

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

## NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

JUNE 10, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV. NO. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THOMAS WATSON.

At three dollars per annum—payable in advance.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

AN ACT confirming the selections heretofore made of lands for the construction of the Michigan road, in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selections and locations heretofore made by the State of Indiana, of the Michigan road lands, so far as they may remain unsold, be, and the same are hereby, sanctioned and confirmed; and that other public lands in Indiana, in lieu of those already sold, shall be selected under the same authority that the original selections and locations were made: *Provided*, That no selections or locations shall hereafter be made for the purpose aforesaid, until the authority of the State of Indiana shall cause to be made to the General Land Office an accurate survey and plat of the said road throughout its entire line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Land Offices at Crawfordsville and Fort Wayne shall be duly notified, by the State authority, of the selections made in virtue of this act; after which no sales thereof shall be made.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States according to the stipulation of the said convention.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners who are or may be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in pursuance of the third article of the convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall meet at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and, within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to them and are provided, for by the convention referred to, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations, and according to the provisions of said convention.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for shall convene in this city on the first Monday of April next, and shall proceed to execute the duties of their commission; and the Secretary of State shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said intended meeting, to be published in one or more public gazettes in the city of Washington, and in such other public papers, published elsewhere in the United States, as he may designate.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall proceed immediately after their meeting in the city of Washington, with all convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been, or which may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of such further evidence as may be required, and as they shall think reasonable and just; and they shall thereupon proceed to determine the said claims, and to award distribution of the sums to be received by the United States from the King of Denmark under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid, among the several claimants, according to their respective rights.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying their said commission into full and complete effect.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary to the said commission.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners and Secretary shall severally take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act shall not exceed the following sums: to each of the said commissioners at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and to the Secretary of the Board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provisions for the contingent expenses of the said commission as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys to be received from the Danish Govern-

ment under the convention aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a fund for satisfying the awards of the commission provided for by this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, all communications to or from the Secretary of Board of Commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

ANDREW STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
President of the Senate.

Approved, February, 25th, 1831.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.

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 the same are hereby, appropriated to pay the expenses incurred in negotiating, and carrying into effect the treaty of peace and friendship, and the treaty of cession, entered into at Prairie du Chien on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, with the Mississippi and Missouri bands Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, Winnibagoes and Menomones, Otoes, Omahas Missouries, and Ioways tribes of Indians, viz:

For presents, provisions, pay of commissioners and secretary, transportation, and all other expenses attending the negotiation of said treaties, twenty-four thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-two cents.

For annuities stipulated for by the fourth article of the treaty of cession, annually, for ten years, viz: to the Sacs, three thousand dollars; Foxes, three thousand dollars; Sioux of Mississippi, two thousand dollars, Yanceton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; Otoes and Missouries, two thousand five hundred dollars; Ioways, two thousand five hundred dollars; Sacs of Missouri river, five hundred dollars.

For support of a blacksmith, and for tools, as stipulated by the same article, annually, for ten years, viz: for the Sioux of Mississippi, one thousand dollars; Yanceton and Santie bands, one thousand dollars; Omahas, one thousand dollars; Otoes and Missouries, one thousand dollars; Ioways, three hundred dollars; Sacs of Missouri river, seven hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, as stipulated by same article, annually, for ten years, viz: for the Sioux of Mississippi, seven hundred dollars; Yanceton and Santie bands, four hundred dollars; Omahas five hundred dollars; Otoes and Missouries, five hundred dollars; Ioways, six hundred dollars; Sacs of Missouri river, two hundred dollars.

For transportation of annuities, tools, and agricultural implements, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of education, as stipulated by the fifth article, for ten years, to be applied in the discretion of the President of the United States, annually, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of running the lines as agreed by the seventh article of said treaty, nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to carry into effect the supplementary article, concluded at Council Camp, on James' fork of White river, Missouri the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to the treaty with the Delawares of the third day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, viz:

For furnishing forty horses for the Delawares, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of six wagons and ox teams to assist them in removing, one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For expense of farming utensils, and tools for building houses, four thousand dollars.

For provisions on their journey, and one year after their removal to their new country, forty-five thousand dollars.

For building a grist and saw mill, three thousand dollars.

For the payment of the permanent annuity to the Delawares, one thousand dollars.

For expenser of surveying the lines of the land assigned to the Delawares by said article, four thousand one hundred and nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sums of money be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, concluded at Dancing Rabbit on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the sum of eighty thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars are hereby appropriated, to wit:

For salaries to chiefs and others, and suits of clothes and broadswords for ninety-nine captains as stipulated by fifteenth article, nine thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For expenses of fulfilling the sixteenth article in relation to cattle, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For education as stipulated by the twentieth article, ten thousand dollars.

For building Council houses, houses for Chiefs, and churches, as stipulated by the same article, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of teachers, blacksmiths and shops, and a mill wright, by the same article, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For blankets, rifles, ammunition axes, hoes, ploughs, spinning wheels, cards, looms, iron and steel, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For transportation and contingencies, five thousand dollars: Which said appropriation, to carry into effect the said treaty with the Cho-

ctaw tribe of Indians, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement and for providing for surveys.

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 the same are hereby, appropriated to the several objects respectively herein named, to be applied during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For continuing the road from Detroit towards Chicago, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Michigan eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay, eight thousand dollars.

For arrearage due to T. S. Knapp, fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

For defraying the expense incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to be expended under the existing laws, fifty thousand dollars.

That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, in removing the obstructions in the channels at the shoal places, and ripples, and by such other means as may be deemed best for the deepening of the channels of the Ohio river, which said sum shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, by the superintendent appointed to execute said works of improvement; and the President is hereby authorized and required to take bond, with approved security, in fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him under such instructions as may be given him for the improvement of the navigation of said rivers; and that an officer of engineers be associated with said superintendent, with authority to suspend the operation of any work, or payment of any account, until the order of the President is received.

To open a road from Washington, in Arkansas Territory, to Jackson, in said Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1831.

AN ACT to incorporate Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Matthews, Matthew Deagle, Peter S. Shreibor, Thomas Carberry and William Hickey, and their successors in office are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, under the name, style and title of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, that may hereafter be given, granted, sold, devised or bequeathed to Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation; and that they may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same; *Provided*, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall, at no time, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable in, law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit; and the said corporation shall make such by-laws as may be useful for the government and support, and for the general accomplishment of the objects of the said Asylum, as hereinafter mentioned, and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for the time being, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a meeting of the regular annual contributors to the support of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the month of June, in each year, the hour and day and manner of giving notice for which, to be regulated by the by-laws; at which meeting, by those who from the by-laws may be qualified to vote, nine female managers shall be elected, who shall appoint a first and second Directress, and may fill vacancies in their own Board, until the next annual election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws; and the present managers may continue in office until the election in June next.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of any male or female child, or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into Saint Vincent's Or-

phan Asylum, under such regulations as may be made by the by-laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn, or be at liberty themselves to withdraw from the Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid, until, if a male, he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or, if a female, the age of eighteen years; but, up to the ages aforesaid respectively, they shall remain subject to the direction of the said Corporation, unless they may, by the same, be exonerated from service previous to attaining those ages respectively; and the said corporation shall have the power to bind any child under their care, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, occupation or profession, under such conditions as may be determined by the by-laws, a copy of which conditions shall be delivered to, and they shall be binding on every person to whom any child may be so bound; that there may also be established, in connexion with Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, schools for the daily attendance of children whose parents or guardians are or may be unable to pay for their instruction, or whose parents or guardians may contribute towards the support of the Asylum, under such regulations as may be made in the by-laws.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any vacancy, which, from death, resignation, or otherwise, may happen in the Board of Trustees, shall be filled according to the mode to be prescribed in the by-laws; that they may hold such meetings as they shall think proper, and to give form to their proceedings, may appoint such officers as they may deem necessary, and provide proper checks and responsibilities for the security of the property and funds of the corporation aforesaid; that they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, upon which the by-laws shall be recorded; and that they shall make report, at the annual meeting to be held in June, of the affairs and condition of the institution for the preceding year.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, amend, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

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 the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, as stipulated for by the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Chippewa tribe of Indians, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuity of two thousand dollars, and also the sum of two thousand dollars for education, as stipulated for by the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Potawatamies, the annual sum of four thousand dollars;

For the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing, annually, one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For the payment of the permanent and limited annuities provided for by the second article of the treaty with the Potawatamies of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, annually, the sum of three thousand dollars;

For tobacco, iron, steel, education, annuity to the principal chief, and employment of laborers, by same article, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For payment of permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies of the twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For iron, steel, tobacco, and laborers, by same article, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For payment of the expenses incurred in the erection of buildings and improvements at the Dwight Mission establishment, by the society engaged in instructing Cherokee children, according to the fifth article of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi, of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, eleven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars, the said society agreeing and stipulating to expend the amount so paid in the erection of other buildings and improvements for like purposes, in the country ceded to the Cherokees by the same treaty. For the payment in full of the value of improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, who have emigrated from the country ceded by them by the treaty aforesaid, as assessed according to the provisions thereof, in addition to the balance which may remain of the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and thirty-nine cents. For payment for five hundred rifles delivered in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the emigrating Cherokees, including the cost of transportation, seven thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT to provide for the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Rhode Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marshal of the district of Rhode Island shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, an annual salary of two hundred dollars payable quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 2, 1831.

*From the Washington Globe.*  
CONFESSIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.  
The display of home prosperity made in the article below, given from the Boston Centinel, is in perfect contrast with the prophetic horrors foreboded in Mr. Clay's Baltimore speech. What an unlooked for consummation must this be to the readers of the Centinel, upon whom it has constantly inculcated the belief that the most fatal consequences impended, and would surely spring from the election of the "Military Chieftain!!" How entirely has the Editor forgotten, in the enthusiasm of the moment, the melancholy Jeremiahs that the Clay press is bound by compact with each other, to sing in concert! The strain of joy in the Centinel is certainly out of harmony with the general dirge of the Nationals. And taken in connection with the admission we quote of another friend of Mr. Clay, lately returned from Europe, that the nation never stood so high abroad, it seems the unhappy opposition are likely to be in a most distressed condition; their case being rendered desperate by "home prosperity" and the high reputation of our government among the foreign nations of the earth.

*From the Boston Centinel.*  
HOME PROSPERITY.

While the old world appears to be oppressed with tyranny, agitations and sanguinary wars, and her people, like Marius at Carthage, are contemplating the ruins about them, it is cheering to every citizen of this free Republic, to look round upon the general state of prosperity, which we enjoy. Our large Cities resemble the same Carthage in the days of prosperity, described by the Poet as presenting all the bustle and activity of a vast Hive. Our commerce active and profitable,—our manufactures fast redeeming their characters, and rising superior to the losses of past years. Our mechanics find plenty of employment and our farmers find a ready market for their produce. From one end of the Country to the other, we hear of general rejoicing for the returning prosperity.

We have rarely seen Boston so active and busy as during the present season. All kinds of business have been "looking up." A shipwright was in our office a few days ago, complaining that he had more work on hand than he could perform in his yard, and that he had to pay journeymen three dollars a day. Many new buildings are going on in all quarters of the city, and mechanics generally find ready employment.—Rents have raised 25 per cent, and real estate generally has risen and is still on the rise. Such a state of things is exceedingly cheering, and has put to flight the ideas which were not uncommon last year, that the grass was about to spring up in our streets.

COMMERCE.

Business has been reviving to a wonderful degree for several months past throughout the whole country, and our large commercial ports especially have become full of bustle and activity. The price of shipping has risen rapidly, and consequently the price of materials and the wages of the ship carpenter. Every body seems impressed with the idea that "good times are coming round again." We hope so with all our hearts. But what are the causes of this increased commercial prosperity? Are they merely transient, or are they such as are likely to endure? The causes are various.—Something is doubtless owing to the actual and prospective position of the principal European powers. When those who have lately been producers abroad are turned into consumers, when immense masses of men in Europe are taken from the soil and the work-shop and enlisted in the camp, the deficit occasioned in this way must be supplied by drafts upon foreign produce. Much of our prosperity may be set down to more flattering causes and those which we have it in our power to make permanent, at least, to a considerable degree. The modification of the Tariff, reducing the duties on teas, molasses, coffee and salt, has led to an increased demand for these articles and put a stop to the smuggling of them. The opening of the W. India British ports is unquestionably another very effective cause of the new spring which has been given to commercial enterprise. In spite of all the opposition has said about the worthlessness of this trade, fifty vessels within the last two months have cleared from the single port of New York for the British Colonial ports. There is another cause not so obvious in its operation, but most important in its results, which has powerfully contributed to bring about this increased commercial activity. We allude to the confidence which is felt in the administration, with regard to our commercial relations. Our merchants see that the present Administration has adopted a policy toward foreign nations, so sincere, amicable, and upright, that it can hardly fail to inspire confidence and establish an improved intercourse between ourselves and all foreign nations, and hence they feel encouraged to enter into commercial speculations and embark their capital in under this administration, that there is no danger, under this administration, that any new burdens will be laid on commerce, as the whole drift of the administration, thus far, has been to take off instead of to lay on high duties; and whatever may be the wishes of the manufacturers, it is plain that they are too much alarmed for the permanence of the monopolies they already enjoy, to hazard the indignation of the people by any attempt to extend their already enormous privileges. Every change which may take place affecting commerce will be favorable, not hostile.—*Eastern Argus.*

THE TARIFF.  
The friends of this abominable measure are attributing to its influence most of the prosperity which the U. States are enjoying.—They "remember to forget" the peculiar advantages which we possess in so many other respects; & choose to ascribe to this single circumstance all the fruits of so many other blessings. They throw out of view the liberty we enjoy and the