

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

Department of State

UNION OUR WATCHWORD—TRUTH OUR GUIDE.

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### [BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to authorize the Citizens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, to elect their Officers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, qualified to vote, shall and may, at such time and place, and under such rules and regulations, as the Legislature of said Territory may prescribe, elect their officers, civil and military, except such as, by the laws of Congress now in force, are to be appointed by the President of the United States; and except, also, Justices of the Peace, Auditor and Treasurer for said Territory, who shall be chosen by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature, at such time, and for such term of service, as the said Legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of service, and the duties and powers, fees, and emoluments, of the officers, civil and military, so chosen by the citizens, shall be prescribed by the Legislature, and they shall be commissioned by the Governor of the Territory, and subject to be removed from office in such mode as for such cause as the Legislature shall declare by law. All laws now in force, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill that shall have passed the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Council of the Legislature of the Territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of said Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal; and proceed to reconsider it: If, after such reconsideration, it shall pass the House, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses of the Legislature shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively: And if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the Territory of Florida to elect their officers, civil and military, in such manner, and under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions, as are prescribed in the foregoing provisions in the two first sections of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Legislative Council, in the Territory of Florida, shall be elected by the qualified voters in the respective counties hereinafter designated, at the time provided by law, in the following manner, to wit: From the county of Escambia, two members; from the counties of Walton and Washington, one member; from the county of Jackson, two members; from the county of Gadsden, two members; from the county of Leon, two members; from the counties of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, one member; from the county of Alachua, one member; from the county of Duval, one; from the county of Nassau, one; from the counties of Saint Johns and Musquito, two; and from the county of Monroe, one member. And any act of Congress, or of the Legislative Council of said Territory, defining the limits of election districts in the same, inconsistent with the foregoing provision, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council, at any time hereafter, to alter or arrange the districts in such manner as to secure, as near as may be, an equality of representation in each district.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, fixing the seat of justice of Jackson county, in said Territory, be, and the same is hereby, annulled; and the people and local authorities of said county shall have the privilege of selecting their county seat, in such manner as other counties have been authorized to do, under the laws of said Territory.

ANDREW STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate,  
Approved, January 21, 1829.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants," approved the twenty sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, and, also, the operations of the act, approved the twenty fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which by the said act of one thousand eight hundred and twenty four is revived, be, and the said acts are hereby, extended and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the twenty sixth day of May next.

Approved, February 5, 1829.

AN ACT authorizing the laying off a town on Bean river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a tract of land in the State of Illinois, at and including "Galena," on Bean river, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor of the Public Lands for the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, be laid off into lots, streets, and avenues, and into out-lots, having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner, and of such dimensions, as he may think proper: Provided, The tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each, nor shall the out lots exceed the quantity of two acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within twelve months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper: Provided, That no town lot shall be sold for a less sum than five dollars; and provided further, That a quantity of ground of proper width on the said river, and running therewith the whole length of the said town, shall be reserved from sale for public use, and remain forever a common highway.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the town of Galena, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation and eligibility for business, without regard, however, to the improvements made thereon; and previous to the sale of the said lots as aforesaid, each and every person, or his, her, or their legal representative or representatives, who shall heretofore have obtained from the Agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said town of Galena, or who shall have actually occupied, and improved any lot or lots in the said town, or within the tract of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots, by paying thereon, in cash, if the same fall within the first class, as aforesaid, at the rate of twenty five dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre; and if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: Provided, That no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase by authority of this section more than one half acre of ground; unless a larger quantity shall be necessary to embrace permanent improvements already made.

Approved, Feb. 5, 1829.

AN ACT releasing the lein of the United States upon a part of the land of Benjamin Owens, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, to the Trustees of Mount Zion meeting house, in said county and State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any lien which the United States may have upon so much of a tract of land, owned by Benjamin Owens, of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, as is contained in a deed of conveyance from said Owens, to the Trustees of Mount Zion meeting house, in the said county and State, shall be, and he same hereby is, released to the said Trustees, and their successors in office, in perpetuity, for the benefit of the religious society owning said meeting house.

Approved, 5th Feb. 1829.

AN ACT for the Relief of Daniel Goodwin, Executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Daniel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and thirty seven pounds and ten shillings, equal to seven hundred and ninety one dollars and sixty six cents, being the amount of the award rendered in favor of the said Benjamin Goodwin, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty one, for the use and occupation of his wharf for the building of a seventy four gun ship.

Approved, 5th Feb. 1829.

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, any stock which may have been forfeited to the Company, and which shall be undisposed of on the fourth day of March next, not exceeding thirteen hundred and fifty shares, of the Capital Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to pay for the same, when called upon by said Company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, Said shares can be had for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to each 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 stock aforesaid.

Approved 2d March, 1829.

A RESOLUTION amendatory of a Joint Resolution passed third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, within thirty days before the adjournment of every Congress, each House shall proceed to vote for a Printer to execute its work for and during the succeeding Congress, and the person having the majority of all the votes given shall be considered duly elected; and that so much of the resolution, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "A resolution directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices thereof, and providing for the appointment of a Printer or Printers," as is altered by this resolution, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Approved, 5th Feb. 1829.

A RESOLUTION in relation to the Survey and laying out a Military road, in the State of Maine.

Resolved 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, if it shall seem to him necessary for maintaining the rights, and not inconsistent with the engagements of the United States, to cause to be surveyed and laid out, a military road, to be continued from Marshall, or such other point on the military road laid out in the State of Maine, as he may think proper, to the mouth of the river Madawaska, in the State of Maine.

Approved 2d March, 1829.

### MANUFACTURES

We are happy to see from the last No. of Mr. Rague's "Free Trade Advocate," a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses of publication has been obtained, and that this interesting Journal is therefore to be continued.—We hail this event as propitious to the success of free and liberal principles.

The present condition of the Manufacturers decidedly proves, that the "American System" has been carried to a ruinous excess; and that the Tariff has had the effect of over-doing the production of goods in our own country, and of encouraging the smuggling of foreign articles. The Manufacturers in Massachusetts, in R. Island, and in Philadelphia, are suffering from both these causes.

The "Free Trade Advocate of the 13th inst. states some

"Particulars relative to the state of the cotton manufactory in Philadelphia and its vicinity, as communicated to us on 2d inst. by a friend, who is himself the proprietor of a factory. He stated, that he had lately stopped his works, which are for spinning cotton, and dismissed all his hands, in number over forty men, women and girls, in consequence of the low price of cotton yarn, which had fallen within a year from twenty seven cents per pound (for number fifteen,) to nineteen cents. He stated, that to make a pound of yarn it requires one pound and about one eighth of raw cotton, which at the present price of cotton, ten cents after paying wages, leaves no surplus for the wear and tear of the machinery, and for profits of capital. He also stated, that a very great number of the manufacturers had been ruined in this city and suburbs, and expressed his opinion, that four thousand looms were now idle, which had been employed within a year past. He recounted to us the particulars which had led to this catastrophe, as follows: Prior to the passage of the last tariff law the spinners of cotton were in the practice of demanding cash from the weavers, for the yarn. This practice obliged the weavers to confine the extent of their trade to the amount of their capitals, as far as the purchase of yarn was concerned, but, about fifteen months ago, say March, 1828, the quantity of machinery in operation in different quarters, was so great as to produce more yarn than could find a cash sale. The result was, that the competition of the spinners led them to offer credits to the weavers, and this naturally led the latter into over-

trading. Some of these weavers had from forty to fifty looms, others less, and not content with confining themselves to the limits of their own walls, they extended their business by furnishing yarn for outdoor weavers, that is, for those who have a single loom in their dwelling houses, and thus some of them would take up ten or twelve, or even sixteen thousand dollars, in the course of the four months for which the credit was allowed. Some of these outdoor weavers, too, finding that credit was easily to be obtained, also bought yarn upon time, and by thus converting themselves into master manufacturers, took upon themselves the risk belonging to the trade.

The "Advocate" of the 20th states also, that "The operations of a large cotton spinning establishment near the Globe Mills, in the Northern Liberties of this city, were suspended on the 13th inst. and the persons employed amounting to about four hundred, discharged. We learn also, that the proprietors of another large establishment in the vicinity of Philadelphia have notified their hands, that a reduction of wages must be submitted to, or the works be suspended."

The following is a picture of the condition of R. Island, drawn by a Providence paper:

"Embarrassments.—The embarrassments which have been realized in this immediate neighborhood, for the last ten days, have had no parallel in the history of the republic. Men of reputed capital, and who have withstood the shock of former changes and times;—men, who for the last forty years have stood firm, erect, and undismayed, before the tempest of the times that have assailed them, are now tottering on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Their fall bears excessively heavy on the poor and laboring classes, who, by the way, are in reality the principal sufferers. Deprived of employment, destitute and friendless, they are thrown upon the world, and know not how to obtain a livelihood. Within the last ten days, within the circle of ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty five hundred people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced can be better imagined than described."

Another Providence paper (the Herald) gives the following melancholy account:

"The history of this country. We have cautiously avoided any mention of their distressed condition, heretofore, as we are sensible that nothing can be more detrimental to their safety, than hasty and mistaken newspaper opinions. We should have continued silent, had not the fact become a matter of public notoriety, both here and abroad. The failures which have already taken place, according to our estimate have suspended the operation of about 45,000 spindles and turned out of employ little short of 300 families, whose sole dependence was upon their daily earnings. The situation of some, and indeed most of these families, is miserable in the extreme; reduced almost to a state of actual starvation. In a moment deprived of all their dependence, and thrown upon the world, without the opportunity of gaining a scanty subsistence. It is hoped that the charities of our citizens will not be withheld. Nor were objects of need of their humane assistance. We hope the morning will not pass without noble exertions being made in our churches to contribute to the alleviation of their distressed condition. In the town of North Providence, alone, hundreds are almost starving; and those who are in the habit of bestowing their charities in aid of foreign missions with the bare hope of saving an immortal soul, may now be certain of being able to save more than one human being from horrors worse than death by timely aid.—Let them reflect and judge for themselves which will redound most to their credit, and prove most acceptable in the sight of God!"

The same paper calls upon the General Assembly, which is now in session, "to suspend, for a limited time, say six months, the bank process—as the only measure which can save the few of our manufacturers that remain, from certain ruin; those who are really solvent, by such a course, may be able in a short time to put their affairs in a secure shape, and get over their embarrassments. But if it is continued as it now is, we can see no end of the distress that must ensue."

"The Providence Literary Subaltern, of Friday, says—"Within the last ten days, within the circle of ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty-five hundred people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced can be better imagined than described."

The last No. of Mr. Niles's Register has an article on this subject, which is intended to support the spirits of the manufacturers. But he makes the following admission:

"It is to be regretted that there is too much truth in these statements—that the cotton manufacturers have been, for a considerable time, closely pressed, by the continually receding price of their goods and increasing quantities of them; but it will not gratify some to be informed, that they are already beginning to recover themselves—that the Pawtucket bank desires to receive its own notes in payment of debts due

—that the redemption of its bills it expected to be speedily resumed; that the three factories, which had suspended operations, would be to work as usual, in a few days, and that the owner of them only desired a little time to liquidate the demands against them. While it must be admitted that the cotton business, generally, has not been profitable for some months past, it seems to us manifest that the difficulties under which the eastern manufacturers have laboured were consummated by a sudden and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium in that quarter; for it is no less remarkable than true, that others, less favorably circumstanced, have, with apparent ease, resisted or repelled this pressure, and maintained a full and uninterrupted operation, in the midst of sacrifices of goods by forced sales. But if they can "keep steady" a little while—time enough to permit the business to settle down into its natural state, as it must, all will be well; and an enlivening circulation of money soon be felt and enjoyed."

Mr. Niles also publishes the extract of a letter, (without date or place) as follows:

"Gentlemen—I know of no class of the community more sinned against than the manufacturers. They are represented as may best suit their enemies—as overgrown capitalists living on the labor of the poor, or as needy adventurers who may involve the whole country in ruin."

"I have noticed an article published in the \_\_\_\_\_, on the reported distress among the manufacturers. The remarks are not only erroneous in point of fact, but tend to injure them. The true state of the case, I take to be this—the manufacturers are component parts of the trading community; and, if the proportion which they bear to the whole of that community were ascertained, it would not be found that failures among them are more frequent than to other classes of the community. They are liable to the various fortunes of all dealing men—at one period depressed and another prosperous—scarcity and abundance affects them like others. The makers of low priced cotton are much embarrassed just now, but their business will soon regulate itself, and time will provide a remedy. The woollen manufacturers are reviving. I do not think that the tariff of 1828 has been yet fully tested, and the heavy importations of 1827, and the present very low price of cotton, and the influences the price in our market, so long as the effects of bankruptcies in Europe are sent to this country, for instance, that their accounts may be closed, markets must be variable; but with increased experience, we shall not be so much embarrassed by that variability as we have been.

"Let not the friends of American industry be discouraged. Let them carefully investigate the facts that belong to their several concerns, and prepare for the approaching contest. My opinion is, that no change of the present law should be asked for—let our opponents put themselves entirely on the offensive. We shall then bring them to the proof of some of their *ad captandum* assertions. There are certain things which must "regulate themselves"—among them, the growing, as well as the spinning, of cotton. The planters will severely discover this at an early day. Even the present low price cannot be paid on the present price of the goods manufactured from it."

Mr. N. presents this consolatory maxim, that "When things get to the worst, they must mend." Have they got to their worst? We understand, that so far as relates to the illicit introduction of foreign goods, the mischief has not probably arrived at its height. We know that our government has received satisfactory information of a systematic design to violate our revenue laws by the fraudulent introduction of British Manufactures.—We know, that the Collector of the Port of New York has gone on to Washington, to explain the difficulties under which he labours; the vast system which is on foot for smuggling in goods, particularly in the night, and the necessity of increasing the number of Inspectors, and enlarging in several ways the vigilance and the exertions of the C. H. Department, from that part alone. The administration are anxious to do their duty, and to carry the laws into execution. They will spare no efforts to enforce the revenue laws, and to arrest the system of smuggling.—But can they do it?—Can they (as a gentleman said the other day) do it with the whole army of the U. S. distributed on the margin of the Ocean and the Lakes? And is a system of this description calculated for an honest and free people like those of the U. States? a system, which abridges our revenue, exposes hundreds of our people to poverty, corrupts the integrity of our Citizens, and requires the point of the bayonet to enforce it. It is surely time to pause—to retract our measures gradually and considerably—and to go back to the principles of Free Trade, and of a Limited Constitution.—This American system is no system for us—it is borrowed from the monarchical government and the despotic restrictions of Europe. Carried on to the excess to which it has been pushed, it is at war with the genius of our country, and the spirit of the age itself.