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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT confirming claims to Lots in the town of Mobile, and to Land in the Province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favorably on by the Commissioners appointed by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to lots in the town of Mobile, founded on complete grants derived from either the French, British, or Spanish authorities, reported to the Secretary of the treasury by the commissioners for the district east of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of "An Act for ascertaining the titles and claims to land in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the island of New-Orleans, or which were so reported by the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New-Orleans," which are contained in the report of the commissioner, or of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, and which are, in their opinion, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said governments, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as valid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the claims to lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid, and contained in the reports of the commissioner, or the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, founded on orders of survey, requettes, permissions to settle, or other written evidences of claims, derived from either the French, British, or Spanish authorities, and bearing date prior to the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioner, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the title had been completed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the claims of lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid, and confirmed in the reports of the commissioner, or of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, founded on private conveyances which have passed through the office of the commandant, or other evidence, but founded, as the claimants allege, on grants lost by time and accident, and which ought in the opinion of the commissioner, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the titles were in existence: *Provided*, That, in all such claims where the quantity claimed is not ascertained, no claim shall be confirmed for a quantity exceeding seven thousand two hundred square feet.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for all the other claims to lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid which are contained in the report of the register and receiver, and which, by said report, appear to have been built upon, or improved and occupied, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the claimants shall be entitled to grants therefor as donations: *Provided*, That, in all such claims, where the quantity claimed is not ascertained, no claim shall be confirmed for a quantity exceeding seven thousand two hundred square feet: *And provided*, also, That all the confirmations and grants provided to be made by this act, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of all right and title whatever, to the lots of land so confirmed or granted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the land offices at St. Helena Court House, and at Jackson Court House, respectively, shall have the same power to direct the manner in which all claims confirmed by this act, shall be

located and surveyed; and, also, to decide between the parties in all conflicting and interfering claims, as are given by the act, entitled "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."

APPROVED—MAY 7, 1822.

AN ACT to authorize the building of Light-Houses therein mentioned and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as soon as the jurisdiction of such portions of land at Monhegan Island, on the coast of Maine; at Billingsgate Island, in Barnstable Bay; at Cutter Hunk Island, near New Bedford, in the state of Massachusetts; at Stonnington Point, in the state of Connecticut; at Old Field Point, Long Island, in the state of New York; at Cape May, in the state of New Jersey, at or near the Port of Ocracoke, in the state of North Carolina, at Cape Florida, and on the Dry Tortugas, or some place in its vicinity, as the President of the United States shall select for the sites of light houses, shall be ceded to, and the property thereof respectively vested in, the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contracts, which shall be approved by the President, for building light-houses, respectively on such sites, to be so lighted as to be distinguishable from other light-houses near the same, and, also, to agree for the salaries, wages, or hire, of the persons to be appointed by the President, for the superintendance of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to cause to be removed the floating light, placed at or near the said port of Ocracoke, and to have the same placed at the narrows in the Potomac river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to provide, by contract, for procuring and placing buoys at the following places, to wit: one at Harbor Island bar, one on Pine Point shoal, one on the Point of Marsh shoals, one on Swan Island shoal, one on east end of Brant Island shoal, one on the Middle Ground shoal, one on the Bluff shoal, and one on the Long Shoal, all being situated on the coast of North Carolina; and, also, for three buoys for the bar of the port of Georgetown, in South Carolina.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to wit: For building the light house at Monhegan Island, three thousand dollars; at Billingsgate Island, on Barnstable bay, two thousand dollars; at Cutter Hunk Island, near New Bedford, and for placing buoys thereto, three thousand dollars; at Old Field Point, Long Island, two thousand five hundred dollars; for placing a lamp on the mess-house at Fort Niagara, one thousand dollars; for finishing the pier, near the port of Kennebec, in the state of Maine, the further sum of four thousand dollars; for completing the light-house on Throgsneck, the additional sum of five hundred dollars; for building a light vessel, and placing the same on or near the outer bar of the harbor of New-York, fifteen thousand dollars; for placing three buoys on the bar, near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, three hundred dollars; for re-building and completing the light-house on Frank's Island, in the state of Louisiana, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for building the light-houses at Cape May, the sum of five thousand dollars; for building the light-house at or near Ocracoke, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; for building the light-house at Cape Florida, eight thousand dollars; and for building the light-house on the dry Tortugas, or on some place in the vicinity, eight thousand dollars; and for procuring and placing buoys on the coast of North Carolina, and for removing the floating light at or near the port of Ocracoke, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the President of the United States, for building a sea wall or pier at the Isle of Shoals, between Cedar Island and Smutty-nose-Island, on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine, conformably to the report of the commissioners appointed under the fourth section of the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one entitled "An act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned and for other purposes," and that a sum, not exceeding eleven thousand five hundred dollars, is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to cause to be erected in the Bay of Delaware, at or near a place called the Shears, near Cape Henlopen, by contract or contracts, to be approved by the President of the United States two piers, of sufficient dimensions to a harbor, or shelter for vessels from the ice, if, after a survey, made under his direction, the measure shall be deemed expedient; and provided that the jurisdiction of the site, where such piers may be erected, shall be first ceded to the United States, according to the conditions in such case by law provided; and that, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, there be appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the light authorized to be built on Cross Island, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, directed to be built on the south point of Libby Island, and for building and completing the same, the sum of five hundred dollars, in addition to the former appropriation, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, to wit: Four thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the patent right of David Melville and others, to a newly invented lamp, for lighting light-houses; and a sum not exceeding four thousand two hundred and forty dollars, for placing the same in light-houses.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, for making and completing a survey of the coast of Florida, under the direction of the President of the United States, a sum of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the same into effect.

APPROVED—MAY 7, 1822.

AN ACT to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States as lies east of the Mississippi river, north of the line separating the thirteenth and fourteenth tiers of townships north of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, in the state of Illinois, shall form a land district; for the disposal of said lands, and for which purpose a land office shall be established at such place therein, as the President of the United States shall designate, until the same shall be permanently fixed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to the said land office, to superintend the sales of the public lands in the said district, who shall reside at the place where the said office shall be established as aforesaid, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands. *Provided*, That the said appointments shall not

be made until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed with the said district, to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of lands within the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second, third, and fifth sections of the act, entitled "An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and to establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana," approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty, be and the same are hereby, made applicable to the said district and office, so far as they are not changed by subsequent laws of the United States.

APPROVED—MAY 8, 1822.

South America.

From a London paper.

MANUFACTURES OF MEXICO.

In our two preceding papers we have treated of the population, extent, and agriculture of the vast kingdom of Mexico; we now proceed to a brief account of its manufactures and internal industry, in which it will be seen that it falls short of no European kingdom (England and France excepted) in the fabrication of every manufacture of necessity, comfort, or elegance. The reader will bear in his memory, that in treating of the agriculture of Mexico, we distributed its produce into two main branches,—its alimentary produce, and its produce in the raw materials of trade and manufactures; that we stated its alimentary produce to consist of the banana, the manioc, maize rice, European corns, potatoes, yams, pimento, and pischatio, in vast abundance; and that we enumerated its produce of raw materials under the ten principal heads of sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, cochineal, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and medicinal drugs. With this observation we proceed to a brief enumeration of the manufactures.

The two first of the Mexican manufactures are those of cotton and wool, which are established upon a very large scale in the cities of Queretaro, Puebla, and St. Michael, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mexico.—The country itself furnishes the cotton and wool in great abundance; it being a mistake of English writers, that no part of America can afford the ordinary and staple wool of manufactures. This wool is as easily raised in Mexico as in Leicestershire or Lancashire. We are now translating from a French author, who visited Queretaro, the Manchester of Mexico, sixteen years ago. "I visited Queretaro," he adds, "with the greatest interest, that I might inform myself of the Mexican wool and cotton manufactures, and I am, therefore enabled to say, that, except the principal towns of France and England, Queretaro is a manufacturing town of the first rate and magnitude. The establishments at this period (1803) were divided into factories, and workshops, in the latter of which the workmen worked at home at the cost of their masters. There were 20 factories as large as any cotton factories in France and more than three hundred workshops. They had worked up that year about two millions worth (in dollars) of woollen cloths, bays, druggets, serges, and cotton stuffs.

The next fabric is that of leather, chiefly in tanning, which is carried to great perfection. It is unnecessary to add, that the vast plains afford hides in abundance, and that the bark is equally plentiful. The Mexicans thus produce all the leather for their consumption, and under general commerce might export much.

Linen and silk factories they have not to any extent, but from no other reason, than because Spain, whilst they were dependent upon her, discouraged all linen fabrics, and clandestinely destroyed a most flourishing silk growth. Will it be credited by the people in England, that about forty years ago silk was as plentiful in Mexico as in Asia and Italy; but that the Mexicans, on rising one morning, found all the mulberry trees in the empire cut down, and of course the silk worm universally destroyed. It seems that the Cadiz merchants, finding their

commerce affected, had procured this secret order to the Viceroy, who has contrived to execute it with the same secrecy. The history of the world does not afford a more atrocious example of the true spirit of monopoly.

The manufactory next in order is that of tobacco, which is made into segars, and supplies all Europe.—This produce is very great, amounting to ten millions of dollars annually.—An article of the first importance, when we consider the quantity consumed in England, and for the supply of which we now depend upon the Americans.

The next manufacture is that of gunpowder, which is equally as considerable as that of tobacco, and which, by the way, proves the negatory nature of the recent proclamations, in Europe against supplying the Independents with stores of war. Gunpowder is as plentiful in Mexico as in England, and all America may hereafter be supplied from this quarter.

Soap and soda are the manufactures next in order, both as to quantity & value; soda being particularly abundant, & so cheaply raised and worked, as to become an article of vast future export. This soda very far exceeds in quality any that can be produced from any other quarter, and the French chemists and dyers must sanguinely anticipate, that Europe may hereafter draw nearly the whole of her soda from South America, as she imports her potash from the United States. Oil, tallow, spermaceti, honey, and wax, abound likewise in every Intendancy, and may greatly add to the future value of this immense empire to the general commerce of Europe. "In no part of the world," says the French author from whom we are translating, "is there such a variety and abundance of every thing necessary to every want of man as in this kingdom of Mexico; in no country is every thing raised so cheaply."

Besides the manufactures above enumerated, every town, almost through this vast empire, has its own manufacture, and particularly the large towns in the immediate vicinity of the capital. We have before had occasion to say, that the country is, in shape, like a hat; the high main and table land of Mexico being the crown, and narrow line of the coast being the rim. In the exact middle of this crown, or table land, is the city of Mexico, exactly half way, or three hundred miles from Vera Cruz, the Atlantic Port; and the same distance from Acapulco, the chief port of the Mexican empire on the Pacific Ocean. The country, as we have above said, is divided into fifteen Intendancies, each of which has a subordinate Governor and a Bishop's see and Cathedral of its town. In all these great cities, are seated some manufacture peculiar to the place; some of them are celebrated for their pottery, some for their hats, some for their works in jewellery. Indeed, in this latter work, the Mexicans so particularly excel, as to rival any factory in Europe, not even excepting the establishments in Switzerland, and the workmen of the Palais Royal.

In these interesting particulars, the English reader, we doubt not, will be strongly impressed with the same conclusion with ourselves; namely, how infinitely various and important is the produce, and must be the future exports, of South America, in comparison with those of the United States; and thence, by a necessary consequence, what a formidable rival South America will become to the North American commerce. And let it not escape our attention, that, in this rivalry, Great Britain must be the gainer, as her magazine and market are proportionately extended.

EDUCATION.

ROBERT G. MOORE informs the Public that he intends to open a SCHOOL in Newbern, for the instruction of Youth, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

He purposes to commence in July, but as he cannot, at present, exactly determine, a future advertisement will particularize the date.

R. G. M. takes this opportunity of offering his thanks to the inhabitants of Core and Bachelor's Creek's for their continued support of his School during the last four years.

He will be glad to receive any of his present Pupils, that may find it convenient to attend his School in Newbern.

China Grove, June 12th, 1822.—21.