

# Carolina Sentinel

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By Authority.

[No. 26.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court-House Land Districts.

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 contained in abstracts, A, B, and E, of the report of the Register and Receiver of the Land District of St. Helena Court House, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in obedience to an act of Congress of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the claims embraced in the supplemental report of the Register and Receiver, under date of the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and which are recommended for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as they may come within the provisions of, and be conformable to, the principles, limitations and restrictions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the Districts east of the Island of New-Orleans."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of said District shall possess the same powers and perform the said duties in relation to the claims confirmed by this act, as are given to and required of them by the act of Congress, of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims and titles to lands, and establishing land offices in the District east of the island of New-Orleans." Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to extend further than a relinquishment of all right and title to said lands, on the part of the United States, without prejudice to the interest of third powers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver, and Clerk of said Land Office, at St. Helena, shall continue to have and receive, for the term of twelve months from the passing of this act, the same salary for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and the acts to which this is a supplement, as is now allowed by law, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED—May 4, 1826.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[No. 27.]

AN ACT to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the application of a Consul or Vice Consul of France made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a public or private vessel of France, while in any port of the United States, and on proof, by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it shall be the duty of any court, judge, justice or other magistrate, having competent power to issue warrants, to cause the said person to be arrested for examination; and if, on the examination, the facts stated are found to be true, the person arrested, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be delivered up to the Consul or Vice Consul, to be sent back to the dominions of France; or, on the request, and at the expense of the said Consul or Vice Consul shall be detained, until the Consul or Vice Consul, finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France: Provided, nevertheless, That no person shall be detained more than three months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again molested, for the same cause.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force, so long as the Convention of the twenty-fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two,

between the United States and France, shall be mutually obligatory on the parties to it, and no longer.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 28.]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the sessions of the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the Districts of Georgia and South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the session of the Supreme Court, heretofore held on the first Monday of February annually, shall, instead thereof, be held on the second Monday of January annually; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognisances, processes, writs and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending in said Court, or returnable there, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said session had not been altered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Georgia, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourteenth day of December annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Monday in November annually; and that the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourth Tuesday of November annually, shall hereafter be holden on the second Monday in December annually; and that all process which shall have been issued, and all recognisances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to said Courts respectively, on the days heretofore provided by law for their meeting, shall be returned, and held continued to the said Courts, at the times herein provided for the meeting of the said Courts respectively.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 29.]

AN ACT to exempt the Professors, Tutors, Stewards and Students of the different seminaries of learning in the District of Columbia, from military duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, Professors, Tutors, Stewards and students of the different seminaries of learning, in the District of Columbia, be, and they hereby are, declared to be exempt from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 30.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia.

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 of America be, and he is hereby authorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the state of Georgia, to cause to be run and distinctly marked, the line dividing the territory of Florida, from the state of Georgia, from the junction of the rivers Chatahoochie and Flint, to the head of St. Mary's river; and for that purpose, he is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner or surveyor, or both, as in his opinion may be necessary: Provided, That the line so to be run and marked, shall be run straight from the junction of said rivers Chatahoochie and Flint, to the point designated at the head of St. Mary's river, by the commissioners appointed under the third article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States of America and the king of Spain, made at San Lorenzo el Real, on the seventeenth and twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: And provided also, That the compensation to be allowed to the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the government of Georgia to the person or persons appointed on its part, for the same object.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, with such as have been or shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the state of Georgia, after they, in conjunction, shall have run and distinctly marked said line, shall make two fair drafts or maps thereof, both of which shall be certified by them, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the United States, and the other delivered to the governor of Georgia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into

execution, the sum of five thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 31.]

AN ACT to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the state of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the western boundary of the Land District of Cape Girardeau, and of the western district in the state of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby extended to the western boundary of the state of Missouri.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 32.]

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission at the Congress of Panama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama; that is to say:

For the outfits of two Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the salaries for the same, at the rate of nine thousand dollars per year, eighteen thousand dollars: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to pay to either of the said envoys, more than nine thousand dollars for his salary in any one year, in the capacity of public minister abroad.

For the Secretary of the mission at Panama, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said mission, two thousand dollars.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 33.]

AN ACT making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, approved May eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act explanatory of an act entitled an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same are hereby severally revived and continued in force, in all respects whatsoever, until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the legal holder of any certificate of lands purchased from the United States, which land has reverted by virtue of the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, or the several acts supplementary thereto; or which, by virtue of the fifth section of the act of tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, is subject to be sold for the balance due thereon with interest; or which, under the provisions of the said act, has become forfeited to the United States, since the first day of July eighteen hundred and twenty, and which has not been sold, shall be permitted to redeem the same at any time previous to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, on paying the amount of the purchase money due thereon, exclusive of interest, with a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per cent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the legal holder of any certificate of further credit extended to purchasers of public lands, by the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled—"an act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, prior to the first day of July eighteen hundred and twenty," shall, previous to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, discharge the amount due on such certificate, by relinquishment or payment, or both, such holder shall be entitled to a remission of all interest due thereon at the day of such discharge, together with a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per cent. on the amount actually paid in cash.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

[No. 34.]

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New-York, and the April Term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

from and after the first day of July next, the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New-York, shall commence and be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the last Mondays in May and October, instead of the times heretofore established by law.— And the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Connecticut holden at New-Haven, shall commence on the last Wednesday in April, instead of the time heretofore established by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments, informations, suits or actions and proceedings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, pending in the said Courts respectively, on the first day of July next, shall thereafter have day in Court, and be proceeded in, heard, tried and determined, on the days herein appointed, for holding the said Courts respectively, in the same manner as they might and ought to have done, had the said Courts been holden respectively on the days heretofore directed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs, suits, actions or recognizances, or other proceedings, which are or shall be instituted, served, commenced, had, or taken to the said Circuit Courts, or either of them, to have been holden as heretofore directed by law, shall be returnable to, entered in, heard, tried and have day in Court, in each of the said Courts respectively, to be holden at the times by this act directed, in the same manner as might and ought to have been done, had the said Courts been holden at the times heretofore directed by law.

APPROVED—May 13, 1826.

[No. 35.]

AN ACT authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Maryland against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the state of Maryland, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Maryland has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded, or repaid to Maryland, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum of which she has not paid interest; Third, that when the principal or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Maryland, for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED—May 13, 1826.

[No. 36.]

AN ACT to authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

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 be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to subscribe for, or purchase, in the name, and for the use of the United States, not exceeding one thousand shares, of the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to pay for the same at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required of, and paid by other stockholders of said company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, said shares can be procured for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the President and Directors of the said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States, for the shares aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not go into effect, until one or more competent engineer or engineers, in the service of the United States, shall examine the ground on which said canal is proposed to be constructed, and make a report in writing to the Secretary of War, that, in his opinion, the plan upon which

the canal is to be constructed is practicable, and that the sum hereby authorized to be vested in the subscription, or purchase of stock, will be sufficient, together with the sums already paid, or to be paid, upon the stock subscribed for, and owned by individuals, to complete the canal, according to said plan.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED—May 13, 1826.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Salem Gazette.

Messrs. Editors—The following animated, yet not exaggerated remarks ought not to be confined to the narrow limits of the yet very small number of subscribers to peace societies. Thousands not yet aware of the value of these associations, will be forcibly impressed, if not convinced, by the following glowing picture of facts—authenticated facts.

"There is not probably in all our happy country, one so hardened as to assert that war is a blessing—that it is not a curse—a most direful calamity. War's greatest apologists universally agree to call it an evil, a tremendous evil.

"Since then, all acknowledge war to be an evil of enormous magnitude, it is unnecessary for me to dissent on its horrors and atrocities. Unfortunately, they have been too well exemplified in our day. What pencil can paint, what language can describe the horrors of Borodino, Moscow, Berezina and Waterloo?—horrors which have not been equalled since the sack of Jerusalem. Nor are the miseries confined to the wounded soldier, consumed, alive, in the burning hospital, amid the shrieks and groans of twelve thousand others as wretched as himself; nor to him who, overcome with hunger and fatigue, and pierced by the northern blast, falls unheeded by his companions in misery, among the drifted snow which soon covers him; nor to him who, benumbed with cold, seated on the dead body of his fellow soldier, gnaws a half wasted human limb or the remains of a scanty pittance of horse flesh of which he has just robbed his dying comrade; too happy, if the excess of his sufferings has brought on a delirium, which causes his hysterical laugh to prevail over the dying groans of his companions; nor to him who, having escaped these dangers, is tumbled by a fellow soldier's arm from the bridge into the freezing current of the Berezina, or is trampled to death beneath the hoofs of the flying cavalry, or is crushed beneath the ponderous wheels of the retreating artillery; nor to him who lay fourteen days and nights—oh, how long those nights and days!—expiring on the field of Waterloo.

Nor is this all—no; nor houseless age, nor starving childhood—no, these do not fill up the picture. In the back ground, obscured from vulgar gaze, the aged parent, robbed by the conscription or impressment, of his last earthly hope—the widowed mother with her defenceless orphan—the betrothed virgin, with all her fond anticipations blasted, and the thousand ramifications of misery, wherever there are hearts to bleed, or bosoms to heave; all these are necessary to make up the scene. And when all these well authenticated facts and ten thousand others are collected, and there is added to them all that the most vivid imagination can conceive, still the picture falls far, very far short of the original.

Ladd's Address.

Can any one read this vivid, though concise, description of the horrors of Borodino, Moscow, Berezina and Waterloo, without wishing that such scenes may not again occur in Christendom? In the address from which the above is quoted, sentiments honorable to human nature, arguments convincing to every candid mind, are conveyed in language strong and impressive. It is hoped that no efforts in the power of those concerned will be wanting to circulate the address throughout the community. "Probably fifty thousand people in this country and Great Britain have already experienced some change in their views of war in consequence of the exertions of peace societies. Let the power of the lever be sufficiently increased, and it will move the world." A.

\* Lebaume's Narrative.

Mr. A. SMYTH, formerly a Representative in Congress from Virginia, is about to open a Law School at Wythe Court House, in that state—and pledges himself to qualify a student in six months to obtain a license.