

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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BY AUTHORITY.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

AN ACT for the adjustment and settlement of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States for interest upon money actually expended by her for military stores for the use and benefit of the United States, and on account of her militia, whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain; the money so expended having been drawn by the State from a fund upon which she was then receiving interest.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in ascertaining the amount of interest to be paid, as aforesaid, to the State of South Carolina, interest shall be computed upon sums expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States, as aforesaid, and which have been, or shall be repaid to South Carolina by the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, which have been heretofore disallowed, in consequence of their not coming within the regulations of the Government, shall be adjusted and settled, that is to say:

First. The cost of certain cannon-balls purchased or procured by the said State for her military defence during the late war, and rejected by the inspecting officers of the United States, in consequence of their not being conformable to the standard fixed by the Department of War: Provided, That the balls so rejected shall belong to the United States.

Second. The amount paid by the State of South Carolina for the transportation of military stores, and of her troops, in the service of the United States, as aforesaid, or recognized by them as having been called out for that purpose, over and above the number of wagons allowed to each regiment in the army of the United States.

Third. The pay or compensation allowed by the said State to the Paymaster and Commissary General, and other staff officers, whilst they were, respectively employed in making or superintending disbursements for the militia in the service of the United States, as aforesaid.

Fourth. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, for blankets purchased by the State for the use of a portion of her militia whilst in the service of the United States.

Fifth. The value of the present contract price of the muskets purchased or procured by the State of South Carolina, for her militia, during the late war, when in the service of the United States: Provided, That the said muskets shall become the property of the United States; and Provided also, That any part of the said amount may be received in arms at the present contract price.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several items hereby allowed, and the amount of interest, as aforesaid, shall, when ascertained, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 22, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to amend the several acts establishing a Territorial Government in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be elected one member of the Legislative Council in the Territory of Florida, from the counties of Madison and Hamilton; and one from the county of Walton in said Territory.

APPROVED, March 22, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, vs. OSLOW COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1832.

Deputy Burns vs. Original Attachment.

Jacob J. Doty.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of May next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

LOST.

A large Green Silk Umbrella, marked with the letters L. C. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this Office. — March 12th, 1832.

From the Richmond Enquirer. LEVI WOODBURY.

Washington.

It was at the President's house that I was first made acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy. I had formerly heard him on the floor of the Senate. It may be presumed, that I expected to find in this gentleman all those characteristic differences which are known to obtain between the men of the South and those of the farther north; and in this regard I was not disappointed. It cannot be denied that the "Southrons" are often improvident in their expenditures—warm in their personal attachments—bitter and boisterous in their enmities—that in the enjoyment of the present, they are regardless of the future—that they are open and vehement in maintaining their political principles—and that they have strong predilections for the imaginative and splendid. The system of slavery which obtains amongst them, makes them prouder and more tenacious of their personal dignity than they would otherwise be; the extensiveness of their domains, and the habits of command exercised in their cultivation, have a tendency to render them restless and irascible under any opposition to their will or their wishes. Hence it is, they often maintain their opinions with a pertinacity bordering upon dogmatism, and that some of them will quarrel "on the ninth part of a hair," and put every thing to hazard "to pluck up drowned honor by the locks." It is not often that you will find these traits in the citizens of the East—having been the subjects of those hard featured systems of education which are in fashion in his country, in which every thing is for gain and nothing for grace—every thing for necessary use, and nothing for liberal splendor. Whilst the son of Virginia is wasting his strength in "strenuous idleness," his young brother at the North is acquiring habits of business, and whetting his faculties to find out the means of future comfort and independence, by selecting the most eligible theatre for his manly exertions, and watching with eagle eyes for some position where he can stand erect, and whence he can direct his blows. In this state of probation, he is cool and collected; and, inexperienced as he is, often unites to an attenuated perspicuity, a degree of worldly policy, verging to worldly prudence. There is hardly any thing which society needs that the ingenuity of our Northern neighbors is not ready to supply—from hay packed in bales, up to standard spelling-books and dictionaries, and new systems of practical and mental arithmetic. The truth is—these people divested as they are, in a good degree, of the enthusiasm of sentiment are devoted to the useful. The subject of this sketch is a hardy son of New Hampshire—about forty-seven years of age—his person is of the ordinary height—his shoulders broad—his chest full, and form sturdy, and inclining to the "en bon point." His manner in mixed society is almost without grace—grave, cold, and generally unattractive. It requires the acquaintance of but a moment to satisfy you, that this man is an enthusiast in nothing. In his visage there is however, none of the gloominess of the puritan. Mr. Woodbury has long been a favorite in his native State. After practising law for some years with ability and success, he was appointed one of the Supreme Judges, and was afterwards elected Governor, and then to the Senate of the U. S.

His political principles have ever been unquestioned. He is an unflinching Republican—a worthy successor of old John Langdon—and a true disciple of the school of Jefferson. The doctrines which he maintained whilst he was Governor, and a member of the Senate, were decisively in favor of the rights of the States, and a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. For his consistency he deserves to be applauded. It is vain to deny the usefulness of an honorable party-feeling founded on principle—and whilst we adhere steadfastly to our own political predilections, we respect a similar feeling in others.

When I first heard Mr. Woodbury in the Senate, I was struck by his regard for propriety. It would be impossible for him to revile any of those establishments which, by the common feeling of the rest of the world, are marked out as objects of respect, reverence, or admiration. His rank in the Senate was high. When he rose to speak, his mind was little captivated and gracious. Still, he exhibited a considerable share of intrepidity of temper and political courage, and in his address there was nothing artificial or affected. He was wholly above all attempts to raise an exaggerated opinion of his talent. Well aware that this is not the age of mystery, but of free discussion and unreserved disclosure, he acted in his speeches up to this prevailing spirit of the times. He was not distinguished by much enthusiasm of manner. He had no lively sense for the ridiculous nor talent for railery. He had none of that terrible power of retort—none of that ready, delicate, poignant, and sometimes audacious wit, nor heartfelt bitterness, which marks the eloquence of some of our orators, and which pours itself forth in a torrent of keen, unsparring, irresistible invective. He was no Ishmael in politics—and if he could not act the part of a Statesman, he would not descend to that of a factious partizan.

It was clear that his examination of his subject was neither slight nor superficial. What he said was without cant, and his knowledge was displayed without pedantry. His arguments were so well conceived, and always so decorously dressed out with expression, as to strike the attention. He never shook the confidence of the Senate, by maintaining what was either subtle or sophistical. He never defined, where every thing was plain—nor distinguished, where there was not the shadow of a difference. When he was called on to discuss a question, he met and discussed it without bustle or parade—with seriousness, with candor, and with logical accuracy and precision. He was content to show that his adversaries were wrong, without attempting to prove them dishonest.

He sometimes bolted the prominent idea of his mind upon his audience with great force. The master faculty of Mr. Woodbury is reason—his master science, if I may dignify it with this name, is business. He is a man "rebus natus agendis." In drawing a report, his language is apt and expressive. The clearness of his understanding supplies him with a lucid arrangement. As a writer, his taste is more just than delicate; but his style is pure and perspicuous.

I heard Mr. Woodbury upon one occasion, when he put forth all his strength; and whilst he was speaking I was led to find out something physical, which would illustrate the decided contrast between the mind of the orator, and the incumbent of the chair. That of the former seemed to me like a road wagon, complete in all its equipments, and strong in all its parts, moving over a McAdamsed turnpike;—that of the latter, like a high pressure steam carriage descending an inclined plane of a rail road. I could think of nothing which would better convey the idea which I entertained of the two men. Throughout the speech, which was of more than two hours duration, the Secretary did not employ a single trope, or simile, or comparison. The power of imagination seemed to be dead in him, or else his master faculty, reason, had chased it away. His mind seemed to be steadily fixed on the business which he had in hand, and in finding out what would be most useful for his purpose. I question very much, if this gentleman were on a race-course in Virginia, whether his mind would not be employed, all the time the horses were running, the riders whipping and spurting, and the animals themselves elated with the hope of victory—in reasoning on the value of the horse in agriculture, in war, &c. &c. and his wonderful adaptation to the useful purposes for which he was created. And in this reverie, I am sure he would hear neither the revelry of the victorious party, nor the regrets of the defeated—or, if he did not, he would wonder how "these Virginians" could be elevated to such a state of clamorous joy, or sunk to such despondency by the result of a horse race. During Mr. Woodbury's service in the Senate, he was cool and sagacious. His tone was calm and gentleman like, whilst the struggle between the contending parties was constant, personal and acrimonious, he never deviated from the path of moderation. He did every thing to inform, but nothing to inflame the people. His masculine and comprehensive mind illumined all around him, without exciting the violence of the passions. He was content to strip error of all her sophistry, art of all her cunning, and to place truth in all her native beauty before the assembled Senate, without the tinsel decorations of ornament.

But, Mr. Woodbury now occupies a different position. There is a predominant feeling throughout the whole nation in favor of our Navy. No act of gallantry achieved by our officers and seamen is overlooked. Every honor is conferred—every reward bestowed on these brave defenders of their country. Indeed there is something irresistibly captivating in the spectacle of a gallant commander, bearing the flag of his nation triumphantly over the "wide weltering waves," and seizing upon victory amidst the roar of his cannon. In the first burst of the naval thunders of our brave sailors, "who never talk of dangers which they fear, or of honor which they do not understand" at the opening of the last war, we recognise actions which filled the enemy with astonishment, and electrified our own people. On this theatre, we saw the whole energy of the American character displayed and graced with all that was generous and merciful. To the proud triumphs and brilliant victories of that crisis, both on the lakes and the "broad sea," we can always recur with unalloyed pleasure. I doubt, exceedingly, whether the Union could afford a man better fitted to manage the Department of the Navy than Mr. Woodbury. The bow of Ulysses is not to be bent by every stripling. Real talent is required to manage the concerns of our navy, on which the safety of our commerce mainly depends. The best security, due attention being paid to the claims of the great body of our naval officers, will be found in the unwearied and unprejudiced mind of an able, upright, and honorable civilian. A naval officer could not discharge the duties of this station with impartiality. He could not be just to those were set in competition with his old comrades. He could not divest himself of those attachments which mutual privations and mutual dangers never fail to inspire.

I feel assured that Mr. Woodbury will not permit his judgment to be biased by any influence but that which attaches to long and established character. Every attention will be paid—every indulgence granted to make the situation of the officers and seamen as comfortable as the nature of the service is capable of admitting. To an honesty surpassed by none—an extent and variety of information marked with the stamp of industrious accuracy, the Secretary of the Navy unites every possible qualification of zeal to make his endeavors successful. His duties, however multiplied and various, will be performed with energy and skill. A sufficient and effective force will be maintained at the proper points—the most suitable officers appointed to the various commands—the claims of long and meritorious services will be duly regarded—discipline will be preserved—instructions will be obeyed—all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures will be checked—due attention to economy will be observed in all the dock-yards and civil establishments of the Navy—at home all our resources will be husbanded. In a word—if an unceasing devotion to the duties of his office—an intimate acquaintance with our naval history—a vigorous understanding—manly cast of character, with a disposition to conciliate and an anxious desire to promote the honor of the gallant men to whom the best interests of the nation are intrusted—if qualifications such as these can be said to hold out a fair promise—then may we with confidence assert, that the lustre of our Navy will not be tarnished

in his hands; but, that its energies will continue to be maintained, and its power exerted for the country. I am very sure, that it will be one of Mr. Woodbury's objects to excite in the minds of the youth of the Navy, a lofty sense of national dignity—a temperate, but determined zeal in the cause of freedom, and a manly hatred for every species of cruel oppression—that he will desire in them that admiration of individual merit which speaks to the feelings and stimulates the emulation of the officer and the seaman—that he will strengthen that devoted loyalty for which our brave tars are already so proudly pre-eminent.

After what I have already stated, I hardly need say, that in the essential particulars of honor and justice—in every thing that forms the morality of a gentleman, the Secretary of the Navy stands unimpeached.

In thus introducing Mr. Woodbury to your notice, who is in some degree a stranger amongst us, I have performed an act of justice to him, at the same time that it was gratifying to myself. L. M.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 17. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FLOODS.

The steamboat Constitution arrived this morning from Hudson. She could proceed no further up, in consequence of the obstruction by the ice, caused by the severely cold weather of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The Albany papers of Thursday and Friday, were brought by the boat, but the two mails are still due.

The details which we publish this afternoon of the destruction occasioned by the breaking up of the ice, and the freshets in the Hudson and its tributaries, are of a melancholy character. The damage to property, and loss of lives, probably exceed those sustained by the freshets in the west.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that it is probable the boats will not be able to reach Albany for some days, in consequence of the immense quantity of wrecks of buildings, rafts, timbers, &c., which is piled up, to a great length, across the river at Four Mile Point.

From the Kinderhook Columbia Sentinel of March 15.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday at 12 o'clock, the ice in the Hudson river at Stuyvesant landing began to give way. The river had at that time risen to an unusual height, the water being twelve feet above low water mark, covering the docks to the depth of four feet, and making an entrance into most of the store houses on the wharves. Serious and well-grounded apprehensions were entertained that every building along the margin of the river would be swept away; but happily these fears were not realized, the buildings having sustained only a trifling damage. The ice continued to move for about two hours, and apparently in one solid mass several miles in extent. During this interval, a most distressing scene was witnessed at the site of the upper Light House, situated a mile and a half above the landing. This was a stone building, 20 by 34, and two stories high with a mole surrounding it, four feet in height. The water had risen to the top of the mole before the ice began to move, which rendered the situation of the inmates truly alarming. Soon the immense field of ice above was seen to swing from its moorings, and coming down with irresistible force, struck the Light House, which in a moment was made a heap of ruins. There were, at the time, ten individuals in the building, four of whom, melancholy to relate, were buried under the crumbling walls. Mr. Volkert Witbeck, the keeper of the Light House, his wife, the daughter of Van Hoesen, and three other individuals, escaped from the falling edifice, barely in time to save their lives. Those who perished were two daughters of Mr. Witbeck aged 15 and 13 years, and a son of Mrs. Van Hoesen, aged 14, and her infant child. All must inevitably have found a premature death, but for the intrepid exertions of Mr. Charles M. Beecher, to whose praise-worthy efforts the rescue of the survivors is mainly attributed. Mr. Beecher put off in a small boat from the shore to relieve Mr. Witbeck and his family from their perilous situation, but, owing to some delay in arranging the furniture, &c. they were not prepared to leave the building until it began to fall—and then too late for some of the unfortunate inmates. Since the above information was communicated us, we have received the following particulars in a letter from a correspondent.

STUYVESANT LANDING, Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1832.

Sir: I am about to record one of the most affecting and singular providences I ever witnessed. The Hudson river had been rising for more than 24 hours, when the ice began to give way. It was thought that the light-house standing about one mile above the landing, was in danger of being injured by the large bodies of ice which were floating down the river.—About two o'clock to day, two gentlemen, with great difficulty, made the light house in a small boat, as it was now standing in and entirely surrounded by water. They advised Mr. Witbeck, the occupant of the house, to leave it, together with his family, immediately. They accordingly made preparations to do so, by removing their furniture into the upper story, and making a comfortable disposition of their cows and other stock. When nearly ready to leave their threatened home, suddenly and with terrible violence the ice came rushing upon the house—they were startled by one awful and tremendous crash, and in less than a minute, the whole two story edifice was a mingled heap of ruins. The family, consisting of ten persons, with the exception of one, were in the building when it fell. Four of them disappeared, & were either buried beneath the ruins or swept off by the impetuous flood. Two daughters of Mr. Witbeck—one aged 15 and the other 13, and two of his grandsons, one 14 and the other 3—were the unfortunate victims of this dire catastrophe. By the timely assistance

afforded by the two gentlemen above alluded to, who were near in a boat, six persons out of ten were saved. The survivors were badly bruised, and on reaching the shore, so chilled and exhausted, that they were unable to walk. They were taken to a house near by, and made as comfortable as circumstances would admit.

I am informed that it is not expected Mr. Witbeck will recover, and that the recovery of the other members of the family is considered very doubtful. This family is now left in a destitute condition to share the lot of the suffering and of the poor. Yours, JOHN ALLEY.

From the (Cozsackie) Greene Co. Advertiser of Wednesday.

DAMAGE BY THE ICE.—The freshet in the river broke the ice at this place yesterday. In the morning, footmen passed over, and at one o'clock the ice began to move, and in three hours it had nearly all disappeared. At Coeyman's they have sustained a heavy loss. The store house on the dock of N. Stephens is nearly destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of grain; about one half of the store is carried away, and a schooner was driven into and nearly through the part left standing, where she remains. Another store house, with a quantity of hay in bundles, was swept off, and two or three vessels sunk.

From the Schenectady Cabinet of Wednesday.

GREAT FRESHET.—The mild weather for a few days past has caused a rise of water which in its results is unprecedented in the recollection of our oldest citizens. Yesterday at 2 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung, and our citizens aroused from their slumbers. The cause of alarm was the imminent danger of those of our citizens who resided on the low grounds in the south-west part of the city, by the rise of the water in the Mohawk river. It appears from the best information we have been able to obtain, that the ice dammed up the natural channel of the river, some distance above the Mohawk bridge, which caused the water to find a passage across the canal some distance above the city, on to the low lands on the south and east sides of the canal to the bank of the land on which the city stands—here it again found a passage across the canal, breaking through its banks in several places; and, rushing with impetuous fury along the south bounds of the city, it demolished buildings, fences and out-houses, and more or less injured every thing within its passage. Every citizen did all that was possible for the rescue of lives, and the safety of property from the fury of the element. About three o'clock, an attempt was made to bring several women and children from a partly demolished building to a place of safety, when the boat which contained them sank—the scene of confusion was truly awful—the shrieks of the women, and cries of the children, together with the roaring of the water and the shouts of the men urging one another to assist the unfortunate, made the bystanders horror-struck; it was with the greatest exertion that no lives were lost by this accident! We are informed, however, that two small children of Mr. Goff, were drowned, it being impossible to save them.

When day-light appeared, the sight was truly grand, as well as destructive. As far as the eye could reach, a broad sheet of water presented itself, bringing along with it the effects of its ruin—fences, sheds, trees and huge masses of ice. The loss of property, in buildings; household furniture, and merchandise, must be very considerable. One individual, it is said, has lost from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and other individuals have lost their all, which must be severely felt. A number of poor families are without a shelter. Several boats lying in the canal in the neighborhood of this city, are carried off. The canal and rail-road across the flats have sustained much injury. We tremble to learn further particulars, as the damage along the river must be immense.

From the Albany Argus.

Disasters by the Flood.—The building, fences &c. on the farm belonging to Mr. Samuel Cheever, of this city, about four miles below Greenbush village, were swept away. A large quantity of pressed hay, prepared for New-York market, together with cattle, horses, &c. were lost,—damage estimated at \$4000.

The extensive rope walk and buildings in Greenbush, belonging to Mr. Joseph Denison have been mostly carried away and large quantities of hemp and yarn wet and damaged—loss 3000 or \$4000.

The loss on lumber and staves from this place will be small, nearly all the staves that were moved having been crowded over into the basin.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Great damage at Coeyman's.—The breaking up of the ice in the Hudson, on Tuesday, swept up off almost every building on the wharves at Coeyman's, several of which contained large quantities of wheat and other grain. Mr. Stevens is said to be the greatest sufferer.

Pope-Knec Island.—Much injury was done this island, which is situated four miles below this city.

Four horses were killed by the falling of a barn in which they were. All the fences were destroyed. Twelve thousand hop poles were taken off. The loss is over \$4000. The family who lived in the house, went out on the night before. They lost all their furniture, together with a cow.

Mr. Aiken, on the same Island, lost his barn, hay-press and a large quantity of hay.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Serious damage it also appears has been done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by the floods in the Rondout. The following we learn to be the actual state of things, from the Ulster Plebian of the 14th:

"Fears were entertained on Monday, that the stream would find its way through the embankment of the Delaware and Hudson Canal