furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, he had consulted several gentlemen well acquainted with the road—one of whom thought 30,000 dollars necessary for its repairs—another, that 25,000 dollars would be sufficient. To satisfy those who might object to the larger sum, he would move to insert 25,000, the lowest sum which was

thought inadequate. Less than this, he was confident would be insufficient; and to appropriate too little, would be throwing it away, as the repairs, if left unfinished, would be of no use. He hoped, therefore, that a sum sufficient would be voted, that the work might be completed in one season.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee of Claims, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill in addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury; which was twice read and committed. The bill is in the following words:

**Be it enacted, &c.** That in the settlement of accounts of persons remaining charged on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury with the public moneys advanced prior to the 1st day of July, 1815, the proper accounting officer be, and they are hereby, authorized to add to the credit of such persons, respectively, the amount of the expenditures made by them, which were at the time authorized by law or regulations, notwithstanding regular vouchers for the same may not be produced, if the impracticability of producing such vouchers shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Accounting officers; and if the evidence exhibited in lieu thereof shall be the best of the nature of the several cases will admit of and such as would be received in courts of justice. *Provided, nevertheless,* That the credits to be allowed, shall in no case exceed in amount the sum with which such persons respectively shall be charged on the books of the said Third Auditor.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That whenever, in the settlement of the accounts before mentioned, a difference of opinion shall arise between the accounting officers, as to the extent of the credits to be allowed, under, or by virtue of this act, such case shall be referred to the Secretary of War, whose decision shall be conclusive. And it is hereby made the duty of said Secretary, to cause to be communicated to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement, comprising the names of the persons whose accounts shall have been settled the preceding year, agreeably to the provisions of this act, together with the amount which shall have been placed to the credit of each, under the several heads of expenditure, and, upon evidence other than such as has been prescribed by the laws and regulations existing before the passage of this act.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That if any person shall swear, or affirm, falsely, touching the expenditure of public money, or in support of any claim against the United States, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

On motion of Mr. BARSTOR, it was **Resolved,** That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the laws, providing for the allowance of salvage on all vessels and goods belonging to citizens of the United States, when recaptured by our public ships in time of peace.

Mr. RANKIN, submitted the following resolution, which, of course, by the Rules of the House, lies one day on the table:

**Resolved,** That the President of the United States be requested to furnish this House with any information he may possess, or in possession of any of the Departments of government, in relation to the number and locality of the salt springs, lead and copper mines, within any of the states or territories of the United States, and which are the exclusive property of the government, the quantity of land reserved at each, and, if rented or leased, to whom they have been so rented or leased; the term of time and the amount agreed on and received for such lease or leases.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. McLANE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823, (for compensation of Members of Congress,) and the bill was twice read and committed.

The resolution laid on the table by Mr. RANKIN, on the 3d instant, calling on the President of the United States, for information in relation to the number and locality of the Salt Springs, Lead and Copper mines, in any of the states or territories of the United States, the exclusive property of the government, the quantity, and the terms on which they are leased or rented out, with the amount received for the same, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. A. SMYTH, of Va. offered the following joint resolution.

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,** That the following amendment to the Constitution of

the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution.

No elector of President and Vice President shall be nominated or appointed by the President elected, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever.

When the House of Representatives shall choose a President, no person, who shall have been a member at the time of making the choice shall be nominated or appointed, by the President so chosen, to any office, appointment or place whatsoever.

When the Senate shall choose the Vice President, no person who shall have been a member of the Senate at the time of making the choice, shall be nominated or appointed by the Vice President, acting as President, to any office, appointment or place, whatsoever.

This resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, &c.

The joint resolution of Mr. A. SMYTH, of Va. proposing several amendments to the Constitution, to disqualify for holding office all persons who shall be members of the House of Representatives, at the time of an election of President of the U. States, &c. was read a second time.

Mr. A. SMYTH, of Virginia, rose, and said that he would very briefly state the reasons which induced him to offer this amendment to the constitution. He admitted that a nation ought not frequently to alter its fundamental laws: But as no wisdom could foresee all defects in a form of government; when those defects shall appear, and especially when they shall appear during the youth of a nation, and threaten to produce pernicious consequences, it would not be prudent to refuse to amend them. And there is a difference, he said, between altering the provisions actually made by the constitution, and adding, by way of amendment, such further provisions as time shall prove to be required.

The constitution had, he said, been but 12 years in operation when a person was nearly made President by the House of Representatives, to whom the people had not given a single vote with the intention that he should fill that office. An amendment has been made to the constitution, providing against the recurrence of such an event; and this shews that no foresight can be relied on that is not the result of experience.

It now appears probable that it will frequently happen, that the choice of President will be made by the House of Representatives. And it has been shown that, as in making this choice, the vote will be given by States, 31 representatives out of 212, representing a little more than one-seventh part of the people, may choose a President. Ten representatives may give the vote of seven States.

I do not, said he, propose to alter even that provision of the constitution; but I propose to prevent some of the mischiefs to which that provision manifestly tends. The mischiefs I apprehend are these: That the time may arrive when the wealth and population of the nation, being greatly increased, the power and Patronage of the Executive may also be greatly increased; and the Presidential chair may consequently become more desirable than it now is, in the eyes of ambitious men. The President having the appointment of all the civil and military officers of the United States and foreign Ministers, and power to remove the whole except the judges, this will enable him to confer wealth and power on those to whom he shall be indebted for his elevation. Thus, the offices within the grant of the President will supply, with the means of amply rewarding his electors, any man whose name should be found among the three highest on the list of votes given by the electoral colleges, and who shall have no scruples to prevent him from holding out to those who will support him the promise of rewards. Thus, the more lax the principles of the man, the greater the advantage he will derive from this situation of things.

From the interest which the next Presidential election already excites throughout the nation, it is manifest that these elections of President are, in time to come, to endanger the tranquility, perhaps the peace, perhaps the constitution, of the United States. A throne, said Mr. S. is a great temptation. Seldom have those, who saw a sceptre within their reach, failed to endeavor to grasp it; although, before they could secure it, crimes must be committed, and blood flow in torrents. We need not, said Mr. S. consult the history of former times. If Louis XVIII. could see with joy, France conquered and despoiled by foreign armies, because a consequence thereof was, that he should occupy the throne of that country for a few years of his old age, can we doubt that some candidate for the Presidential chair of this great Republic, will be found disposed to use all the power of the office

of President, as the means of obtaining the first situation in his country? Call the office what you will, he who fills it is elected for years to a seat in which he exercises kingly power.

The amendment which I offer, said Mr. S. will remove from the election, or choice of President, the influence arising from the desire, expectation, or hope, of office. I anticipate from it very beneficial effects, in securing the purity and tranquility of those most important elections. The exclusion of a small number of citizens, which will not, at the next election, exceed 260, if an election is made by the Electors, or 212, if the choice shall be made by the Representatives, cannot be in any wise detrimental to the interests of the United States. Some have proposed to exclude from office, at all times, members of Congress. I do not agree to that proposition—not seeing any sufficient motive for creating such a disability; but I would exclude the Representatives, whenever they shall have been Electors of a President. Mr. S. concluded, by entreating the members of the House, who might expect to be in the next Congress, to prepare their minds to make this sacrifice to the welfare of their country, and thereby secure, as far as practicable, the purity of the government, and the durability of the Constitution, &c.

Mr. S. then moved to commit the resolution to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which was agreed to.

### CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The SPEAKER then laid before the House the following letter from the Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
January 7th, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 31st of December, relating to the state and condition of the Cumberland Road, the obstacles (existing) to the safe and speedy transportation of the United States' Mail on said road, and what effect they may have (if not removed,) on the expenditure of the Post Office Department; I have the honor to communicate, that, in the month of November last, I passed over the whole of that road, and, travelling only by day light, was enabled to observe its state, and condition, which I attentively did.

The western (being the newest) part of the road, is in a ruinous state, and becoming rapidly impaired.

In some places the bed of the road is cut through by wheels, making cavities which continually increase & retain water, which, by softening the road, contribute to the enlargement of the cavities: In others, the road is much injured, by the sliding down of earth and rocks from the elevated hills, and by the falling off of parts of the road down steep and precipitous declivities of several hundred feet; so much abridging the width of the road, that two carriages cannot pass each other.

Obstacles do really exist to the safe, and speedy transportation of the United States' mail upon that road. The Mail Contractors have sometimes been necessitated to remove them, before the mail could pass on; and such delay produced, that the mail stages have, in some instances, been unable to reach their point of arrival in due season, to deliver over the mail, and consequently producing failures.

If these obstacles are suffered to exist and increase, the great western mail must be transported on lengthier, oblique, and circuitous roads, which will retard the expedition of the mail, and considerably enhance the expenditure of the Post Office Department.

The Cumberland Road, so interesting to the nation, will, in my opinion, formed by observations when upon it, cease to be useful unless repaired. That part of the Road contiguous to Cumberland, and the oldest, is in a tolerably good condition, because, it has been seasonably and judiciously repaired; which repair was true economy in the preservation of the Road.

I enclose a letter from J. L. Skinner, Esq. an intelligent and practical gentleman on the subject of that Road; also, another from George Dawson, Esq. a gentleman of much respectability.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The letter was read, and, with the enclosures, ordered to lie on the table.

ANY person having parts of an ELECTRIC MACHINE formerly belonging to Dr. J. O. FREEMAN, will oblige the owner by leaving them with Mr. Joseph Bell, immediately.

Jan. 11, 1823—'51 '52.

## Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.