

Carolina Sentinel.

VOL. VII.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1826

NO. 356.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
Pasteur & Watson,
\$3 PER ANNUM—HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE



[BY AUTHORITY]

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four [five].

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the Officers and Clerks, and servants of both Houses of Congress, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington: Approved, Dec. 15, 1824.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning General Lafayette.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General LAFAYETTE, in the War of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to him the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said General Lafayette and his heirs, one township of Land; to be laid out, and located, under the authority of the President, on any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

Approved: Washington, Dec. 28, 1824.

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions as said Legislature shall, by law, direct, the following tracts of land, heretofore granted to said state for the use of the people thereof, to wit: so much of the six mile reservation, including the Salt Springs, commonly called the Sciota Salt Springs, as remains unsold; the Salt Springs near the Muskingum River, and in the Military Tract, with the sections of land which include the same; and the proceeds thereof to be applied to such literary purposes as said Legislature may hereafter direct, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.

Approved: Washington, Dec. 28, 1824.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. W. C. & C. B. Churchill,
HAVE just received from New-York, and offer for sale at their store in the Old County Wharf, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crochetery,
Glassware, Iron, Salt,
AND A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.

A few half bbls. best Fulton Market mess BEEF,
A few hds. and bbls. Long Island RUM,
ALSO,

Just received from Baltimore, and for sale,
70 bbls. Howard-street FLOUR,
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine do.
24 bbls. Seconds.
70 bbls. Apple BRANDY.
43 bbls. & 4 hds. WHISKEY.
10 bbls. GIN.
18 casks CHEESE.
20 bags COFFEE.
18 kegs English WHITE LEAD.
18 hds. Balt. inspected leaf TOBACCO,
November 19th, 1824—46

GARNETT'S LECTURES
On Female Education.

The second edition, with corrections and additions, price \$1 25, just received and for sale by
THOMAS WATSON,
January 1st.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Smith, from the joint committee of Congress, appointed to announce to Gen. Lafayette the passage of the act in his favor, and to request his acceptance of the provision made for him, reported to the Senate the following copy of an address of the committee to the General, & his reply:

From the Joint Committee to General Lafayette
GENERAL: We are a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an act a copy of which we now present. You will perceive from this act, sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom have cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States.—The principles that have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence, as well as the request of the two Houses, that you will, by an acquiescence with their wishes in this respect, add another to the many and signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people, whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and emulate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are,

Your obedient servants,
SAMUEL SMITH, } Committee
ROBT. Y. HAYNE, } of
D. BOULLIGNY, } the Senate.
WM. S. ARCHER, } Committee
S. VAN RENSELLAER, } of
PHILIP S. MARKLEY, } House Reps.
Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S REPLY.
Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

Gentlemen of the Committee of both Houses of Congress:
The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased Congress to confer upon me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States—two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures of the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind, feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolution of both Houses, delivered by you, gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, precludes all other sentiments but those of the lively and profound gratitude of which in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organ.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
LAFAYETTE.

FAMILY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

General Lafayette has one Son and two Daughters—the son, *George Washington Lafayette*, is now in this country; the daughters are *Madame Maubourg*, and *Madame Lasteyrie*.

Mrs. *Maubourg* has three daughters—Mrs. *Brigode*, Misses *Louisa* and *Jenny Maubourg*.

Mrs. *Lasteyrie* has three daughters—named *Paulina*, *Melania* and *Octavie*—and one son named *Jules*.

George Washington Lafayette has three daughters, named *Natolia*, *Matilda* and *Clementina*—and two sons, *Oscar* and *Edmond*.

Mrs. *Brigode* has two daughters, *Georgiana* and *Gabriella*.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of *La Grange*, and, we are informed, are dependant for their support on the limited income of that farm.

THE STATES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The States have experienced uncommon difficulty this winter in the selection of their United States Senators.—The Legislature of New Hampshire have dissolved, without being able to elect one. Each house has a negative upon the nomination of the other. The Senate proposed various persons to the House; but the House would accept none but Mr. Mason. Towards the close of the session, a most extraordinary scene took place in the Senate. The question came on upon concerning with the House in the resolution appointing Mr. Jonathan Mason.—The decision was made by ballots, written "yes" or "no." The ballots were counted by the President and Mr. Web-

ter, who sat near him in the Senate Chamber—and the result was announced to be 6 yeas, 6 nays. The nomination was not therefore concurred in—in other words was rejected.—Next day, it was buzzed about that 7 Senators had professed to have voted in the affirmative; that is, for Mr. Mason. In consequence of which, Mr. Brady moved for the appointment of a Committee to "inquire whether any mistake was made in counting and sorting the ballots." This resolution gave rise to an animated debate. The Senate chamber was crowded with representatives and citizens. The mover, indeed every member of the Senate, disclaimed any imputation of unfairness on the part of the President. The resolution was rejected; 7 Senators against it; 5 (among them the President) for it.

The Editor of a New Hampshire paper (who is also a member of the H. of R.) avers that 5 members would have given their certificates that they had voted for Mr. Mason.—td. that three witnesses would have testified that they had heard another, Mr. Merrill, declare that he too had voted for Mr. Mason; and 3d. that two Senators would also have testified to the declaration of the 7th Senator, Mr. Barlett, that he had voted also on the same side. Mr. B. was one of the 5 who voted for the Committee of Enquiry. Thus the mystery rests!

NEW JERSEY.—Every calculation, which was made upon the discretion of her legislature, has been defeated by their recent measures. The Morriss canal bill has passed the house; giving the company the privilege of employing a capital of \$1,000,000 in banking—at the end of 150 years, the canal is to become the property of the state. Thus for 150 years, the hands of the Legislature are tied up from the banking charter!—The Raritan and Delaware canal bill has also passed—a bonus of \$60,000 is to be paid to the state, and she is also allowed to subscribe for one-fourth the stock—after 50 years, she may buy up the canal if she can. Another bank charter, therefore, for 50 years, or perhaps forever!—The Weehawk and Franklin banks have also passed. And these mushroom institutions are springing up in despite of the terrible example of Kentucky!—Some suspicions have been excited about the fairness of these transactions.—There is great complaint about *Lobby Influence*. An anonymous letter was addressed to one of the members of the Council, containing something in the shape of a threat, in case the bank bills should be defeated. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the facts; but the House still went on, voting for the banks. It is impossible to conceive of a greater indiscretion. There is no act of sovereignty, which ought to be more cautiously exercised, than the concession of charters. It is parting, as it were, with a portion of the sovereign power of the state, it cannot be recovered, without an imputation upon the public faith. Nothing then can excuse its exercise, but some great palpable good to result to the community; which is not likely to be attained in any other manner.—But, it is out of reason thus to be multiplying bank charters; and permitting them to endure for 50 or 150 years! The citizens of New-York are vastly indignant at the proceeding. They say these banks are all to be "located at or near Jersey City;" "at their very doors, threatening them with an incalculable evil which it is beyond their power to remedy."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The late exploit of Com. Porter—an exploit, which, notwithstanding the absurd misrepresentations of the dastards who have played so pitiful a part in it, we may rest assured, is of a piece with the rest of his gallant life; and for which I, for one, honor him as a man; whatever may be its bearings on the laws of nations, and whatever may be the course towards him required not only by those laws, but by the glaring necessity of some striking examples among our naval commanders, as well as a complete overhauling of the whole navy.—This affair has led me to reflect on our situation with regard to the pirates and their abettors.—What course are we to pursue in relation to them?—Perhaps you may think the conclusions at which I have arrived on the subject, worth some vacant corner in your paper.

Recognising the principles,

1st. That the territory of every acknowledged nation is to be held sacred by all others.

2d. That every community or nation is to be held responsible for the acts of members of that community towards other nations;—what will result from the application of these principles to the case where unknown individuals commit aggressions on one nation (by attacking its vessels, for instance) and are pursued into the territory of another?—These individuals either are or are not members of the community into whose territories they have retired.—If they are, then that community is responsi-

ble for their acts. But how is this point to be settled? Is the injured nation to rest satisfied with assertion on the part of the other, that the aggressors do not belong to them? This would be supremely absurd; because thereby, any community that pleased might constitute its territory a land of universal indemnity for aggressors against others. Should not rather the fact of the aggressors being traced to the territory of a community, be considered as *prima facie* evidence of their belonging to the same?—Evidence to be countervailed only by the delivery of the offenders to the injured party, or the infliction of such punishments as would satisfy them.—I be idea of putting up (except in very extraordinary cases) with professions on the part of the community whose territory serves as a refuge to the aggressors, of a *desire* to seize them, strikes me as preposterous. If they have not means fully adequate to any case of ordinary and probable occurrence, it is entirely incompatible with the safety of all other nations to respect their territory. To do so, is to establish a privileged land for robbers and outlaws—a holy ground on which if they can once set the point of their big toe, they may turn round and laugh in the face of their pursuers.—If they have such means, and do not please to exert them—this is an avowed support of the aggressors, and assumption of their wrong. If there be any thing of soundness in these views, our course is very plain. The first pirate that is traced to the Spanish territory, and not given up or punished, declare war against Spain. Or, pursue him till captured; and let her declare war against us, if she don't relish the proceeding. Or, if neither of these tactics will answer, run for port, and haul down.

Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY ROOM.

In the National Intelligencer of the first instant, we find the following description of the new Library Room at the Capitol, Washington:

The room for the permanent accommodation of the Library of Congress, has been completed in a style of great beauty and elegance, which entitle it to particular commendation. It occupies nearly the whole west front of the centre building—is 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and about 35 in height. It is divided into twelve arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars of the celebrated Octagon Tower at Athens. At the entrance, in the centre of the room, which is approached from the great central rotunda, are two columns of stone, with capitals corresponding with those of the pilasters; and immediately opposite, and fronting the window which leads into the western colonnade, stand two similar columns of stone. Those pillars, with the alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room, on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses at the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, panels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky-lights, the wells of which are also beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. Through these, and the windows on the west, the light is admitted into the room, and can be lessened or increased at pleasure, by means of Venetian blinds. The principal apartment, as well as the reading rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sofas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels, carpeting, &c. At each corner of this splendid apartment, is a staircase leading to the galleries above, which are calculated to contain several thousand volumes, and which are so arranged as to enable any one to read or write in them with perfect convenience. This room opens into a magnificent colonnade, or *loggia*, formed by ten pillars of the Corinthian order; between which runs an iron railing, to protect as well as to ornament this fine promenade.

The new Library Room is admitted, by aft who see it, to be, upon a whole, the most beautiful apartment in the building. Its decorations are remarkably chaste and elegant, and the architecture of the whole, displays a great deal of taste.

TEA SALES.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier thus describes an Auctioneer's sale of Tea in New-York:

"Let the distant reader, who has never been in New-York, imagine a long pile of cubic boxes arranged on the edge of the pavement, with a crowd of grocers around them, and number of ragged girls catching the specimens as they fall from the hands of the buyer; and he will form no inadequate conception of a public sale of Tea. To complete the imaginary picture, however, he must place a fat auctioneer on the top of the Hyson pile, like a brayn Hercules without a club, or a Sir John Fal-

staff addressing his soldiers. The salesman sometimes commences his operations upon the Souchong or the Hyson Skin, and details at length the letter of the chop, the name of the vender or Hong merchant; and the cargo or parcel of which it formed a part on its arrival in this country. Chop B. chop A. or chop D. will sometimes form one part of the orator's harangue, and then the ears will be assailed with the names of the Hong merchants, by whom it was vendd. Paunqua, Namshing, Tenqua, and such like names, will figure through this part of the preface, or adorn a column of the catalogue.

It would be curious sometimes to follow, in imagination, the chest of delicate Hyson, through the hands of the grocer, in town and the vender in the country up to the very table or drawing room, when the mild beverage draws forth the latent wit, and makes the female imagination illumine and lighten all around it. The consumption of Tea adds to the innocent hilarity of a nation, and increases the general stock of enjoyment. *Emui* disappears before the reeking waterfall of a Hyson infusion, and even stern melancholy will sometimes relax the rigidity of his muscles before the little ware of the china cup. The tea auctioneer is therefore the administrator of happiness. The shrub which passes to the nation from beneath the blows of his hammer, warms the mild bosom of beauty, plants flowers in the garden of imagination, or directs the meandering currents of wit over the lips of woman.

COURT OF REQUESTS, LONDON.

The Lord Chancellor's Breeches.

SMITH v. LEVI.—This was a proceeding by way of summons, but might be considered in the nature of an action upon a warranty, to recover seven shillings and nine-pence half-penny, alleged to have been extorted from the plaintiff by the defendant, for a pair of breeches, which he, the said defendant, guaranteed to have been worn by the Lord Chancellor, and to be "better as new"; whereas in truth and in fact the said breeches never had been worn by the Lord Chancellor; and so far from being better than new, they were so much moth-eaten and particularly in the most capacious part, that the first Sunday they were worn by the said plaintiff, they fell completely to pieces, to the great scandal of himself and his wife.—The plaintiff of course conducted his own cause, and on presenting himself before the Commissioners, exhibited as much self-importance as if he were about to lay claim to a dispoited Peerage, or to conduct a cause in which not only his own interests, but the interests of mankind at large, were at stake. He was a little, short, pudgy, but broad set fellow, decently clad in a light grey coat, white waistcoat, and a clean white apron, which completely covered his nether garments. On one arm he bore a pair of antiquated *unmentionables*, while on the other, hung his spouse—whose general cast of figure was completely en suite with that of her husband. On a cursory view, a good judge of society would have pronounced the "happy pair" to be carrying on a snug little business in the *cheesemongry line*, and in this speculation he would not have been far wrong; for it turned out that they actually did keep a chandler's shop, in High-street, Mary-labonne. Having bustled up to the table, the name of Mr. Smith was first called, and then that of Levi. Mr. Smith answered by a low and pompous bow; while a distant cry of "here Shur," from among the throng announced the approach of Mr. Levi, who came slowly and sedately forward, with a beard upon his chin that would not have disgraced a High Priest, a neat black silk gaberdeine, fastened with a belt round his waist, (Shylock-like,) and a substantial gold headed cane in his hand. He was an aged man, and had evidently assumed his best costume, that he might appear with the more consequence in the presence of his superiors.

Having reached the place appointed, he made an humble obeisance, and on turning to the plaintiff, Mrs. Smith exclaimed, with a sort of triumphant sneer, "So your'e there, Mr. Mo, are you?" "Yesh, Matham," answered Levi, "at your service."

Mr. Smith was now called upon to state his case, which he did in such a dialect as at once proved that he had not extended his travels much beyond the sound of Bow-Bells, nor had had many opportunities of improving his style of oratory by converse with men of letters or of polished education. "Your Vurship," said he, "I brings this ere fellow afore you for one of the most abominablest and most shame-fullest pieces of extortion as ever rogue was guilty on. You must know, Your Vurship, as I am a poor man—"

Commissioner.—"Tis not necessary that I should know any such thing."

Mr. Smith.—Yesh, I don't say as it is; but, howsomever, that's part of my story, for if so be I had at a been poor, vy I should'n't never a got into this ere piece of vink, and have myself bamboozled by that