

# Carolina Sentinel.

VOL. IX.

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NO. 420.

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BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of books, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, for the use of the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for defraying the expense for two stoves, and five tons of coal for the use of the Library of Congress.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED—March 3, 1826.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[No. 8.]

AN ACT concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to alter and establish certain Post Roads," approved, March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as directs "that the mail from Vincennes, Indiana, to St. Louis, Missouri, shall pass by Vandalia," shall be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

APPROVED—March 3, 1826.

[No. 9.]

AN ACT for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made an accurate and minute examination of the country South of the St. Mary's river, and including the same, with a view to ascertain the most eligible route for a canal, admitting the transit of boats, to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, and also, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a ship channel; that he cause particularly to be examined the route from the St. Mary's river to the Appalachicola river or bay, and from the St. John's river to the Vassoussa bay, with a view to both the above objects; that he cause the necessary surveys, both by land and along the coasts, with estimates of the expense of each, accompanied with proper plans, notes, observations, explanations and opinions, of the Board of Engineers, and that he cause a full report of these proceedings to be made to Congress; and to carry the same into effect, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED—March 3, 1826.

[No. 10.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the limits prescribed by an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to amend the charter of Georgetown," approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, the said limits between seventh and eighth streets shall be further extended so as to extend westwardly from Fayette-street, three hundred feet.

APPROVED—March 3, 1826.

No. 11.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated,

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, nine hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For the pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen and others at Navy Yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the pay of Naval Constructors, Superintendants, and all the civil establishment at the several Navy Yards and stations, fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of Navy Yards, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to wit: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars; Charlestown, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars; New York, thirty-five thousand dollars; Philadelphia, thirty thousand dollars; Washington, fifteen thousand dollars; Gosport, forty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the harbors of Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia, Beaufort in South Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, with a view to ascertain the practical facilities of these places for naval purposes, ten thousand dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick, forty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for the following purposes:

For freight and transportation of materials, and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent; for travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk-hire, office rent, fuel, and stationary to Navy Agents, for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the Navy; for printing and stationary of every description; for books, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repairs of fire and steam engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coals and other fuel for forges, foundries, steam engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission, and in ordinary; and including the expense of breaking up the stations on the Lakes, and at New Orleans and Barrataria, and for transporting the articles from thence, and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen of the Marine Corps, one hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ten cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, that is to say: for travelling expenses for officers, and transportation for men; freight of stores from one station to another, toll, forage, wharfage, and cartage; expenses of recruiting; per diem allowance for attending Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, compensation to Judge Advocates, house rent and chamber money, where there are no quarters assigned, incidental labor in the Quarter Master's Department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the corps, printing and stationary, postage on public letters, forage, per diem allowance to officers on extra duty, expense of pursuing deserters, keeping in repair the barracks at the different stations, straw for the en, barrack furniture, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, and

for no other purpose whatever, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For sundry expenses arising in the current year, not hereinbefore mentioned, five hundred dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For barracks, nine thousand dollars.

For the Agency on the coast of Africa, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, thirty-two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated for this act shall be paid to no person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable. Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

APPROVED—March 14, 1826.

## Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
MARCH 27, 1826.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, from a select Committee, made the following report:

The Select Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the House of the 9th inst. on the subject of fixing a time for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and for the commencement of the next session—REPORT.

That they have had the subject referred to them under their consideration. That they have examined the list of the orders of the day of the House, and also the bills printed and laid on our tables by order of the Senate, and they have inquired to ascertain, if possible, what important business is yet before the Committees of the House, in order that they might be able to form some just estimate of the time which may be expected to be occupied in disposing of such matters as ought to be determined before the adjournment takes place. This inquiry has brought them to the conclusion, that it is impossible to foresee with sufficient certainty, what time may be occupied on some of the important measures now before the House, and about to come before it, to render it advisable, at present, to fix a day for the termination of the session.

Your Committee find that there are yet pending before the two branches of the Legislature, a large number of public and private bills, schedules of the titles of which are hereto attached. The private bills, brought in to authorize the payment of claims against the Government, your Committee are of opinion, ought all to be decided before the rising of Congress.—The common obligations of integrity between debtor and creditor, demand this at our hands as a duty which we may not refuse to perform. Many of the public bills press even with greater urgency on the attention of the House. Among others, your Committee would refer to those which provide for the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, not provided for by the existing laws.

The bill on the subject of the prisons and penal laws of this District, is one in the passage of which, in some shape, the prosperity of the District, and the honour of the government are equally involved. The propositions now before the House, and expected to come before it, on the subject of Indian Affairs, are of a magnitude and importance which demand the immediate and earnest attention of Congress. The bills whether public or private, which provide for the settlement of land claims, in the State and Territories, on the Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico; which propose to regulate the process of the Courts of the United States in any of those States or Territories; to settle the boundaries of any of them; to introduce new regulations into the government of the Territories; to make roads, or give aid to the construction of canals, which may affect the agricultural and commercial prosperity of that section of the Union, and enhance the value of the public lands, ought to receive the consideration and decision of the House. The bills which con-

template the establishment of a Naval School; the introduction of important alterations in the organization and establishment of the Navy, and in some branches of the military service, and which look to important commercial regulations, ought to be considered and disposed of. These and other subjects of equal interest, to which your Committee forbear more particularly to allude, form a great mass of business, which ought to receive the deliberation and decision of Congress, before the close of the present session. But, besides these, there are others of great magnitude, which claim our attention. The establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; the proposition which is expected to come before the House to subscribe stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the proposition to send ministers to the Congress at Panama.

Many of the subjects to which the Committee have referred, will require much deliberation, and must give occasion to considerable debate. How much time this will occupy, your Committee think it impossible to foresee. They can perceive no good reason why the adjournment may not better be fixed ten days than two months before it is to take place. The House could then form some just estimate of the time that would be necessary to bring the business of the nation to a close.

The propriety of fixing a day for the commencement of the next session prior to the period for that purpose appointed in the Constitution, depends, in the opinion of the Committee, on the amount of business which may be left unfinished at the close of the present session. What that may be, it is not now in the power of the Committee to ascertain. The Committee are therefore of opinion that it is inexpedient at present to fix upon a day for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, or to appoint a time for the commencement of the next session, prior to the Constitutional period.

IN THE SENATE on the 20th inst. Mr. Randolph made another speech—on the subject of the Cumberland Road. It was, as usual, sarcastic, full of truths, severe, and occasionally eloquent. The following are extracts:—

"I did not rise to give this history, but to vindicate my consistency—it is by that consistency, for although the truth may be blamed the never can be ashamed—it is to that consistency that I owe my place here—it is to that consistency, which according as the several parties of this country have vibrated one way or another, has brought me in collision with, or in support of them. I hope the Senate will pardon this egotism—it is due to myself to release me from the imputation of any 'bad faith' in respect to the state of Ohio—I disclaim it—I declare before God and man, that I never did—though the record will speak to the contrary—yet the record don't tell the truth—I never did vote for the admission of any one new State in the Union from the time that I took my seat in Congress, and so help me God, I never will."

I saw the old states playing what I thought a most ruinous and pernicious game, and what, in the end, it has proved to be—giving away to the states north of the Ohio, immunities and privileges, and making concessions, which they must sooner or later rue—which they rue at this time, and I then rued, shall forever rue—even till 'the day of judgment,' which some of us may wish to be with a stay of execution. I have no design, you may perceive, sir, on the Presidency, nor on any other office which is in the Presidential gift, or in that of the 'Nation,' whose power has increased, is increasing, and never will, I fear—although it ought to be, and I wish it could be—diminished. I have persevered in this course, *ab ovo usque ad mala*—from the beginning of the feast—I fear I must say, to the beginning of the famine.

There is one member in this body who ought to be obliged to me, if no one else is, for the part that I have taken of late; for, sir, from father to son, I have proved the best conductor, the best imaginable conductor, of the inimical properties of that dynasty, and if the gentleman to whom I allude, enjoys a temporary respite, he will have been indebted to me—not that he owes me any thanks—not that I have done what I have done with a view to relieve him—if he enjoys a temporary respite from the abuse of the satellites of the administration, from the abuse of those who are paid with the People's money to abuse us their representatives, who are paid with our money (the money of the States) for abusing us—I say, sir, if that gentleman enjoys any respite, he will have been indebted to me for it; but he owes me no thanks, I can assure him—it was from no such motive that I have endeavored to take the bull by the horns—*bull* by the horns did I say? No, sir; another and very different animal by the tail."

## MR. JEFFERSON

A meeting was held at the Exchange, Baltimore, on the 25th inst. for the purpose of evincing the sense entertained by the citizens of the worth of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by opening a subscription to prevent him from sustaining any diminution of his estate. Wm. Patterson, Esq. was called to the chair, and B. C. Howard, Esq. acted as Secretary. The meeting was numerous and highly respectable.—After a feeling address from John P. Kennedy, Esq. (which we give below,) a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, by which it was determined to raise a fund to be subject to the disposition of Mr. Jefferson.

## MR. KENNEDY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman—As one, who has been in some measure accessory to this call, I would respectfully ask permission to present to the meeting a few resolutions, designed to express the feeling of the city of Baltimore upon the subject now under consideration; and in doing so, I hope I may be indulged with some remarks, explanatory of the occasion, upon which our citizens have been convened.

It is to me, sir, in many respects, a most painful duty. I cannot disguise from my feelings that the experiment which we are about to make, requires to be managed with great address, and with singular delicacy; lest, on the one side, the effort to arouse the generous sentiment of the nation, should produce but a partial result; and on the other, that the quick and refined sensibility of a noble and ingenious mind, should be wounded by the proceedings of this day. It is, therefore, with most undissembled sincerity that I confess my embarrassment at a task, which notwithstanding its difficulties, I am quite unwilling to relinquish.

It has lately come to the knowledge of this community—of this nation—that the venerable JEFFERSON has found it necessary to dispose of large portions of an estate, which he has enjoyed, through life, to relieve himself from those anxious cares and vexations which embitter existence, even in its "high and palmy state," but which to "four seasons and upwards" are the source of unmitigated pain. It has been told abroad—the fact need not be concealed—that the splendid fortune of this illustrious servant of the republic, has been melting away under the munificence of its possessor—that a patrimony, once most ample, has been invaded by the accidents, which he dignified station of its inheritor, his characteristic and elegant hospitality, his diffused and imperishable fame, have rendered peculiar and inevitable.

It was believed, sir—I still believe it—that this fact could not be communicated to the American people, without being instantly followed up by that spontaneous effusion of personal and public regard that would bear to this patriarchal patriot, the acknowledgment of their deep and enduring sense of his public worth, and which, in a more visible shape, would pour out the oil of comfort and gladness upon the waning embers of a long and useful life. It was believed that no American—nay, sir, that no stranger, who had ever visited the philosophic shades of Monticello, would consent, while he acknowledged a spark of national or classical feeling, that the resting place of the sage—that hallowed abode of wit, eloquence and poetry—that Mecca of the western pilgrim, should ever pass into foreign hands but by the free gift of its possessor; and that to avert such a calamity, the whole American family would protest against the deed with heart and hand.

It is to provide against such an emergency, sir, that we have taken the liberty to call together this assemblage; and it is now proposed that the citizens of Baltimore, long distinguished for being among the first in public spirit and patriotic enterprise, should lead the way in furnishing promptly, through the means of personal subscription, such a sum as, with the product of similar efforts throughout the Union, shall be completely effectual to save the alienation of any portion of the property of this illustrious man. I say, sir, by personal subscription. I would not appeal to the constituted authorities of the country to pay a debt which is due by every heart.

I would not invoke the slow forms of legislation to render the tribute which every generous nature would pay by instinct. I wish to see, sir, at this time, while the venerable sage is still among us, a testimonial of the people's love and gratitude displayed in individual exhibitions. I wish that the same epoch of our republic—the same span of years—should be dignified and illustrated equally by the manifestation of the same sublime sentiment towards the foreign veteran whose boyhood in arms was spent in our service, and the silvered patriot of our own soil, whose unusual length of days has been wholly devoted to our country and to mankind.—I wish to see the lesson taught to the monarchies of