

**PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.**

**TERMS.**  
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**BY AUTHORITY.**

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

**AN ACT** to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Indiana be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in such manner, and on such conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct, the following described tracts of land heretofore granted and set apart for the use of said State, namely—Sections numbered thirteen progressively to thirty-six, inclusive; section sixteen excepted, in township numbered two, north of range two, west; and sections numbered one to twelve progressively and inclusive, in township one, north of range two, west; and the northeast quarter of section numbered fourteen, in township seven, north of range two, west; and the northeast quarter of section numbered twenty-six, in township one, north of range five, west, in the Vincennes district; likewise, section fifteen, in township two, north; section twenty-eight, in township three, north of range four, east; and fractional section, numbered thirty-one, in township nine, north of range two east, of the Jeffersonville district; and to apply the proceeds of said sale, to the purposes of education: *Provided*, That the Legislature shall not authorize a sale of the said land at a less price than that at which the public lands are sold at private entry.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

J. C. CALHOUN

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate,

Approved, July 3, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**AN ACT** to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand River of Lake Michigan in the Michigan Territory, and for the survey of canal routes in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, westwardly, by way of Sciawasse, to the mouth of Grand River, in the Territory of Michigan; and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, nor residents of any county through which said road may pass.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and marking of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of compensating the commissioners and their assistants, there shall be and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made, an accurate and minute survey of the country between the waters of St. Andrew's bay and the river and bay of Chatahouchee, and between Pensacola bay and Bon Secour, along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of Canals to connect said bays and rivers, with notes, plans, observations, and opinions, of the engineers on each of said parts designated, with estimates of the cost of each; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

**AN ACT** to authorize the surveying and making a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect the Chicago road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect, at some suitable point, the road from Detroit to Chicago, established under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of

the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, nor residents of the counties of Monroe or Lenoire, in said Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring and marking, of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the money applied to the making of said road, shall be laid out first in making such parts of it from La Plaisance Bay, to the crossing of the river Raisin, at or near Tescumseh, as have not heretofore been improved; and the residue, if any, upon such parts of it as in the judgment of the superintendent, the public good may most require.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

**AN ACT** for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern land district of the State of Louisiana,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons claiming lands within the limits of a southeastern land district of the State of Louisiana, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore enacted for the adjustment of land claims in that part of the territory of Orleans or State of Louisiana, but whose title have not been heretofore confirmed, may at any time prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, present their claims, together with the written evidence and other testimony in support of the same to the register and receiver of the land office at New Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the notice of every claim so preferred, together with the evidence, for which service they shall receive a compensation from the claimants at the rate of twenty five cents for every hundred words.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said register and receiver shall at or before the beginning of the next session of congress hereafter, make to the secretary of the treasury a report of the claims which may have been preferred before them, together with the testimony, their opinion of the validity of the claims; and such other information respecting them as may be in their possession; which report shall, by the Secretary of the treasury be laid before Congress as soon as practicable, with his opinion touching the validity of the respective claims: *Provided*, That no claims shall be there recommended for confirmation, for more than the quantity contained in a league square.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales of land in the said southeastern district; by publication or private entry, shall be suspended until after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, before the first Monday of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty, held lands in the said southeastern district, by claims unconfirmed, but which were embraced in the principles of the previous laws for the adjustment of claims in that part of the territory of Orleans or State of Louisiana, which took place at New Orleans on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, under the President's proclamation of the fifth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may avail themselves of this act as though their lands had not been sold; and the said register and receiver shall make a separate report of the cases of this class; and if it shall appear to the Secretary of the treasury that all or any of the claims contained therein, although unconfirmed, are embraced in the intent and meaning of the previous laws for the adjustment of land claims as aforesaid, he is hereby authorized to repay to the persons who purchased, such sum or sums as they may have paid for lands of this description, bought by them at the said public sale.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the compensation herein before provided, the said register and receiver shall receive for the services required of them by this act, the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

## STORAGE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Wharf and Warehouse formerly owned by Mr. Moses Jarvis, is prepared to receive Produce or Goods on Storage. He will also attend to the shipping of Produce, if required.

CHARLES SLOVER.

Newbern, Oct. 5th 1832.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile business at the Store lately occupied by John Justice, dec'd, under the firm of J. C. & M. Stevenson.

J. C. STEVENSON,

M. STEVENSON, Jr.

Newbern, Oct. 4, 1832.

From the Globe.

## "REIGN OF TERROR."

Much exultation is exhibited by the Bank Party at the abandonment of the Republican cause by the Philadelphia Gazette. In the effect which this change will produce on public opinion, when the cause is known, they will find ample grounds to change their tone. The following is the language employed by that paper in announcing its desertion, viz:

"It is well known that this Gazette has been mainly devoted to the interests, and designed to speak the sentiments of the mercantile community; to this end its efforts and hopes have been unceasingly directed; and though it has, on the occasion of some former Presidential elections, lent its advocacy to the administration ticket, yet it has never, since the last national canvass, made the subject prominent.— Its chief aim has been to become the medium, and express the views of that wide and respectable community of merchants, among whom it has been most warmly and earnestly patronized. Since the agitation which commenced the present political contest, and indeed before its beginning, the course of this journal, without a proper knowledge of the fact on our parts, has been constantly conflicting with the interests and predilections of its supporters. Recent indications having proved this too conclusively for denial, it becomes us to adopt that course which is required by those manifestations, and no longer to do violence to the bias of our earliest adherents and most ardent friends.

"It is not suddenly, that we have arrived at those conclusions, or mediated the expression of our present determination. We have been for some time impressed with the fallacy of opposing these measures or institutions, for some of which no plausible substitutes have been offered, or supporting those which their warmest advocates have acknowledged as present impossibilities. If we have adhered somewhat to one side of these questions, it has only been because the opposing parties have not considered this press as the proper medium for combating the sentiments which it might contain. Had they been offered, a spirit of impartiality, and desire to second the wishes of our firmest friends, would have yielded them speedy admission.

"Having ascertained the wishes of our patrons, we shall make it our constant aim to comply with them; especially as we are convinced of their foundation in reason. We are resolved not to lose sight of the original and chief object of our Gazette—the weal of the mercantile compact of Philadelphia. That which conflicts with this; especially if it be of doubtful benefit, should be unhesitatingly abandoned; and knowing as we do, the mutual dependence which exists between the commercial and all other pursuits of the republic, we cannot doubt that their cause is the cause of the country."

"The tone of this article is a sufficient indication of the constraint under which it was written. Recent indication"—"having thus ascertained the will of our patrons," and like expressions, prove that the Editor of the Gazette is about to adopt a course at war with the principles of his own heart and the dictates of his own reason. We are enabled to inform our readers of the process by which this revolution has been effected, and if the people do not find it a sufficient motive to rouse them to a more determined action in opposition to an institution which stalks abroad in open day with TERROR AND CORRUPTION on its front, the spirit of the revolution has indeed become extinct.

EXTRACT of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 21.

"The opposition have been exulting all day in this city owing to the Philadelphia Gazette having abandoned our cause and gone over to theirs. The defection is of no consequence to us; but the manner in which it was brought about, is of great importance.

"This paper was for a great many years while Relf was the proprietor, a federal paper of the old stamp. It afterwards fell into the hands of Kitchen who sold it to Smith and Gouge. It was the advocate of General Jackson in 1828. Of late it has been lukewarm from necessity, being a commercial paper and supported principally by merchants, the most of whom are Bank men. Whenever the editor gave place to any thing against the Bank, or in favor of General Jackson, he was sure to suffer the next day by the withdrawal of a number of his subscribers. On Saturday last he lost 6 or 8 at \$20 per annum, for publishing on Friday an article sustaining General Jackson's construction of the constitution as regards himself and the Supreme Court, I think it was. This however, was but the precursor of PROSCRIPTION! Last week there was a meeting of Clay Bank men; a committee was appointed to go round among his subscribers and insist upon their, one and all discontinuing his paper unless he would come over to them. The committee waited upon him and informed him of their determination. Thus taken by surprise, his family sick, already embarrassed and having been previously threatened by a director of the Bank of the United States to which he was indebted, he saw nothing but ruin and starvation staring him in the face for to-morrow. He told him he would abandon politics altogether, and neither advocate nor oppose. This they would not consent to; he must go with them, advocate their cause and oppose the cause he was from principle attached to. Thus, like the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet when selling poison to the former, the penalty for which was death, he was compelled to say, "My poverty, not my will consents."

"Talk of 'proscription, for opinion's sake!'" Why, here is a party who have been declaiming almost for years against sending into private life public officers whose opinions are hostile to republican principles, compelling a man through his necessities to advocate a cause he detests! They do not take from him an office which is not his own, but they threaten—not to withdraw their own patronage merely—but to induce others to do the same—to render his

property valueless, and bring starvation into his house! Here is real proscription—a REIGN OF TERROR—the rack and the torture to make men adopt creeds their reason rejects, and join a cause their hearts abhor!

We pity the man, with honest principles and honest feelings, who is thus placed in the power of the Bank and of Bank men, although, in like circumstances, we should ask no pity for ourselves. Sooner than yield to the dictation of haughty aristocrats, and renounce our principles and our friends, we would shoulder our rifle and seek for liberty among the savages beyond the Rocky Mountains. We would set the Monster with all its brandished terrors at defiance, if we should be made its victim the next day.

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty, Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Thank God, the People of the United States are not now in the condition of the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette; but if this corruption, be permitted to fix itself upon our Republic, and spread its poison, how long will a majority of our voters be more free? It can be arrested now.

"Now's the day and now's the hour— See the storm of battle loom— See advance corruption's power,— Chains and slavery!"

Now must the people conquer the armies of corruption and aristocracy, or be themselves made slaves forever. On, then! let us rush to the conflict!

"Lay the proud usurper low; Tyrants fall in every foe; Liberty's in every blow; Let us do or die!"

## WORSE AND WORSE!!

Let the proud freemen of America read the following, and then say whether the Bank, which has its throne, and clanks its chains to its trembling slaves in Philadelphia, deserves the support of any honest man!

EXTRACT of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 4, 1832.

"The case of compulsion and proscription upon Smith, of the Philadelphia Gazette, was worse than I mentioned in my last. When he bought the establishment, he borrowed money from his MOTHER and gave a judgment bond. His BROTHERS, who are violent Clay men, united with the party, and induced HER to consent to enter up a judgment and sell him out immediately, unless he would go over. This, in addition to the threat of the committee, (appointed by a meeting of the party) to go round the next day, and induce his subscribers to withdraw, all came upon him at his house in the evening, unexpectedly, and without any previous intimation whatever! He proposed to become neutral. NO. He asked for time to dispose of the establishment. NO. This is the treatment he received. These are the kind, benevolent, just and liberal feelings of Clay men! 'Tis the kindness which cultures show to lambs."

Heavens! Is this a land of freedom? Do you boast of free thought, free speech, and a free press? This is BANK FREEDOM.—Is the integrity of the citizen proof against all the arguments, threats, and bribes, of the agents and minions of the Bank? A mother is summoned to its aid, not by gentle persuasions, to reclaim her child from error, but to brandish over him the rod of power, and drive him, by startling terrors, from the course his heart approves. BROTHERS are found lost to nature's ties, who persuade their mother to become unnatural, to bring destruction on a brother's head, and on his distressed family, unless he will discard his honest principles and cherished friends and become the instrument of that very tyranny which tramples him in the dust and strips him of all which makes an honest man proud. A mother and brothers are used to FORCE a son and brother to advocate a cause his soul abhors!!

Yes, this is BANK FREEDOM. It is the freedom which the Spaniards gave to the natives of Mexico and Peru. It is the freedom which the British East India Company gave to the Hindoos. No, it is less tolerable. Cortez, Pizarro and Lord Hastings, only forced men whom they conquered to give up their gold, and become bodily the slaves of their oppressors. But here, not only the service of body is required, but the mind is enslaved! It is refused! He asks time to sell out, that he may save his property, his family and his principles—IT IS REFUSED. He is in the power of the Bank satraps, and nothing will satisfy their inexorable demands but instant submission,—an instant agreement to subject his property, his body and his mind, to the purposes of the Bank party!

Yes, this is BANK FREEDOM! Will ye have it, people of America? Will ye yield up property, body and MIND to the service of the Bank? Will ye sing praises of this soulless Juggernaut, and lie down to be crushed by its wheels! Will ye permit this TYRANT to enslave you, one by one, until freedom of thought, of speech, of action and of the press shall exist no longer through this broad land, and the name of Republic be used only in mockery?

No there is a spirit among our people which will make the walls of the Bank Palace tremble to their foundation! Sooner than tolerate an institution which thus openly enslaves body and mind, the marble pillars of corruption's temple shall be shivered to atoms and the plough pass over its foundation.

Happily, our tyrants can yet be expelled, without invoking war and desolation to convert this temple of mammon into a pile of ruins. Our armies, are millions of freemen rushing to the polls, our ammunition, is unfettered mind and patriotic zeal; the annunciation of the people's will is our shout of victory. It is this people's will which shall drive the Bank tyrant from his marble mansion, leaving its walls unscathed by hostile fires and its architraves and pillars un-

broken by Vandal blows, to be devoted to honest purposes, and remain for ages the ornament of an emancipated city and the monument of a people's triumph.

Let no man who hates tyranny and loves liberty, rest at home in glorious ease, during this vindictive war. It is the unpurchased and unpurchasable farmers, mechanics and labourers, who mean to conquer the Bank tyrant and relieve the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, and thousands of other men, from bondage more painful than that of the African slave. Over our hills and our plains, along our rivers and our mountains, from the St. Johns to the Sabine, from the Atlantic coasts to the western wilds, the volunteers of Liberty are rallying to the conflict.—Let no man linger. Our triumph in November must be so complete, so overwhelming, as to leave the Bank foe no hope by a new rally to carry the fortress of our liberties.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Perry County, Alabama, on the 9th of September, two Negro Men, named JIM and BILL.

JIM was formerly owned by Captain Solomon Dixon, of Portsmouth. He is of dark complexion; about six feet high, stout made, 34 or 35 years of age, and rather inclined to be knockneed. He was raised to the water, and will probably endeavor to pass for a sailor.

BILL, the brother of Jim, is a Cooper by trade, and was purchased of John B. Dawson, of Craven county. Said negro is about five feet five or six inches high—28 years of age, and plays on the fiddle. They will doubtless endeavor to return to Craven, where they are well known and have connexions.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will confine these runaways in Jail until I can obtain them, or twenty-five dollars will be given for the safe custody of either of them.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned from carrying away or harbouring the above described negroes.

BENJAMIN CHANEY.

Perry County, Alabama, Sept. 20, 1832.

## NEW YORK MIRROR.

PROSPECTUS of a New Volume of the NEW YORK MIRROR, a repository of Polite Literature and the Fine Arts; embellished with splendid engravings on steel, copper and wood, and with popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. &c.—Geo. P. Morris, Theo. S. Fay, Nathaniel P. Willis, Editors.

The first number of a new year (volume twenty) will be issued on the 7th day of July next.

From the commencement of this paper, our humble endeavors have been unceasingly exerted to elevate the character of American periodical literature, and we trust that we have not been altogether unsuccessful.

Our columns have been, and will continue to be, principally filled with original matter. Besides the writings of the Editors, we are honored with occasional contributions from a list of nearly two hundred native authors, which embraces many of the most distinguished and highly gifted literary men of the land.

In addition to our foreign correspondence, important sources are open to us for selections, the flattering and general testimonials of writers, and contemporary journals on both sides of the Atlantic, warrant us in the assertion that there is no work, which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscriptions, or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

Its steady and marked improvement furnishes a satisfactory pledge that its progress, in every department, will keep pace with the increase of its already extensive circulation. We have received the certain and gratifying evidences that it is read and approved by the most intelligent classes throughout the U. States.

The embellishments for the tenth volume will be of the most costly and beautiful kind, consisting of full sized super-royal plates executed expressly for the work, by the best artists. Besides the Vignette, there will be four superb engravings issued during the year, which if published separately, would alone equal the amount of subscription for the Mirror. As a guarantee for the excellence of this department, it has been placed under the direction of Mr. R. W. Weir.

In addition to the above, there will be published a number of finely executed Engravings on wood, also drawn and engraved for the work, and illustrative of curious and interesting subjects.

Each number of the ensuing volume will contain a popular piece of Music, arranged with accompaniments for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. At the expiration of the year, these form a valuable collection of the most choice and rare pieces, which altho' occupying little more than one sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of the entire journal.

In short, the Mirror will contain every thing which can enhance the value of the paper, and render it agreeable, instructive and interesting.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets. It is elegantly printed, and is embellished, once every three months with a Splendid super royal quarto Engraving, and every week with a popular piece of Music. Fifty two numbers complete a volume of four hundred and sixteen large pages, for which a beautiful engraved Vignette Title Page, and a copious index are furnished. The terms are \$4 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.—New York June, 1832.

Subscriptions to the Mirror received by THOMAS WATSON.