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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole, or in part, for the term of twenty eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver, or if dead, then to such widow and child, or children, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-rights, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book, or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the Clerk's office of the district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the Clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy of the title, under the seal of the court, to the said author or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same.) "District of _____ to wit: Be it remembered, That, on the _____ day of _____ Anno Domini, _____ A. B. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following: _____ to wit: (here insert the title;) the right whereof he claims as author (or proprietor, as the case may be): in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights," C. D. Clerk of the District. For which record, the Clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall within three-months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the same to the Clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each district court, at least once in every year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also the several copies of books or other works deposited in this office according to this act, to the Secretary of State, to be preserved in his office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured on the title page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or, if a volume of maps, charts, music, or engravings, upon the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, viz: "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year _____ by A. B. in the Clerk's office of the district court of _____ (as the case may be.)"

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, if any other persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall, within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book, or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book

offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in his possession, either printed, or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right, as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell, or copy, or caused to be engraved, etched, worked, or sold, or copied, either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or, knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent, as aforesaid; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, shall be copied, and also all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, printing, or publishing, of any map, chart, book, musical composition, print, or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident with the jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein, shall be liable to suffer to pay, to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case, founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof; and the several courts of the United States empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscripts as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of Congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, in all recoveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty, under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained, according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of

the same: if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of author or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act; *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 3d February, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, now subject to the order of the inspectors, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated for the support of the said penitentiary, for the pay of its officers, the erection of additional buildings and improvements; for a wharf and sea wall; the purchase of materials, tools, and implements of trade; the purchase of additional ground for the institution; the draining of the marsh east of the penitentiary, and other contingent expenses, the sum of thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors: *Provided*, That no more than two thousand dollars shall be drawn from the Treasury at any one time; and that no subsequent draft shall be made, until the amount previous drawn shall be duly accounted for by the proper vouchers, regularly numbered, and an abstract of which shall accompany the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a majority of the inspectors shall certify upon abstract, that the amount of moneys, as stated therein, have been actually and necessarily expended: and further, the affidavits of the warden and clerk, taken before a judge or justice of the peace, shall be endorsed on said abstract, stating that the moneys mentioned therein, and vouchers accompanying the same, have been actually paid to the persons, and for the purposes stated in said abstracts and vouchers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the warden of the said penitentiary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and said warden shall appoint, and may remove, at his pleasure, all its subordinate officers, excepting the clerk, who shall be appointed and removed by the inspectors, or a majority of them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the number of inspectors shall hereafter be reduced to three, a majority of whom shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, and shall receive an annual salary, payable quarterly, of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the salary of the warden of the said penitentiary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an additional sub-agent be allowed to the Winnebago tribe of Indians to reside on the waters of Rock river; and that the said agent shall be appointed as like officers are appointed, and receive the same amount of compensation.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

AN ACT to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a canal through the public lands between Chipola river and St. Andrew's bay, in West Florida.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Florida be, and is hereby, authorized to survey any mark through the public lands of the United States, the route of a canal, by which to connect the navigation of the river Chipola and St. Andrew's bay, in West Florida, and to cut the same through the public lands; and ninety feet of land on each side of said canal shall be reserved from sale on the part of the United States, and the use thereof be forever vested in the Territory, or such company as shall be organized by them, for a canal, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the said Territory shall not survey, and direct by law, said canal to be opened, and furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a map thereof, within two years from and after

the date of this act, or if the said canal be not completed suitably for navigation, within five years hereafter, or if said land hereby granted shall ever cease to be used and occupied for the purpose of constructing and keeping in repair a canal suitable for navigation, the reservation and grant aforesaid shall be void and of no effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, or shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to imply any obligation, on the part of the United States, to appropriate money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said canal: *And provided likewise*, That the said canal when completed by said Territory, or by an incorporated company under the authority of the same, shall be, and for ever remain, a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or charge whatever for any property of the United States, or persons in their service on public business passing through the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every section of land through which said canal route may pass, shall be and the same is hereby, reserved from sale under the direction of the Government of the United States, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said Territory, or company incorporated by them, are hereby authorized, without waste, to use any materials on the public lands adjacent to said canal that may be necessary to its construction.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Territory, or any incorporated company under their authority be, and they are hereby, authorized to open through the public lands of the United States, a canal from Matanzas to Halifax river, in East Florida, upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations, in every respect, as are prescribed in the foregoing provisions of this act; and the same lands shall be received, in like manner, for the objects specified and for no other.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT to establish ports of delivery at Port Pontchartrain and Delaware city, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established, at Port Pontchartrain, on lake Pontchartrain a port of delivery, that a Surveyor shall be appointed to reside at said port, that all ships and vessels bound to said port shall after proceeding thereto, and making report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time limited by law, be permitted to unlade their cargoes at the said port under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all vessels about to depart from the said port for foreign ports and places shall be permitted to clear out with their cargoes at the custom house in the city of New Orleans, and depart under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing for foreign ports and places from the said city of New Orleans by the way of the Mississippi river; and goods imported into the United States, and exported from said port, shall be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties upon exportation to any foreign port or place, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the said goods, wares, and merchandise had been exported directly from New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Delaware city, in the district of Delaware, shall be a port of delivery and a Surveyor shall be appointed, who shall reside at said city.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a collection district be and is hereby established in the Territory of Florida; which shall include all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters of the main land in Florida, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, from Saint Mary's to the South side of Saint John's, to be called the Saint John's district, and a port of entry shall be established at such point on the Saint John's river, as the President may direct, and a collector shall be appointed, who shall give the same bond, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, and fees, as the collectors, in other districts in Florida.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Prospect, in this district of Belfast, in the State of Maine, shall be a port of delivery: and that a surveyor shall be appointed, who shall reside at that place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the ports of Kennebank, in the State of Maine, and Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, be, and they are hereby made ports of entry for vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT to extend the patent of John Adamson for a further period of fourteen years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted unto John Adamson, a citizen of the United States, his heirs, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years from the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the full and exclusive right and liberty of raving, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvement, called a "Floating Dry Dock," a description of which is given in a schedule annexed to letters patent granted to the said John Adamson for the same on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Approved March 2, 1831.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of State to subscribe for seventy copies of Peters' condensed reports of decisions of the Supreme Court.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and he is hereby, au-

thorized and directed to subscribe for and receive seventy copies of the condensed reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, edited by Richard Peters, and to be distributed one copy thereof to the President of the United States, each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, each of the Judges of the District Court, the Attorney General of the United States, each of the Heads of the Departments, each of the Judges of the several Territories of the United States, five copies thereof for the use of each House of Congress; and the residue of the copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress; *Provided*, however, That the cost of each volume shall not exceed five dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

FRANCE.

France and Italy—France and Belgium—new protocol against the Belgians—France and Poland—policy of new French Ministry in the domestic affairs of France!

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, March 27, 1831.

Sir—The Austrians have entered Bologna! The emperor, when he made his proclamation in favor of "Order" and "Despotism," declared that the Austrian troops were "in the first instance" to enter Modena and Parma. The lovers of peace, at all hazards and at all prices said, that although the "pacific" emperor spoke of "the first instance," yet really he had no intention of proceeding into the Roman States—and that if, by any mistake, the troops should proceed as far as Ferrara, that they would arrest their march at the birth place of Ariosto, and not incur the indignation and reproaches, the anger and resentment of France! From hour to hour these assurances have been made in Le Temps (which of late has changed its color) in the Journal des Debats, which no later than yesterday recommends war in case the Austrian troops should attempt to establish themselves as the police of the Roman States; and in all the court circles and literary saloons, where it has been laid down as a sort of axiom that Ferrara would be the limit of French forbearance.

But at length the Austrians have entered Bologna! and the peace party are to-day biting their lips and cursing their own imprudence, in not even consenting beforehand to the entry which has been made, and to which they must now submit, or declare war. The Temps of to-day has, however, with its accustomed ability, thought of a remedy for this evil, and it says, "Let us wait!"—This is the result of the negotiations, or policy of the last Ministry.—"We cannot know the result of the new system of our new cabinet before the middle of April;" and, in fine, they are for waiting till the mischief is done, and then they will exclaim, "It is too late to help it!" Although, however, the "peace party" has not yet abandoned its hopes, the nation has nearly lost its patience. All reasonable and respectable citizens unquestionably admit, that war is a great evil, and that peace should, if possible, be preserved; but all citizens who have a grain of common sense, and whose love of high prices does not get the better of their judgments, must also admit that, after the revolution of July in France, if despotic and absolute governments shall succeed in crushing the spirit and love of liberty in other lands, they will afterwards unite to attack that revolution which was the parent of the rest, and which these despots only affect to respect, because it is powerful, and until they have succeeded in crushing all its allies.

In the cases of Modena and Parma, the excuses which were made at the Court of Vienna, though frivolous and unjust, were yet founded upon something like the pretext of family alliances, and the necessity for supporting the dignity and honor of Austrian Princes; but the case of the Papal States admits of no such subterfuge—and as Austria is arming every where—has ordered a new levy of troops—has just made a loan of 100 millions of francs—occupies Modena and Parma—and ere this dominates in Romania, and will occupy all central Italy, it is high time for Louis Philippe to be up and bestir himself, unless he desires to be a witness to the third Restoration. If liberty shall be crushed in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Belgium and Germany, she will not long remain unassailed in France, or even Britain. As, however, this occupation of Bologna has only been known a few hours to the government of Louis Philippe, let us wait for the decision of the Cabinet before we complain or threaten. Let us hope that this progress of despotism on the South of Europe may, ere it be too late, open the eyes and raise the courage of even a Perier administration.

The conduct of the Austrian forces in Modena and Parma has of course been severe and brutal. There are no troops in Europe less civilized, less moderate in victory, less kind towards their enemies, and less anti-barbarian than the Austrians. In Modena they have treated with cruelty and indignity the best and most virtuous citizens. They have placed the Duke on his throne by the force of foreign bayonets, and at the sacrifice of the lives of his subjects, and every step from Austria to Modena of this "beloved Monarch," has been stained with blood! For such successes the Duke has attended at the Cathedral! sung for hours a Te Deum! and rendered thanks to Almighty God for having enabled him by force of arms to reduce to momentary subjection the unhappy and indignant people over whom Heaven has called him to govern! All these Italian Princes have commissions from Heaven! It is most extraordinary, however, that they do not demonstrate the divinity of their commission by the working of miracles. Until then, we bold and daring heretics venture to question their patent rights; and if Modena is not to be permanently occupied by Austrian troops, in a very short time the Duke will be again compelled to make an excursion into foreign parts. I assure you that the Modena Revolution has not terminated.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

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