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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT for the relief of Narcissus Broutin and others.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Narcissus Broutin, George Brewer, the legal representatives of John Baker, the legal representatives of Louis Duret, and the legal representatives of John Thillet and of Joseph Chasting, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their respective claims, founded on Spanish warrants of surveys to land lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river: *Provided,* That not more than six hundred and forty acres be allowed to any one claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office within whose district the said lands may be, and he is hereby required to make out for the surveyor of the land south of the state of Tennessee, an order of survey for each tract of land confirmed by this act, to be located on the tracts so claimed: *Provided,* The said lands have not been sold by the United States, but, in case the lands shall have been sold, the location of the claims aforesaid, may be laid on any lands of the United States, lying on the east side of said river of Tombigbee, within the same district and which shall have been offered at public sale; and on the return of the plate of survey made and executed pursuant to the said order, directed to the commissioner of the General Land Office, patents shall be granted in like manner as provided by law for other lands of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 9, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning survey thereon to the General Land Office; and for designating the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of continental establishment, their heirs, and assigns, entitled to bounty lands, within the Virginia military tract, between the Little Miami and the Sciota rivers, shall be allowed a further term of two years from the ratification of any treaty, extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of three years, from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorising patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be revived and in force, with all its restrictions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations and returning surveys, thereon, shall be limited to the term prescribed by

the first section of this act, for the location and return of surveys on other warrants, and that the surveys shall be returned to the General Land Office: *Provided,* That no locations, as aforesaid, in virtue of this, or the preceding section of this act, shall be made, on tracts of lands for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void: *Provided also,* That no locations or surveys shall be made within that part of the said military tract to which the Indian title remained heretofore unextinguished, until after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring a treaty or treaties to have been concluded and ratified, providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands, nor shall any patent be granted for any location, survey or entry, that has been, or shall be, made prior to the expiration of six months from and after the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from the source of the Little Miami River, to the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred ninety-five, the line designated as the westerly boundary line of the Virginia tract, by an act of Congress passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, northwest of the River Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers & soldiers on continental establishment, and to limit the period for locating the said lands," shall be considered and held to such, until otherwise directed by law; and from the aforesaid Indian boundary to the source of the Sciota river, the line run by Charles Roberts in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the said military tract, shall be considered, and held to be the westerly boundary line thereof; and that no patent shall be granted on any location and survey that has, or may be made, west of the aforesaid respective lines.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 11, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the payment of certain certificates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety five; and so much of the act, entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited in the books of the Treasury" passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest,

which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent, from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 13, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of George Pearson

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 and required to cause to be issued by the proper officer, a certificate or certificates of Mississippi stock, for the sum of six hundred & twenty-five dollars, to the legal representatives of George Pearson, late of the city of Augusta, and state of Georgia, being an indemnity for his claim for five thousand acres of land, held as citizens' rights, in the Georgia company's pretended purchase of land, from the state of Georgia, in the Mississippi territory: *Provided,* That the legal representatives of the said George Pearson shall previously take and subscribe the oath required by the third section of the act, passed on the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen, providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory: which affidavit and the transfer, executed by the legal representatives of the said George Pearson, of all their claim to the United States, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid, shall be filed in the Department, by the commissioners appointed under the act supplementary to the act aforesaid, passed on the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 16, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Major Loring Austin and George R. Wells.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary at War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to compromise and settle, upon such terms as in his discretion shall appear just and reasonable, the claim against Loring Austin, major by brevet, in the army of the United States, for six thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety cents, on account of nine judgements obtained against the said major Austin in the Supreme Court of the state of New York, for the arrest, detention, and confinement, of nine persons, to wit: Elisha Dennison, Asa Dav, George C. Conant, Thomas Stedman, David Coffeen, John Philips, Willard Seaton, James Goddard, and Uriah H. Orvis, in obedience to an order of the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, issued to the said Loring Austin, by the late brigadier-general Zebulon Pike, commanding at that time the forces of the United States in and around Sacket's Harbor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be also authorized and empowered to settle, upon the terms aforesaid, the claim of George R. Wells, of New York, for five thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-three cents, the amount of damages obtained against him by the nine persons aforesaid: And also, the claim of six hundred and eighty-seven dol-

lars and four cents, the necessary costs incurred in defending the nine suits aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the claims aforesaid, when so ascertained, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 20, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of volunteer mounted cavalry.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who served in any volunteer corps of cavalry during the late war, and furnished his own horse or horses, while in the public service aforesaid, shall be allowed at the rate of forty cents per day for each horse so furnished, which such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, was entitled by law to keep in such service. And that when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, in the cavalry service aforesaid, having lost the horse horses which may have been taken by him into the said service, and having received from the United States another horse or horses, in lieu or in part payment for the horse or horses so previously lost as aforesaid, such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be entitled to receive the allowance of forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse on which he may have been so remounted.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 20, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each; one superintendent of the patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and one clerk in said patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, for the office of the Treasury Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars. For the office of the First Comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Second Comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand

four hundred dollars; three clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the First Auditor, one chief clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the second Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the third Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; & three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. For the office of the fourth Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the fifth Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; & one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Treasurer, one chief clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars. For the office of the Register, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and seven clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. To the office of the Commissioner of the Land Office, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand