

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME I.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1818.

[NUMBER 3

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA CENTINEL IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN L. PASTEUR,

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, one third payable in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 50 cents per square the first week, and 25 cents a square for each succeeding insertion.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of the lands of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and in the territory of Missouri, in addition to the land office now established by law, there shall be established within the said territory the following offices to wit:—One at the seat of justice, in the county of Howard, for all the lands lying within the following boundaries; beginning at a point where the western line of range ten west from the fifth principal meridian intersects the north line of township thirty-four, thence west with said township line to where the same intersects the Osage boundary line; thence north with the Osage boundary line to the Missouri river; thence up and with the Missouri river to the Western Indian boundary line at the mouth of the Kansas river; thence north with the said western Indian boundary line to where the same shall intersect the northern Indian boundary line; thence east with the said northern Indian boundary to where the same shall intersect the aforesaid west line of range ten; thence south with the said range line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established in the county of Arkansas, at such place as the President shall deem most convenient for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the river Mississippi at the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of St. Francis river, where the base line intersects the same; thence west with the said base line to where the same shall intersect the meridian on which the Osage boundary line is run; thence due south to the thirty-third parallel of latitude; thence east with the said parallel to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: Beginning on the base line at the mouth of St. Francis; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the intersection of the same by the north line of township fifteen to where the same shall intersect the Osage boundary line; thence due south to the aforesaid base line; thence east with the said base line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the Mississippi river, where the north line of township fifteen north intersects the same; thence up and with the Mississippi to its intersection by the north line of township thirty-four north; thence west with the said north line of township thirty-four to the Osage boundary line; thence south with the said boundary to the north line of township fifteen; thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning. And all the lands within the following boundaries shall form a district for the land office established by law at St. Louis, viz: beginning on the Mississippi river where the north line of township thirty-four north intersects the

same; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of Desmoin river; thence up and with the Desmoin to the north Indian boundary line; thence west with the said boundary to the west line of range ten west; thence south with said range line to the north line of township thirty-four north; thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as, in the opinion of the president of the U. States, there shall be a sufficient quantity of the public lands surveyed, within all or either of the land districts hereby established, to authorize the opening of all, or either of the land offices aforesaid, he shall cause the same to be opened, and shall proceed from time to time to appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each of the said offices, a register, and a receiver of public monies, who shall give security in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties and authority shall, in every respect, be disposed of at their offices as are, or may be, provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public monies in the several land offices, established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever a land office shall have been established in any of the districts aforesaid, and a register & receiver of public monies appointed for the same, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to direct so much of the public lands lying in such district, as shall have been surveyed according to law, to be offered for sale, with the same reservations and exceptions, and on the same terms and conditions in every respect, as was provided for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Louisiana, by the tenth section of an act, entitled "an act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, & for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven," except that the register and receiver of public monies alone may be competent to superintend the public sales, and that instead of one township for the support of a secondary of learning, there shall be two townships located for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and reserved from sale: Provided, That one of said townships shall be located on the waters of the Missouri, and the other on the waters of the Arkansas.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 16, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and all officers in the Hospital department and Medical Staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner, marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the naval service of the United States and who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is or hereafter by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the manner hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension

from the United States: if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life: Provided, no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make a declaration under oath or affirmation, before the district judge of the U. States of the district, or before any judge or court of record of the county, state, or territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth, if he belonged to the army the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged; the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service; and in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power; and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war, as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the Secretary of the Department of War, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or soldier on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids, who have been placed on the pension list are now paid, and under such restrictions & regulations, in all respects as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every pension, by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the foregoing section, shall be made.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer, or mortgage of the whole, or any part of the pension payable in pursuance of this act, shall be valid; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 18, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

NEGOTIATION WITH HOLLAND.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

On Friday last the following Message was transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In the course of the last summer a negotiation was commenced with the government of the Netherlands, with a view to the revival and modification of the commercial treaty existing between the two countries, adapted to their present circumstances.

The Report from the Secretary of State, which I now lay before Congress, will shew the obstacles which arose, in the progress of the conferences between the respective plenipotentiaries, and which resulted in the agreement between them to refer the subject to the consideration of their respective governments. As the difficulties appear to be of a nature which may perhaps for the present be more easily removed by reciprocal legislative regulations forming the spirit of amity and conciliation, than by conventional stipulations, Congress may think it advisable to leave the subsisting treaty in its present state, and to meet the liberal exemption from discriminating

tonnage duties which has been conceded in the Netherlands to the vessels of the United States, by a similar exemption to the vessels of the Netherlands which have arrived or may hereafter arrive in our ports; commencing from the time when the exemption was granted to the vessels of the United States. I would further recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of extending the benefit of the same regulation to commence from the passage of the law to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen; & of making it prospectively general in favor of every nation in whose ports the vessels of the United States are admitted on the same footing as their own.

JAMES MONROE. March 19, 1818.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 17th March, 1818.

The Secretary of State has the honor of submitting to the consideration of the President the correspondence herewith enclosed, between the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States at the Court of the Netherlands, and the Plenipotentiaries appointed by that government for the purpose of renewing and extending the Commercial Treaty already existing between the two countries. The failure of this negotiation is to be attributed principally to two obstacles which arose in the progress of the discussions between the respective Plenipotentiaries: one proceeding from an essential principle in the commercial regulations of this country, and the other from a principle of like character in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The law of 3d March 1815, authorizing a partial repeal of the discriminating duties which operate against foreign shipping and the merchandise imported in them, required as a condition of that repeal, the abolition of all discriminating or countervailing duties of any foreign nation to whose advantage it should enure, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States; and on this condition the acts of the United States imposing discriminating duties, were declared to be repealed only so far as respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which the foreign ship or vessel might belong. The law, therefore, required a total abolition of discriminating or countervailing duties in the foreign nation, against the United States, and offered only a partial repeal of our discriminating duties, which operated against them, in return. From an imperfect view of the provisions of this act, which can be fully understood only by collating it with the general system and the particular provisions of the acts imposing discriminating duties, lands, and others, appear to have understood it as offering a total repeal of all discriminating duties, as well of tonnage as upon merchandise of every description, without distinction of origin. The power of the President was, however, restricted by the terms of the law. The laws of the Netherlands imposed discriminating duties of tonnage, and on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, but without any distinction with regard to the origin of the merchandise. When, therefore, they revoked their discriminating duties so far as respected the United States, they considered themselves, by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1815, entitled to a total repeal of the discriminating duties in the United States, operating against them, not only the tonnage duties, but those upon merchandise, whether of the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands, or of any other country. This was, however, not warranted by the act of 3d March, 1815, nor could it be stipulated by treaty, without involving consequences affecting the commercial relations between the United States and other countries. The revocation of the discriminating duties upon merchandise imported in vessels of the Neth-

erlands, would be of little avail if limited to articles the produce or manufacture of that country, the principal part of whose exports consist of the produce and manufacture of others. But, on the other hand, if that distinction in our navigation and revenue laws, should be broken down with respect to one nation, it would with difficulty, if at all, be maintained with regard to any other.

The other difficulty which occurred in the negotiation, related to the admission of vessels of the United States into the colonies of the Netherlands, if not upon the same footing as into the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, at least upon that of the most favored nation: To this it was objected by the Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands, that certain favors were granted by them to other nations themselves possessing colonies, for the equivalent of similar favors conceded in return, which would not be conceded to a nation possessing no colonies, and therefore not enabled to concede the equivalent. The same objection having been made by the British government to the admission of vessels of the United States into their colonies, it appears to deserve attention how far the principle is justifiable, and how far the United States ought to acquiesce in it. There are various grounds upon which it appears objectionable. 1. Because all the other maritime states, possessing colonies more or less significant, a classification, however general in terms, which applies, by way of exclusion, to the United States alone, is manifestly a measure savouring of hostility to them, as much as if it was applied to them by name. 2. Because the United States, not only by the constant and unobscured rapid increase of their own population, but by the great enlargement of their territory, and the admission of new states, producing almost all the articles of European colonies in this hemisphere, afford to all the commercial nations of Europe an equivalent in principle, and infinitely more valuable than the mere admission to two or three small islands of the West Indies, which is all that some of the European states can grant for access to the colonies of the other. 3. The United States have a just claim to a free trade with most of the colonies of the West-India Islands, founded in the occasional indispensable necessities of the latter. If the United States should exercise their unquestionable right of meeting prohibition with prohibition, the very existence of these Islands would be in jeopardy whenever they should be visited by those hurricanes which so frequently happen among them. It would be ungenerous, and scarcely reconcilable to the principles of humanity, should the United States avail themselves of those calamitous occurrences to stop, on their part, the intercourse which at all other times is interdicted to them. By the laws of nature, no society can be justifiable in adopting measures towards another state, which may compel the latter to retaliate, in self-defence, by measures incompatible with humanity; yet such is the character of the intercourse permitted by several of the European nations between their colonies in the West Indies and the United States. Thus we have seen within the last half year, the exclusion of our vessels from the ports of several West India Islands, and their readmission, announced almost in the same gazettes. That readmission, however, is limited, to the same indispensable for saving the colony from famine and utter desolation. There is something so glaringly unequal and selfish in these alternatives of arbitrary interdiction and of compulsory intercourse, that it is believed the nations of Europe, possessing colonies, cannot fall off being ungenerously made sensible of it, & of consenting to establish an intercourse upon principles more permanent and more favorably marked with reciprocity.