

It is even wise to obtain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, JULY 13, 1831.

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By Authority.



Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 31.

An ACT making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, now subject to the order of the Inspectors, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated for the support of the said penitentiary, for the pay of its officers, the erection of additional buildings and improvements; for a wharf and sea wall; the purchase of materials, tools, and implements of trade; the purchase of additional ground for the institution; the draining of the marsh east of the penitentiary, and other contingent expenses, the sum of thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors: Provided, That no more than two thousand dollars shall be drawn from the Treasury at any one time; and that no subsequent draft shall be made, until the amount previously drawn shall be duly accounted for by proper vouchers, regularly numbered, and an abstract of which shall accompany the same.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a majority of the Inspectors shall certify upon said abstract, that the amount of moneys, as stated therein, have been actually and necessarily expended; and further, that the drafts of the warden and clerk, taken before a judge or justice of the peace, shall be endorsed on said abstract, stating that the moneys mentioned therein, and vouchers accompanying the same, have been actually paid to the persons, and for the purposes stated in said abstracts and vouchers.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the warden of the said penitentiary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and said warden shall appoint, and may remove, at his pleasure, all his subordinate officers, excepting the clerk, who shall be appointed and removed by the Inspectors or a majority of them.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the number of Inspectors shall hereafter be reduced to three, a majority of whom shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, and shall receive an annual salary, payable quarterly, of two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the salary of the warden of the said penitentiary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

A. STEPHENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, February 25, 1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 32.

An ACT to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Wine-bago Indians, on Rock river.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an additional sub-agent be allowed to the Wine-bago tribe of Indians, to reside on the waters of Rock river; and that the said agent shall be appointed as like officers are appointed, and receive the same amount of compensation.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 33.

An ACT supplemental to an act, passed on the thirty-first March one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled, "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices of the public sales of lands of the United States."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purchasers, their heirs or assignees of such of the public lands as were sold on a credit for a less price than fourteen dollars per

acre, and on which a further credit has been taken under any of the laws passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and which lands have reverted to the United States on account of the balance due thereon not having been paid or discharged, agreeably to said relief laws, shall be entitled to patents, without further payment, in all instances where one dollar and twenty-five cents, or a greater sum, per acre, shall have been paid; or where payment to that amount shall not have been heretofore made, such purchasers, their heirs or assignees shall have the right of pre-emption until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by paying into the proper land office such sum in addition to the amount heretofore paid, as will, together, amount to the minimum price of the lands of the United States at the time of such payment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such occupants of relinquished land as are contemplated and described in the second section of the above recited act, to which this is a supplement, as are in possession of land which was sold on credit for a less sum than fourteen dollars per acre, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same lands, according to the legal subdivisions of sections, not exceeding the quantity of two quarter sections, in contiguous tracts or contiguous to other lands held by such occupants respectively, until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, upon their paying into the proper office for all land originally sold for a price not exceeding five dollars per acre, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and for all lands which originally sold for more than five dollars, and not exceeding fourteen dollars per acre, the amount of the first installment heretofore paid; such occupants first proving their possession, respectively, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, to which this is a supplement, in the manner which has been prescribed by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, pursuant to the provisions thereof: Provided, however, That in all cases where proof of possession has been already made under said recited act, proof shall not again be required, unless the applicant choose to take other land than that to which such proof applies.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall extend to all town property of which the Government has been proprietor, and not subsequently sold, when full payment has not been made: Provided, The original purchasers, or their assignees, pay into the proper land office, on or before the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one half of the original purchase money without interest.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 34.

An ACT for the relief of certain Importers of foreign merchandise.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend relief to any importer of foreign merchandise who may have been charged, under the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act, for the more effectual collection of the duties on imports," passed the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, without any duty in addition to the duties existing on such merchandise previous to the passage of said act, to the amount of such additional duty: Provided, Said merchandise shall have been imported previous to the first day of January last: Provided, also, That no person shall be entitled to the relief authorized to be given by this act, who, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, by himself, or his agents, factors or correspondents, could have complied with the provisions of the said third section of said act; and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require and receive satisfactory evidence, from every person claiming the benefits of this act, that such diligence has been used, and that he has acted bona fide, and without any intent to violate or evade the provisions of said third section, before he shall grant the relief herein provided.

Approved, March, 2, 1831.

A clay paper says: "The voice of the people in favor of this statesman, (Henry Clay), is becoming louder every day." The nearer a jug is being empty, the more noise it makes in pouring out.

MARRIED—In Bath, Steuben Co. N. Y. on the 11th ult. Mr. Moses Alexander, aged 93, to Mrs. Frances Tompkins, aged 105! They were both taken out of bed DEAD the following morning.

SALISBURY

Thursday, July 14, 1831.

In our last, we mentioned that a literary convention had been held at Chapel Hill, during the week of commencement: The proceedings of that convention will be found below, and we hope that they will be read with attention by every friend to the education of the poor. We are led to think from the high character of the members of that convention, that in time, much good will result to the cause of education from their labors.—We mentioned, also, in our last what we thought an oversight in the members of the convention viz. The not requesting those friendly to the undertaking to form auxiliary societies in the different counties in the State, to the one at Chapel Hill. Persons are not so apt to take an interest in that which is done at a distance from them, as in that which is transacted before their eyes. And no good can ever be expected to be derived from the labors of the members of the Institute, unless they impress upon the minds of the people the important objects, which they have in view and obtain their active co-operation. We hope that this will be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Institute.

North-Carolina Institute of Education.

It will be remembered that an advertisement appeared in several of the newspapers in this State, requesting the attention of teachers and the friends of education at Chapel Hill on the 22nd inst. the day preceding the commencement, with a view to organize a Society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of education, and the improvement of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

At the time and place appointed, there was a numerous and highly respectable meeting. Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair. The objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, in an appropriate and highly interesting address. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draught a constitution, to wit, Professors Mitchell and Hooper of the University, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benj. M. Smith and W. J. Bingham. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning at 6 o'clock.

Thursday morning—Met according to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE. We, whose names are subjoined, pledging our zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education, agree to adopt the following constitution, and to obey the by-laws made in conformity with it.

Article 1. This society shall be called the North-Carolina Institute of Education. Its object shall be to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education, and by every proper means to improve the condition of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

Art. 2. MEMBERS.—Any person of good moral character, interested in the subject of education, may become a member of this institution, by signing the constitution and making an annual contribution of one dollar; or by paying the sum of ten dollars may become a member for life, and be exempt from the annual contribution.

Art. 3. MEETINGS. The annual meetings of this institution shall be held at Chapel Hill, on the afternoon preceding commencement, at such hour as the directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be called by the directors, of which due notice shall be given in the public Journals.

Art. 4. OFFICERS. The officers of this institution shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a corresponding and recording Secretary, (the last of whom shall act as Treasurer,) and an executive committee of three, who shall constitute a board of directors.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Institute.

Art. 5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The recording Secretary shall give notice

of each meeting of the Institute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a record of their transactions. He shall receive all the moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the board of directors.

The corresponding Secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals.

To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the Institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the Institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting. They shall report annually to the Institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and make by-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the Institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports and all other communications made in the Institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6. The meetings of this institution shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7. By-laws, not repugnant to this constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting, next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute and receive their concurrence.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors:

- Simmons J. Baker, President. Wm. M'Theeters, D. D. Rev. Wm. M. Green, Hon. Frederick Nash, Vice-Presidents. Dr. Walter A. Norwood, Recording Secretary. W. J. Bingham, Corresponding Secretary. Professor Mitchell, Professor Hooper, Professor Phillips, Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

The board of Directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments.

To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next commencement—Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange.

Lecture on the imperfections, of the present mode of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—to James D. Johnson Esq. of Oxford.

Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for College.

The corresponding Secretary was directed to procure for the use of the Institute, the "Annals of Education," and five copies of the "Education Reporter."

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceedings of the meeting, and of the Board of Directors for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that all the newspapers in the State be requested to publish them. By order of the Board W. J. BINGHAM, Sec'y.

SERMON.

The following sermon, said to have been delivered some fifty odd years ago, was sent to us for publication, by a subscriber. It is copied from an old manuscript now in the possession of our correspondent. It contains many wholesome truths tho' expressed in a very singular way.] Ed. Car.

A SERMON OF BOTTLE J. D. 1770.

Friends and Brethren, permit me to address you on a subject with which we are all in general, acquainted although it is sometimes little to our advantage. Our text is Bottle. Some may smile perhaps at the singularity of our text, and indeed, I must confess it is somewhat singular, for it consists of but one word and that is Bottle. However, I presume, the considerate part of my auditory will agree with me in this, that a short text conscientiously and closely handled, contributes more to the satisfaction of the hearer than a long one superficially run over. But to my purpose, as it is customary with gentlemen of the same cloth with myself to divide their text into several heads of doctrine and as mine contains neither words nor sentences, I design to deduce the propositions of doctrine from the letters contained therein which I find to be these B O T T L E Bottle. Now, brethren, B is Baneful, O is Ominous, T Tragic, T Tropological, L Lachrymant and E Energetic. [But before I proceed, please not misapprehend me, for it is not the Bottle that I mean, but the spirits contained therein. Well my friends that it is baneful appears both from the lives and fortunes of those who are the unhappy votaries thereof. Their sensitive and rational powers become confused and disordered, their bodily strength and activity impaired, vice practised, virtue extinguished, estates and fortunes dissipated, life shortened, and precious time wofully misspent. As for the ominous part when you see a man addicted to the Bottle you take it for a certain omen or prognostic which will clearly appear when we consider the fatal catastrophe of the lovers of the Bottle. Behold him transformed to such a degree that the constitution which was once sound and wholesome is become broken and disordered, the genius that was quick and ethereal is become stupid and dull. He who could commune with reason and divine philosophy now talks nonsensical jargon. He that was kind and humorous is become contentious and quarrelsome. He that was the possessor of a copious fortune is reduced to poverty and wretchedness and in fine his whole life becomes a tissue of vexatious troubles. Next for the tropological part. I before hinted that it was not the Bottle that was meant but the spirits contained therein, agreeably to the Latin Trope Metonymy (Locus pro Incolis) the place instead of the inhabitants. Under this general title (viz. Spirits) I would comprehend all...liquors from whatever substance extracted which by the act of the distiller are made strong to be brain and ruinous to you drunkards. Next for the Lachrymant part. Now this signifies lamentations. Is it not a matter of lamentation to see men endowed with reason and walking erect with the image of God (os homini dedit sublime) degrade himself so far by this debasing vice as to be found wallowing in the very sty of debauchery? Alas! alas!! for the rueful end of you drunkards. While your friends are sympathizing and lamenting over your fate you are insensible to your danger. Next for the energetic part. Now this signifies something forcible and the force and energy are displayed in the effects produced which are these and such like, viz. B blasphemies O obscenity T Temptation T talkativeness I licentiousness and E enormities of various kinds which I might enumerate but I hasten to conclude. And therefore lastly by way of application let me admonish you. Let him that has been drunken be no more or else B beware you do not become O obnoxious to T temptation and T torment which will cause L lamentation for your E excesses. That you may be delivered from this fate is the prayer of your servant for Christ sake. AMEN.