

# Carolina Sentinel.

VOL. IX.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827.

NO. 468.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
WATSON & MACHEN,  
At \$3 per annum—half payable in advance.

## NORTH-CAROLINA.

Act to prevent free persons of colour from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall not be lawful hereafter for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State: and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, remove out of the State, he or she, being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter directed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: and upon failure to pay the same, within the time prescribed in the judgment awarded against such person or persons, he or she shall be liable to be held in servitude and at labour for a term of time not exceeding ten years, in such manner, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the court awarding such sentence; and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be paid over to the county trustee for county purposes: *Provided also,* that in case any free negro or mulatto shall pay the penalty of five hundred dollars according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such free negro or mulatto to remove him or herself out of this State within twenty days thereafter, and for every such failure, shall be subject to the like penalty, as is prescribed for a failure to remove in the first instance.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any free negro or mulatto shall come into this State as aforesaid, he or she may be arrested upon a warrant from any justice of the peace, and carried before any justice of the county in which he or she may be arrested; who is hereby authorised and required to examine into the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to him, that the said free negro or mulatto has come into this State contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall bind him or her over to the next County Court of said county which shall happen thereafter, taking such security for his or her appearance as may be reasonable; and upon neglecting or refusing to give such security, the said justice shall commit such free negro or mulatto to the jail of the county, there to be confined until the next County Court, unless, in the mean time, he or she shall give security as aforesaid: and at the said court, it shall be the duty of the said justices thereof to inquire into the case, and if it shall appear to them that the said free negro or mulatto has migrated into this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall enter judgment against him or her for the aforesaid penalty, and may award execution thereon: and if in case he or she shall have no property, or not sufficient to satisfy the said debt, the said court shall adjudge, that the said free negro or mulatto shall be hired out for a term of time, not exceeding that prescribed in the first section of this act, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient to the said court.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That if after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been held in servitude, he or she shall remain in this State for thirty days, such free negro or mulatto shall be liable to the same penalties and punishment as are prescribed in the first and second sections of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That any person, who shall bring into this State by water or land, any free negro or mulatto, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such person, so brought into the State, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the chairman of the County Court for the time being, and his successors in office, where such offence, shall be committed, for the use of the county: *Provided,* that this act shall not extend to masters of vessels, bringing into this State any free negro or mulatto employed on board, and belonging to said vessel, and who shall therewith depart, nor to any person travelling in or through this State having any free negro or mulatto as a servant, and who shall with such person, depart out of the State.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any free negro or mulatto in any county of this State, who is able to labor, shall be found spending his or her time in idleness and dissipation, or who has no regular or honest employment or occupation, which he or she is accustomed to follow, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen to apply to a justice of the peace of said county, and upon affidavit obtain a warrant to arrest such person and bring him or her before some justice of said county; and if, upon examination of the cause, it shall appear to said justice that the said free negro or mulatto comes within the provision of this act, the said justice shall bind him or her with reasonable security to appear at the next County Court of said county: and in case he or she shall fail to give security, such free negro or mulatto shall be committed to the jail of the county until the next County Court thereafter: and it shall be the duty of the said court, if, upon examination of the case, he or she shall come within the meaning of this act, to require such free negro or mulatto to enter into bond, with sufficient security, in such sum as may be considered by the court reasonable, payable to the chairman of the County Court for the time being and his successors in office, conditioned for his or her good behaviour and industrious, peaceable deportment for one year: and in case he or she shall fail to give such security, or shall not pay the cost and charges of the prosecution, it shall be lawful for the said court, & they are hereby required to hire out such free negro or mulatto for a term of time to service and labor, which to them may seem reasonable and just, and calculated to reform him or her to habits of industry and morality, not exceeding three years for any one offence.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That all sums of money, which may arise under the provisions of this act from the hire of free negroes or mulattoes, shall be paid to the county trustee for county uses.

7. *And be it further enacted,* That the justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in each of the counties of this State, shall have power, in cases where it may appear expedient, to bind out the children of free negroes or mulattoes, where the parent, with whom such children may live, does or shall not habitually employ his or her time in some honest and industrious occupation.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons with whom any free negro or mulatto may be held to service under this act, shall, and they are hereby required to provide him or her with good and sufficient clothing and food, treat him or her with humanity, and teach him or her some mechanical trade, or some useful and industrious employment, during the term for which such free negro or mulatto may be compelled to serve: he or she shall not be removed from the county by such master or any other person, and shall be produced to the County Court at the expiration of the term of service as aforesaid, or whenever thereto required by them: and if any such master or mistress shall violate this act, he or she may be indicted for such offence in any court of the county, where such offence may be committed, and, on conviction thereof, may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court: and in case such free negro or mulatto shall run away before the

expiration of his or her term of service, he or she shall be compelled to serve after the said expiration, such a length of time as he or she shall have absented him or herself.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases arising under this act, the free negro or mulatto who is charged with an offence, upon application to the court for that purpose, shall have a right to have the facts of his or her case, tried by a jury, upon an issue or issues made up under the direction of the court for that purpose.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That all free mulattoes descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall come within the provision of this act.

11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several county attorneys in this State to give in charge this act to the grand jurors, and it is hereby made their duty to present all cases in their county arising under this act, within the knowledge of either of them: and the said attorneys are hereby required in all cases arising under the provisions of this act, to prosecute for and on behalf of the State: and it shall be the duty of the several courts of this State, before whom any proceedings may be had under this act, so to construe the same as to prohibit the evils intended to be remedied, and they are hereby authorised and required to make all necessary rules and regulations, according to the usual course of justice, which may be required for the purpose and object of this act.

## The Presidency.

From the National Journal.

### THINGS AS THEY ARE.

In the article under this head, in our last, it was shown, that according to indisputable facts, there was every reason to believe that Mr. Adams would receive, at the ensuing Presidential election, the votes of sixteen States. Resuming this subject, and presenting it under another aspect, we now state, on information derived from various sources, carefully collected and weighed, that, in every human probability he will obtain the following electoral votes, viz:

Maine,	9	Maryland,	9
New-Hampshire,	8	Ohio,	16
Massachusetts,	15	Kentucky,	14
Rhode-Island,	4	Indiana,	5
Connecticut,	8	Louisiana,	5
Vermont,	7	Illinois,	3
New-York,	36	Missouri,	3
New-Jersey,	8		
Delaware,	3		
			153

On the supposition that this statement is accurate, and without taking into view the probability of Mr. Adams' obtaining the votes of any of the States which it omits, he will have twenty-two votes beyond the number necessary to a choice. The only States in the above enumeration, whose disposition to vote for Mr. Adams will be controverted, are, 1st, *New-York.* This State, it will be recollected, voted for Mr. Adams at the last election, giving to him large majorities both in the electoral colleges, and in the House of Representatives. Why should it be believed that she has changed? It is alleged that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clinton are in opposition to him. Without pretending to know whether such be the fact or not, we may ask, if it be possible that those two gentlemen can control the wishes of a million and a half of people, and lead them whithersoever they might please to carry them? Besides, both those gentlemen, and we may add, almost every other prominent politician in the State of New-York, were against Mr. Adams at the last election, and yet they did not deprive him of the vote of that State. And why? Because the great body of the People of New-York were for him, and they controlled, instead of their being controlled by, the politicians. Mr. Adams' reliance always has been on the virtue and intelligence of the People. He has not been disappointed in the past: He will not, hereafter be disappointed. But it is now well known, that several of the eminent politicians of that State, who were formerly in favor of other candidates, (Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford,) are now supporters of Mr. Adams's re-election. So that his strength with the People of New-York is undiminished, while it is increased with the prominent men of that State. If hopes are not substituted for reason, and assertions for facts, it is ab-

solutely incredible that New-York should place herself under the direction of the intemperate politicians who espouse the cause of General Jackson; that she should relinquish all her own principles of National policy; and promote the advancement to power of a party which is seeking to subvert the great pillars of the National prosperity. It may be said that General Jackson will obtain the votes of some of the electoral Districts of that State. To this supposition it is a sufficient answer, that if he were to receive half the votes of the State, it would not vary the issue of the election; but we do not believe, from all the information we have received, that he will obtain a solitary vote in a single District. Should a law to choose Electors by a general ticket pass, (and that will probably be determined at the next Legislature,) every particle of doubt will vanish. 2d, *Kentucky.* Whatever doubts might have been entertained of the vote of this State, if at the last election the contest had been confined to Mr. Adams and General Jackson, none can prevail as to the ensuing election. Kentucky knows that the character of her favorite son has been wantonly assailed, and grossly abused, by the partisans of General Jackson; that they have originated, and continue with untiring zeal, to propagate the foulest calumnies against him; and that they are seeking by the basest means to deprive him of his well-earned fame. To suppose this chivalrous State an accessory in such a cause, would be to suppose her capable of ingratitude: would be a libel on the best feelings of our nature. She feels with peculiar sensibility, what all the Union must know, how great a blank would be left in American history, how much the glory of the American name would be dimmed, if the measures both of domestic and foreign policy originating in the genius, or sustained by the eloquence of HENRY CLAY, were obliterated from our Legislative annals for the last twenty years! Accordingly, all our information from Kentucky assures us that the current of public opinion in behalf of Mr. Clay, and of the re-election of Mr. Adams, is deep, strong and resistent; and that though a few noisy partisans of General Jackson are making some demonstrations, the result of the contest in all the three electoral Districts under which Kentucky is divided, is absolutely certain. 3d and 4th, *Indiana and Illinois.* We advert to these States, partly to refer the reader to our last for reasons which appear to us conclusive in support of the opinion, that their votes will be given to Mr. Adams; and partly to correct an error in our statement concerning the Indiana resolutions. They were adopted with only two dissenting voices in the Senate of the State, but were not acted on in the House.

From the preceding statement it will be seen that Mr. Adams's election is certain, even if he were to lose, (improbable as is such an idea,) the votes of Missouri, Illinois, and sixteen votes in New-York; assuming the other parts of the statement to be realized in the result.

But whatever doubts the hopes of the zealous, or the spirit of misrepresentation may suggest as to the accuracy of the estimated votes in any one of the States above enumerated, we take on ourselves confidently to assert that those doubts are more than counterbalanced by the uncertainty of the votes not included in that enumeration. They are—

Pennsylvania,	28	Alabama,	5
Virginia,	24	Mississippi,	3
North-Carolina,	15	Maryland,	2
South-Carolina,	11		
Georgia,	9		
Tennessee,	11		
			109

Without extending this article too far by a particular examination of each of the above States, we shall notice the three first only. And it may be stated with perfect truth, that the vote of no one of the States put down to Mr. Adams, is open to near so much controversy, as is the vote of these three States, and especially Pennsylvania and Virginia. Our information from all parts of Pennsylvania, from East to West, and from North to South, assures us that this great State has undergone the most extensive change. That a powerful reaction has taken place, and is in rapid progress: And that the People there now see that they must either give up their principles of national policy, or give up their predelections for Gen. Jackson; that the two are absolutely incompatible; and that the present Administration is in favor of those principles, while the party of the Gen. is against them. They say that whenever they can see in Congress a partisan of General Jackson, they see an open or a covert opponent to "the American system." Some pretext is found to oppose every proposition in favor of that system. And the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania are too intelligent, too faithful to themselves and to their country,

to sacrifice its sound policy in the elevation of man to the Presidency. We believe, on the whole, that the vote of Pennsylvania will be finally given to Mr. Adams. With respect to Virginia and North Carolina, all agree that great diversity of opinion prevails there. Virginia before voted against Gen. Jackson. What reason or evidence exists, that she will now support him? The probability that she will vote for Mr. Adams is infinitely greater than it is that New-York will vote for General Jackson.

The friends of Mr. Adams have abundant cause for animation and confidence. They have only to pursue a firm and decided course, leaving to their adversaries the weapons of abuse and scurrility, and resting on the virtue, intelligence, and uprightness of the People, to secure a signal triumph.

From the Petersburg Republican.

When in the fall of the last year, New Jersey, by her congressional election, appeared to have turned a political somerset, we confess that we began to entertain some misgivings, that power and patronage were too much for honesty and integrity to contend with. We did not, however, like our friend Noah, give up all as lost, unless N. York could be brought to the aid of the people's candidate. We contended, that, without New-York, we would have enough and to spare; from an assurance, that the west would very generally vote for Gen. Jackson, and that even in Kentucky he was certain of at least one district, which was entitled to four electors.

With the exception of the New England states, Mr. Adams's popularity is every where on the wane. In New-York, his best friends appear to have given up all as irretrievably lost. The election of Mr. Van-Buren, and the complete re-organization of the democratic party in that state, furnish ample evidence of rapid decline of Mr. A's popularity in New-York; and as a further evidence of this fact, we have the declaration of the Rochester Telegraph, one of the strongest administration papers in N. York, that in that state, Mr. A's "prospects are gloomy indeed." An administration member of congress, from New-York, writes:—"The bucktail members from our state are decidedly in opposition. It is quite evident now, that without a very strong and almost unanimous vote from New-York for Mr. Adams at the next election, his defeat is certain. There will be no third candidate. Jackson will not be dropped, and the opposition are determined to concentrate their forces for the overthrow of the administration."

To add to this "gloomy prospect," a New Jersey administration paper (the Princeton Patriot) contains a letter from Washington, in which the writer remarks—"I have seen some data respecting the recent election with you, and the present state of public feeling also, which satisfy my mind, that General Jackson will have New Jersey in 1828."

Since we are of the subject of the next Presidential Election, we cannot withhold from our readers the following fact, in relation to General Jackson, which for the first time met our eye a few days past, and is copied from an authentic and interesting biography of the General, recently published in New-York, and which is thus introduced in the Enquirer of that city:

"The pamphlet commences with his (Gen. Jackson's) appointment as Maj. Gen. of the army, and his battles and treaties with the Indians—his march to the Floridas, and his chastisement of the British and Spaniards, and his arrival before New-Orleans.

"After the capture of our little fleet by the enemy, on the 13-14 Dec. it was placed beyond doubt that they intended to effect a landing. Jackson then had but 2000 troops, regulars and militia and he immediately despatched messengers for the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers—who travelled thro' bog and quagmire, 1000 miles, night and day, to reach the field of battle.

"Gen. Jackson made his dispositions—turned the city into a camp, and on the 23d December, with but 700 regulars and 1300 undisciplined militia, he marched out towards night, and attacked and drove in the enemy, of nearly 6000 strong. On the 4th of Jan. the lines being thrown up, 2250 Kentucky and Tennessee militia arrived, fatigued, without food or clothing; and here we extract a note from the pamphlet, which announces a FACT, unknown to the people generally;

"About this period, another and apparently insuperable difficulty presented itself. There was no money. The Quartermaster informed the General, that his funds were exhausted, and that without means, he could procure nothing for the subsistence of his men. What