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BY AUTHORITY.

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

AN ACT, making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and five dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the annuities due to the various Indians and Indian tribes hereinafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated for education of Indian youths; twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gun smiths, millers, millwrights, agriculturists, and laborers employed on Indian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel et cetera; and four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, that is to say:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dollars and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Seneca tribes, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskia tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths' tools and agricultural implements.

To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture.

To the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawamic tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawamic tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to Topenie, principal chief; also, three thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Pottawamic tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulabubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Bel river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Seneca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes three thousand dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for the support of the poor and infirm, and education of youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also three thousand seven hundred and

ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yancot and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for by the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

To Little Billy of the Seneca tribe, of New York, for the term of his natural life, an annuity of fifty dollars.

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dollars, and to Lapahibee, one hundred and forty dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, agreeably to an understanding of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagos, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements, and tools, not otherwise provided for, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annuities and stipulations herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, JUNE 4, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain treaties with the Creeks, Shawnees, Ottoways, Senecas, Wyandots, Cherokees, and Choctaws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby severally appropriated to the several objects hereinafter specifically enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian Treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the payment of debts due by the Creeks, and their relief, according to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians, twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Delegation to the city of Washington, the payment of the expenses, and of claims against them, according to the tenth article of the same treaty, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain claims for ferries, bridges, and causeways, for judgments against chiefs, for losses, for improvements, for annuities, for the expenses of Creeks who have emigrated without expense to the United States, at fifteen dollars for each, and for compensation to those who suffered in consequence of being prevented from emigrating, as severally provided for and stipulated in the eleventh article of the same treaty, twenty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

For the cost of rifles, ammunition, and blankets, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars.

For the expenses of taking the census, and making the selection of reservations according to the second article of the same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the service of a person to be selected to certify the contracts for the sale of lands, according to the third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For the expense of removing and keeping off intruders from the Creek lands, according to the fifth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For one year's allowance for the purposes of education, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Shawnee Indians, of Ohio, according to the treaty concluded with them eighth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For enabling them to erect houses and open farms at their intended residence, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the payment for sundry articles as presents, enumerated in the ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth articles of the same treaty, two thousand four hundred and four dollars.

For expenses of selling the property of Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottoways, of Ohio, concluded the thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For the payment of certain articles as stipulated for in the tenth article of the said treaty, twelve hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For expenses attending the sale of Indian property, according to the sixth article, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the

mixed bands of the Senecas and Shawnees, of Lewistown, Ohio, concluded the twentieth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For an advance to said Indians, in lieu of compensation for improvements, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, six thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry articles stipulated for as presents in the tenth article of said treaty, thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars.

For the expense of selling the property of said Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandots, of Ohio, concluded 19th January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the following sums, namely:

For payment for the reservation of sixteen thousand acres, as stipulated for in the second article of the treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for improvements on the ceded reservations, and expense of appraising the same, according to the third article of said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For transportation and contingencies under the provisions of the several treaties above mentioned, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of improvements within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, abandoned by Cherokee emigrants under the treaty of sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as valued by appraisers, seventy thousand dollars.

For gratuities of fifty dollars for every five emigrants from within the chartered limits of Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of fifteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the following sums, namely:

For fulfilling the stipulation of the sixteenth article in relation to cattle, in addition to former appropriations, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of Choctaw Indians who have relinquished lands, according to the provisions of the nineteenth article of said treaty, the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and other incidental expenses, in relation to the treaties above named, three thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, JUNE 4, 1832.

AN ACT Supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall insure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer musician or soldier entitled to the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and in case of the death of

any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

APPROVED, JUNE 7, 1832.

From the Raleigh Constitutionalist.

TO THE JACKSON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

You have already learnt the result of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. As it may however, be a matter of some interest to you, as well as to our friends in other parts of the State, to have a more particular detail of the transactions, and principles upon which the Convention acted, and the delegation from each State being left to make such explanation as they might deem advisable—I avail myself of the first leisure moment, since my return home, to make this communication. In doing so, I am not to be understood as speaking the sentiments of others, tho' I shall endeavor to speak of things as they are, in the language of truth and sincerity, under the hope of being able to satisfy you of the correctness of my views, and of preventing as far as practicable a division among the friends of the administration in this State.

There were in attendance about 360 delegates; each State being represented, with the exception of Missouri; and the sentiments of that State communicated from a source entitled to the highest respect. The Convention being organized, it was ascertained that some of the States were much more fully represented than others—some having a larger, and some smaller number, than their electoral vote. It was necessary therefore to devise some plan, which might reflect correctly the relative weight of each State. A vote per capita or by number and a majority to govern, though the true democratic principle, was not considered as likely to advance the wishes, or to express the will of the whole of the States, agreeably to their vote in the electoral college, which had been the great object in convoking the Convention. Hence it was decided, that each State without regard to the number of their delegates, should give its electoral vote leaving it with the respective delegations to determine upon the general or district principle of voting, as they might be divided or united in opinion. This rule being so manifestly fair and just, one so likely to accommodate the wishes of all, met with no opposition. The question of what States should be allowed to vote, in making a nomination, threatened a more serious disturbance to the harmony of our proceedings. To have said to the delegates from those States who had not voted for general Jackson at the last election, and who, in all probability might not do so at the next, though warned and animated with the same wishes and sentiments, and feeling a community of hopes and fears with ourselves equally desirous of success to the same great object, that their voice could not be heard in the selection of a Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency, would have been as unjust as impolitic. It was well known that at the last election, the electoral vote of Maine, and New Hampshire too, with the whole of the N. England states, with the exception of a single vote, had been given against general Jackson. It was now admitted, that these five states were decidedly for him, and in the others there were strong minorities from whom reasonable hopes of success were entertained. To obviate this difficulty, and to guard against the objection of suffering those non-effective States to divide the question, it was resolved that no person should receive the nomination without having in his favor at least, two thirds of the whole electoral vote. Thus requiring a greater excess, beyond a majority, to concur in the nomination, than the votes of the five anti-Jackson States. Having thus settled in a way perfectly fair and satisfactory, the rule of voting and the number necessary to a choice the convention proceeded to a ballot. The result was 208 for Martin Van Buren—49 for P. P. Barbour—26 for R. M. Johnson—giving Mr. Van Buren more than two thirds on the first ballot, and of course the nomination as Vice President.

The delegation from Virginia, consisting of upwards of 90 members, of high character, from every part of the State (who had voted for Mr. Barbour) then offered a resolution approving of the nomination and pledging themselves to its support. The same course was pursued by the Kentucky delegates (who voted for Col. Johnson) and who said their friend would unite with them in favor of the nomination. I have since learnt that Col. Johnson approves of the course taken by his friends and will himself sustain the nomination.

I was perfectly disposed in convention, as I had been before, to unite with our southern brethren upon some candidate agreeing with us in all our opinions on measures of national policy. I thought then, as I think now, that the friends of the administration in the South, should have submitted their claims and preferences fairly to the umpirage of the great body of their party, and abide the result. I was well satisfied, that a southern candidate uniting only the six plantation states (as they are termed) could not possibly succeed. I was as well satisfied that a candidate from the North East or North West, without a union of interest, would prove equally unsuccessful. I honestly endeavored to inform myself, by a free interchange of opinion with members from these different sections, who was most likely to effect

this union so all important to our success. I became convinced that in the north western States, Mr. Van Buren was the second, if not their first choice, and that after Col. Johnson, he would most certainly be taken up, and was given distinctly to understand, that the nomination of any man as rigid as Mr. Barbour was known to be, in his views of national politics, would jeopardize the chance of General Jackson in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I was still disposed however not to yield, without an effort in favor of a southern man. For although it has been charged upon the convention, that it was gotten up and carried on with a view to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, I well know as regards the delegates selected from this State, the charge was without foundation, and I am equally well satisfied that it is, as regards others. The feeling in favor of Mr. Van Buren originated in a strong sense of public indignation, at his rejection as minister by the U. States Senate. Thus satisfied under existing circumstances that Mr. V. B. would in the end command the nomination, I was disposed, as a southern man, strongly imbued with southern feelings as I trust others will do, cautiously to examine the political aspect of things—to consider well the grounds we should occupy, before suffering our feelings and the management of our political opponents, to lead us into mazes from which we might find it difficult hereafter to extricate ourselves. I enquired of myself if we of the south should insist on a candidate opposed to the tariff, the great point in controversy, whether its supporters would not also insist upon one favorable to it? This being the test to decide the question, we of course being in the minority, must have failed. We had the President, with sentiments, if not entirely in accordance with our own, favorable at least to a liberal adjustment of the measure. I found it a fact too, beyond question, that whilst the ultra opponents of the tariff in the south were hostile to Mr. Van Buren, its most violent supporters to the north were equally so. I thought then, as I think now, if the people of the south were prepared to submit to no terms in the adjustment of this distracting question, short of a total abandonment of the principle of protection, then the crisis had arrived, when we should take our stand, and in all things present an unbroken front. But if they were not prepared to raise this standard of opposition, even to the hazard of revolution and I did not believe they were—then it becomes our duty to act in a spirit of mutual forbearance and compromise, to practice this spirit in yielding to the wishes of a large majority of the great republican family. In this spirit, and with these feelings, although I had voted for Judge Barbour, I united without hesitation in the unanimous recommendation of Mr. Van Buren.

Having taken this course, I may be allowed, to express some additional considerations which influenced me in adopting it. In the first place, I found Mr. Van Buren the stronger candidate with the Jackson States; and more likely to unite a majority of the electoral votes, than Mr. Barbour. Giving to Mr. B. the votes of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, it would make but an aggregate of 71 votes. Whereas Mr. V. B. with equal certainty would receive the vote of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, with three votes in Maryland—making an aggregate of 90 votes—so that between the two Mr. V. B. must have been the strongest, and in every reasonable probability one of the two highest, to be presented to the Senate for their choice. With the nomination, I believed, in addition to the above he would likely receive the vote of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and Georgia, in all 149—a majority of the whole electoral vote—to say nothing of his chance in Virginia, N. Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. Our persevering therefore, for Mr. Barbour, could have led to no practical good—but much mischief.

There was no prospect either of his election by the people, or of his receiving a vote large enough to go before the Senate as one of the two highest. In the second place I was led to enquire, whether the objections urged against Mr. Van Buren, were of a character to forbid the south voting for him under any circumstances? These were his views upon the subject of Internal Improvements—and his vote for the tariff of 1828—throwing out of view the partisan objections of particular individuals, founded as I considered in personal prejudice. Upon the 1st question, I say with confidence, that both from his speeches and votes, whilst in the Senate, he was always regarded as opposed to the power of Internal Improv't by the Gen. Gov't. That upon the bill for procuring surveys, plans, and estimates, upon the subject of roads and canals, and which has been the foundation of the various abuses since practised by Congress, in their appropriations upon objects national only in name, Mr. Van Buren voted in the negative—the vote being 25 yeas, 21 nays. In regard to the tariff of 1828. I found the fact to be, he had voted for it, but that he was no more responsible for its passage, than any other person who had supported it. That in regard to the charge of his having been the cause of inserting the duty upon Wool and Lead, without which it is said the bill could not have passed which it is said the fact turns out to be, that the duty upon wool was carried in the House of Representatives by a vote of 100 yeas—98 nays—the whole south voted for it—in order no doubt to render it odious the Eastern members against it. In the Senate, a motion to increase the ad valorem duty upon wool from 50 to 70 per cent. the vote was 16 yeas, 31 nays—the Senators from the south voting in the affirmative. As regards the duty upon Lead, the amendment was offered by Mr. Karne a Senator from Illinois—and who is now voting with the south for every proposed modification of the tariff) without concert or understanding, as I am authorised by that gentleman to say, of any kind or for any purpose, with Mr. Van Buren, and carried by a vote of 29 yeas 17