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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land offices in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land said to be derived from the British or Spanish authorities, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the registers and receivers of the land offices at St. Helena Court House, and at Jackson Court House, in the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act, entitled "An act for the adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," which are contained in the general reports of the registers and receivers, and which are, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, valid, agreeably to the laws, usage, and customs, of the said governments, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said registers and receivers, founded on orders of survey, requettes, permission to settle, or other written evidences of claims derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the title had been completed: *Provided*, That the confirmation of all the said claims provided for by this act, shall amount only to relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of claims reported by the registers and receivers, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant of the land so claimed or settled on as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the district east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen: *And provided*, That no claim shall be confirmed, where the quantity was not ascertained, and report made thereon by the registers and receivers, prior to the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the public moneys of the said respective districts, except in relation to perfect titles, as recognized in the first section of this act, and the first section of the act of the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall have power to do, in the manner in which all lands claimed in virtue of the preceding sections shall be located and surveyed; and, also, to direct the location

and manner of surveying all the claims to land recognized by the second, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, having regard to the laws, usages, and customs, of the Spanish government on that subject; and having regard, also, to the mode adapted by the government of the United States in surveying the claims to land confirmed by virtue of the second and third sections of an act of Congress, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," approved on the third March, one thousand eight hundred and three.—*And that*, in relation to all such claims which may conflict, or in any manner interfere, the said registers and receivers of public moneys of the respective districts shall have power to decide between the parties, and shall in their decision, be governed by such conditional lines or boundaries as may have been agreed on between the parties, either verbally or in writing, at any time prior to the passage of this act. But, upon the decision of those claims alluded to, which may conflict or interfere, and in relation to which the parties interested have agreed on no conditional lines or boundaries as to the manner of locating the same, the said registers and receivers of the respective districts shall make an equal division of the land claimed, so as to allow each party his or their improvements: *Provided, however*, That should it be made appear, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public moneys of the respective districts, in any such case, that the subsequent settler had obtained on the claim of the former, and had made his establishment after having been forbidden so to do, the said registers and receivers of public moneys shall have power to decide between the parties, according to the circumstances of the case and the principles of justice.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That patents shall be granted for lands confirmed by virtue of the provisions of this act, in the same manner as patents are granted for lands confirmed under former acts, to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to every person who shall appear to be entitled to a tract of land, under the second and third sections of this act, a certificate shall be granted by the register and receiver of the district in which the land lies, setting forth the nature of the claim, and the quantity allowed; for which certificate he pay in whose favor it issues shall pay one dollar, to be divided between the said receiver and register.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the land office from St. Helena Court House to such other place within the said districts as he may deem suitable and convenient.

APPROVED—MAY 8, 1822.

AN ACT to abolish the United States' Trading Establishment with the Indian Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to cause the business of the United States' trading houses among Indian tribes, to be closed, and the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian trade, and of the factors, and sub-factors, to be settled; and, for that purpose, the President is hereby authorized to select, from among the Indian agents, or others, a competent number of fit and suitable persons, to be and appear at the office of Indian trade in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and at each of the trading houses established among Indian tribes, on or before the third day of June next, or as soon thereafter as can conveniently be done, to demand and receive of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and of the respective factors and sub-factors, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, furs, peltries, evidences of debt, and property and effects of every kind, which may be in their power or possession, by virtue of their respective offices, and justly due and belonging to the United

States; and the said agents, selected for the purpose aforesaid, shall be furnished with the copies of the last quarterly returns of the said superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, as rendered by them to the Treasury Department, and copies of any other papers in the said Department which will shew what is, or ought to be due and coming to the United States, from the said office of Indian trade in Georgetown, and from each of the trading houses established among the Indians. And the persons so selected shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such sums as may be required by the President of the United States, for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined on them by the provisions of this act. And, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with Indian tribes," shall be continued in force for the purposes only of enforcing all bonds, debts, contracts, demands, and rights, which may have arisen, and all penalties and punishments which may have been, or may be incurred, under the provisions of the said act, and for the settlement of the accounts of the superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be delivered over to the agents of the United States, under the provisions of this act, shall be placed at the disposition of the President of the United States, subject, under his orders, towards satisfying or extinguishing the treaty obligations on the part of the United States, to keep up trading houses with the Indians; also, towards the payment of annuities due, or to become due, to Indian tribes; also, in making the customary presents to tribes or individuals in amity with the United States, and the surplus, if any, may be sold to the best advantage, under the orders of the President, and the proceeds paid over to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the furs, peltries, effects and property, received under the first section of this act, shall be sold in the manner the President may direct, the debts due and owing shall be collected under his orders; and all money received from these sources, and all that shall be received from the Superintendent of Indian trade, and from the factors, and sub-factors, shall be paid over, as fast as received, into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That such sums may be retained and applied, under the orders of the President of the United States, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session of Congress, the President of the United States shall communicate to Congress the manner in which he shall have caused this act to be executed, shewing the amount of moneys, furs, peltries, and other effects, and the amount and description of goods, wares, and merchandise, and the actual-cash value thereof, received from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and each of the factors and sub-factors, under the provisions of this act.

APPROVED—MAY 6, 1822.

AN ACT providing for the disposal of the Public Lands in the state of Mississippi, and for the better organization of the land districts in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country which was ceded to the United States, by a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, held on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, near Dooke's stand, in the state of Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, formed into a land district; and for the disposal of the public lands in the said district, a land office shall be established within the same, at such convenient place the President of the United States may direct and appoint; and for the said office a Register and a Receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond, with security, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, in like manner, and for like sums; shall receive similar compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess similar powers, with all other Registers and Receivers of public moneys of the United States appointed by law for the disposal of the public land; and shall in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the disposal of the public lands: *Provided, however*, That the first sale of the lands within the district aforesaid may be held at such convenient place within the district west of Pearl river as the President of the United States may appoint: *And, provided, also*, That the President may, if it should be necessary, in consequence of the establishment of a new basis meridian, attach a portion of the land otherwise belonging to the district established by this act to the district of Pearl river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, when he shall think proper, to cause such of the land within the district created by this act, or which may be attached to the district of Pearl river, and which may be surveyed, to be exposed to sale, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, as all other public lands of the United States, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same; and of such other reservations, as now may, or hereafter may, exist, by virtue of an act of cession, treaty, or law of the United States: and for the lands so sold, patents shall issue on the terms and conditions, and in manner provided by law in relation to all other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river, in the state of Mississippi, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, be, after the thirtieth day of October next, attached to the district established by the first section of this act, and the public lands therein shall be sold, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, and patents shall issue for the lands so sold, agreeably to the provisions of the laws for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the state of Mississippi, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same, and of such other reservations as now are made, or hereafter may be made, by law.—*And it shall be the duty of the Register of the district of Madison county, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer such books, maps, and records, or transcripts thereof, to the Register appointed for the districts established by the first section of this act, as may be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.*

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of October next, such part of the district east of Pearl river, as lies within the state of Mississippi, be attached to, and constituted a part of, the district of Jackson county; and the President of the United States shall cause the land office to be removed to such place, within the district of Jackson county, as established by this act, as he may deem convenient; and that part of the district of Jackson county which lies within the state of Alabama, shall be attached to, and constitute a part of, the district east of Pearl river, in Alabama; and it shall be the duty of the register of the district east of Pearl river, and the register of the district of Jackson County, each, to transfer to the other such books, records, surveys, or the transcripts thereof, as shall be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.

APPROVED—MAY 6, 1822.

WM. R. BELL,  
HAVING a large and convenient House in the town of Beaufort, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newbern, and its vicinity, that he is prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 persons with board, and eight or ten horses with good stables and provender. During the sickly months, Beaufort will be found a pleasant retreat, being always refreshed by the sea breeze, and abounding with choice fish and game.

Beaufort, June 15, 1822.

A FOREIGNER'S VIEW OF LONDON.

It has justly been observed, that no city in the world can afford an idea of London; broad and beautiful streets, running in right lines—elegant and convenient pavements—houses equally remarkable for their want of ornament and singular color (being made out of brick)—and above all, an incalculable number of shops, which appear to serve as a general entrepot for the merchandise of the whole world—all give to the capital of England an air of grandeur and originality, of magnificence and simplicity, which is no where else to be met with.

The first thing that struck me, on going out to walk the morning after I arrived, was the thick smoke which issued from the chimneys of the houses, and obscured the naturally misty atmosphere of London. This smoke affected my lungs in a most disagreeable way; but it is an inconvenience which the English are not very ready to acknowledge, for they are accustomed to it; and, besides, it is by no means so unwholesome as it is generally imagined. The English of all ranks have no other fuel than coal. Were it injurious to the health, the rich would doubtless have discontinued the use of it, while motives of economy would have banished it from the houses of the poor.

I passed through the streets without knowing whither I was proceeding; every road was alike to me, because I merely wished to observe, and every object that presented itself to my eyes possessed the charm of novelty. I read the names of streets, examined the signs, gazed at the shop windows with that air of astonishment which invariably characterizes a foreigner. In less than five minutes I arrived in Piccadilly, pushed and elbowed about by more than a thousand persons, who compelled me to move about more briskly than I wished.

The inhabitants of London are as much cockneys as the Parisians are badauds; but to do them justice, they seldom display their cockyness, except when engaged in pleasure.—With them business supercedes every thing; and an Englishman who goes out to transact his own affairs cannot conceive the possibility of meeting idlers in the streets. From ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, all is hurry and bustle.—The unlucky man who sallies forth merely to gratify his curiosity, is mercilessly dashed from one side to the other. Every one endeavors to maintain his own ground by the aid of his elbows, or even his clenched fists, and as nothing is gained by making apologies, the English dispense with a civility which they regard as superfluous. A foreigner soon finds it advisable to follow the same course, and if possible to imitate the unceremonious manners of his neighbors.

At first I was a little astonished to find that the English are not quite so ridiculous in London as they are in Paris, and as I proceeded alone I tried to find out the cause. I fancied it was owing to the harmony that prevails throughout their manners; their city, their customs, their climate their laws, and their character.—Every thing seems to accord admirably.—The simplicity of their dress corresponds with that of their houses; their liberality with their wealth; their pride with their independence; their bustle with their thirst of money; for however opulent an Englishman may be, he is always endeavoring to become richer. All is in exquisite union; and taking all, in all, foreigners alone are out of their place in London.

Amidst so many thousand people, all hurrying in different directions, I experienced the disagreeable sensation of being solitary. Sometimes, deceived by a slight remembrance, I stepped up to a person whose features reminded me of a friend; but whenever I opened my mouth to congratulate myself on the rencontre, the reply, I can't speak French, was sure to banish the illusion and overwhelm me with embarrassment.

I entered a spacious street, which was not above half finished; the houses were magnificent and built in a style of tasteful uniformity. I inquired the name of the street; the person to whom I applied hastily replied, Waterloo Place, and lest I should not have understood him, he emphatically repeated the name a second time. The English have multiplied beyond calculation the mean