

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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From the Richmond Telegraph.  
ALARMING CONSPIRACY!!

One of the most alarming conspiracies of which any record has been made, was announced to the public by the Editors of the Richmond Whig, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. It appears from their announcement, that combinations of men, have been formed in every part of the United States, all united by the same principle, whose "main object seems to be to procure a general emancipation of slaves throughout the United States." This alarm (if it be well founded) should rouse our good citizens to a sense of their danger. Can they sleep when the clouds are gathering blackness, darkening our horizon with the furies of the tempest ready to burst upon them, "in the twinkling of an eye?" Will men sleep at such a crisis!! Hear—Hear the alarm!!

From the Daily Richmond Whig, of Thursday evening, April 14th.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We have never been the advocates of these Societies, considering them calculated to produce solitary drunkenness, and thus do far more injury to society than the evil it is intended to remedy. But some developments have lately taken place, which have opened our eyes to a deep and settled design entertained by that fraternity, between whom there is a link throughout the Union, of which we had formerly no conception. It appears by an article in the United States Telegraph, too long for insertion here, that they are at this moment engaged in political speculations of a deep and important character. Their main object seems to be to procure a general emancipation of the slaves throughout the United States, wherein they act in concert with the several papers which we felt it our duty to notice last week.

We abhor slavery, and would leave nothing undone which might be done honestly, to procure its abolition. But such means to procure it, can never meet our approbation. Can the real object, of any society be a proper one, when that society professes to have in view at the same time, another and a totally different one? We think not.—There is no occasion to conceal an object which is laudable, and it is not in the nature of man to do it. Mystery is always an evidence of conscious guilt.

The Society it seems, are in the habit of sending about political tracts, under the pretence that they are tracts upon Temperance. Surely all of those who contribute their fun to the support of this society cannot be aware of the end to which it is appropriated; to produce disgust and probably insurrection among our slaves, and a constant repetition of the same insurrection scenes. The pretended object of the Society is laudable in the highest degree—the real one, if such as is represented, is damnable. Let our fellow citizens keep a bright look-out.

Who—who, after reading this, will not "keep a bright look out?" For the conspiracy is without a parallel in the history of the world, in its extent, embracing citizens in every part of this country, and many thousands in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden and Germany; in the character and influence of the conspirators, for members of Congress and of the Cabinet, our most eminent Judges, Lawyers, our most learned and distinguished Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel, and Farmers, and men of influence of every profession are engaged in it. Look at the danger! When imminent perils stare us in the face, it is not wise to shut our eyes upon it. Remissness at such a crisis may be ruin. Look at facts.

More than one million and five hundred thousand of our countrymen have ceased to use ardent spirits—have enlisted in this conspiracy, and "their main object," as surely as the Whig speaks the truth, is to break up and overturn the deep foundations of society throughout the Southern and South Western States! More than one thousand and five hundred of our countrymen have ceased to make ardent spirit, and joined the conspiracy;—therefore "their main object" in this matter, is to abolish slavery!

More than four thousand of our countrymen, formerly engaged in the traffic of ardent spirit, have ceased to sell it—therefore "their main object" is to abolish slavery; and their conduct in this matter promotes "solitary drunkenness!" More than six hundred American ships float on the ocean, that do not carry ardent spirit. These vessels sail to every clime, and some of them circumnavigate the globe. The officers and crews who man them are enlisted in the conspiracy—are extending it thro' the world, and in the mean time by refusing to take spirit on board, are producing "solitary drunkenness!" Nor is this all. More than five thousand drinking-urms have within five years, ceased to use intoxicating drink, and become sober men; and their "main object" in so doing is to abolish slavery! And their abstinence produces "solitary drunkenness!" O, the plague of solitary drunkenness, produced by abstinence from ardent spirit! How shall the mighty, the mighty—will be suppressed? Ought not societies to be instantly formed for getting drunk in convivial and social parties, and in public on the 4th of July, all to abolish "solitary drunkenness?"

The conspiracy does not end here. More than a hundred thousand are embodied in it in Great Britain; and in Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden the combinations are becoming powerful.

We have further proof near home. In this city there are between one and two thousand of our citizens engaged in this conspiracy; in the single county of Fluvanna there are as many more all embodied, ripe for action! In short, combinations have risen or are rising in almost every part of our Commonwealth; distinguished Lawyers, Physicians, Judges, Ministers of the Gospel, and wealthy Farmers, many of whom have large plantations and numerous families of slaves, in this State, in North and South Carolina, and Georgia, are lending the whole weight of their influence to support the Temperance plot to abolish slavery and produce solitary drunkenness!—Will not citizens awake, before the volcano, now burning and raging beneath them, explodes in all its fury, sending forth rivers of its fiery lava to desolate our fair inheritance? Who does not see that these Temperance conspirators are a great injury to our country;—and that hard drinkers and those who will get democratically drunk (and such men are heard to commend temperance) are our most valuable citizens!—the most worthy of public confidence;—and the most eminently qualified to control the daily press, to enlighten the community and mould and direct the current of public opinion? But this is not all. "There is a link throughout the Union," which binds the whole fraternity together; and if their guilt is not evident from the above, more proofs can be given to convict them. They have written constitutions, all similar in some important

respects. For example the subject of slavery is not mentioned or alluded to, in one of them or in any of the laws and rules of these conspiracies; and they all have one article binding their members to abstain from the use of ardent spirit. And is not this general character of these documents unquestionable evidence that their "main object is to abolish slavery?"—If this is not their object, why do they not tell the public in their laws that they have no concealed plot to emancipate the slaves, or overturn the governments of the nations in the moon? If they do not design to do these things, why do they not tell the world so? There is still more proof. The meetings of these societies are all held in public; every body is invited to attend them; their proceedings are open—not in a corner—but before the world; and the emancipation of slaves is never mentioned or hinted at, in the speeches and reports of these meetings. Is there not here the clearest evidence that their "main object" is "the general emancipation of slaves throughout the United States?" Is not this design as clear as daylight? Is it not demonstrated?

The reader we trust will pardon our folly in noticing the alarms of our neighbors; but really, if the above arguments do not prove beyond dispute the insurrectionary designs of Temperance Societies, the announcement of the Whig is a weak, silly and ridiculous piece of slander. We are astonished that Satan knows no better than to permit a most silly and pitiful calumny of this sort to be uttered against his opposers. If he is reduced to paltry devices of this kind, to keep up hard drinking, his cause is ruined. He will find none to aid him except among the dregs of society. A few tales of this kind, circulated by the United States Telegraph and the Richmond Whig would spread shame and confusion among the remnants of the toppers, from Maine to Florida. No body in his sober moments can be credulous enough to swallow a fabrication of this caste.

But what was the occasion of this mighty alarm? Why, it appears by the Whig of last Saturday, that its Editors have seen a certain article in the United States Telegraph, containing strictures on a philippic against slavery which appeared in the "Genius of Temperance, Philanthropist and People's Advocate." Mark the circumstance. The article against slavery, which has convicted the Temperance Society of treason, appeared in "the Genius of Temperance," a paper devoted to Temperance, Female Education, Magdalen Reform, Abolition of Slavery, Domestic and Foreign News, and sundry other objects, and which has no more connexion with Temperance Societies as their organ than Paul Pry and the Whig. Duff Green, to be sure, asserts the contrary and says that the "Genius of Temperance" is published "under the auspices of the Temperance Society;" but the assertion is not true; it is a fabrication, wholly unfounded. We receive the "Genius of Temperance" regularly; it is a truly respectable journal, conducted by Messrs. Goodell & Hines, but it does not profess to be the organ of any Temperance Society or Societies.

From "Sketches of Western Adventure."

About the middle of July, 1782, seven Wyandott crossed the Ohio, a few miles above Wheeling and committed great depredations upon the southern shore, killing an old man whom they found alone in his cabin, and spreading terror throughout the neighborhood.

—Within a few hours after their retreat, eight men assembled from the different parts of the small settlement and pursued the enemy with great expedition. Among the most active and efficient of the party were two brothers, Adam and Andrew Poe. Adam was particularly popular. In strength, action and hardihood, he had no equal—being finely formed, and inured to all the perils of the woods. They had not followed the trail far, before they became satisfied that the depredators were conducted by Big Foot, a renowned chief of the Wyandott tribe, who derived his name from the immense size of his feet. His height considerably exceed six feet, and his strength was represented as Herculean. He had also five brothers, but little inferior to himself in size and in courage, and as they generally went in company they were the terror of the country. Adam Poe was overjoyed at the idea of measuring his strength with that of so celebrated a chief, and urged the pursuit with a keenness which soon brought him into the vicinity of the enemy. For the last few miles the trail had led them up the southern bank of the Ohio, where the footprints in the sand were deep and obvious, but when within a few hundred yards of the point at which the whites as well as the Indians were in the habit of crossing, it suddenly diverged from the stream, and stretched along a rocky ridge, forming an obtuse angle with its former direction. Here Adam halted for a moment, and directed his brother and the other young men to follow the trail with proper caution, while he himself still adhered to the river path, which led through clusters of willows directly to the point where he supposed the enemy to lie. Having examined the priming of his gun, he crept cautiously through the bushes, until he had a view of the point of embarkation. Here lay two canoes, empty and apparently deserted. Being satisfied, however, that the Indians were close at hand, he relaxed nothing of his vigilance, and quickly gained a jutting cliff, which hung immediately over the canoes. Hearing a low murmur, below, he peered cautiously over, and beheld the object of his search.

The gigantic Big Foot lay below him in the shade of a willow, and was talking in a low deep tone to another warrior, who seemed a mere pigmy by his side. Adam cautiously drew back, and cocked his gun. The mark was fair—the distance did not exceed twenty feet, and his aim was unerring. Raising his rifle slowly and cautiously, he took a steady aim at Big Foot's breast, and drew the trigger. His gun flashed. Both Indians sprung to their feet with a deep intonation of surprise, and for a single second all three stared upon each other. This inactivity, however, was soon over. Adam was too much hampered by the bushes to retreat, and setting his life upon the cast of the die, he sprung over the bushes which had sheltered him, and summoning all his powers leaped boldly down the precipice and alighted upon the breast of Big Foot with a shock which bore him to the earth. At the moment of the contact, Adam had also thrown his right arm around the neck of the smaller Indian, so that all three came to the earth together. At that moment a sharp fire was heard among the bushes above, and

nouncing that the other parties were engaged, but the trio below were too busy to attend to any thing but themselves. Big Foot was for an instant stunned by the violence of the shock, and Adam was enabled to keep them both down. But the exertion necessary for that purpose was so great that he had no leisure time to use his knife. Big Foot quickly recovered, and without attempting to rise, wrapped his long arms around Adam's body, and pressed him to his breast with the crushing force of a Boa Constrictor!

Adam, as we have already remarked, was a powerful man, and had seldom encountered his equal, but never had he yet felt an embrace like that of Big Foot. He instantly relaxed his hold of the small Indian, who sprung to his feet. Big Foot then ordered him to run for his tomahawk, which lay within ten steps, and kill the white man, while he held him in his arms. Adam seeing his danger, struggled manfully to extricate himself from the folds of the giant, but in vain.—The lesser Indian approached him with his uplifted tomahawk, but Adam watched him closely, and as he was about to strike, gave him a kick so sudden and violent, as to knock the tomahawk from his hand, and send him staggering back into the water. Big Foot uttered an exclamation in a tone of deep contempt at the failure of his companion, and raising his voice to its highest pitch, thundered out several words in the Indian tongue, which Adam could not understand, but supposed to be a direction for the second attack. The lesser Indian now again approached, carefully shunning Adam's heels, and making many motions with his tomahawk, in order to deceive him as to the point where the blow would fall. This lasted for several seconds, until a thundering exclamation from Big Foot, compelled his companion to strike. Such was Adam's dexterity and vigilance, however that he managed to receive the tomahawk in a glancing direction upon his left wrist, wounding him deeply but not disabling him. He now made a sudden and desperate effort to free himself from the arms of the giant and succeeded. Instantly snatching up a rifle (for the Indian could not venture to shoot for fear of hurting his companion) he shot the lesser Indian through the body. But scarcely had he done so when Big Foot arose, and placing one hand upon his collar and the other upon his hip, pitched him ten feet into the air, as he himself would have pitched a child. Adam fell upon his back at the edge of the water, but before his antagonist could spring upon him he was again upon his feet, and stung with rage at the idea of being handled so easily, he attacked his gigantic antagonist with a fury which for a time compensated for inferiority of strength. It was now a fair fist fight between them, for in the hurry of the struggle, neither had leisure to draw their knives. Adam's superior activity and experience as a pugilist, gave him great advantage. The Indian struck awkwardly, and finding himself rapidly dropping to leeward, he closed with his antagonist, and again hurled him to the ground. They quickly rolled into the river, and the struggle continued with unabated fury, each attempting to drown the other. The Indian being unused to such violent exertion, and having been much injured by the first shock in his stomach, was unable to exert the same powers which had given him such a decided superiority at first; and Adam seizing him by the scalp lock, put his head under water, and held it there, until the faint struggle of the Indian induced him to believe that he was drowned, when he relaxed his hold and attempted to draw his knife. The Indian, however, to use Adam's own expression, "had only been possuming!" He instantly regained his feet, and in his turn put his adversary under. In the struggle, both were carried into the current, beyond their depth, and each was compelled to relax his hold and swim for his life. There was still one loaded rifle upon the shore, and each swam hard in order to reach it, but the Indian proved to be a most expert swimmer, and Adam seeing that he should be too late, turned and swam out into the stream, intending to dive and thus frustrate his enemy's intentions. At this instant, Andrew, having heard that his brother was alone in a struggle, with two Indians, and in great danger, ran up hastily to the edge of the bank above, in order to assist him. Another white man followed him closely, and seeing Adam in the river, covered with blood, and swimming rapidly from shore, mistook him for an Indian and fired upon him, wounding him dangerously in the shoulder. Adam turned, and seeing his brother, called loudly upon him to "shoot the big Indian upon the shore." Andrew's gun, however, was empty, having just been discharged. Fortunately, Big Foot had also seized the gun with which Adam had shot the lesser Indian, so that both were upon an equality. The contest now was who should load first. Big Foot poured in his powder first, and drawing his ramrod out of its sheath in too great a hurry, threw it into the river, and while he ran to recover it, Andrew gained an advantage. Still the Indian was but a second too late, for his gun was at his shoulder, when Andrew's ball entered his breast.—The gun dropped from his hands and he fell forward upon his face on the very margin of the river. Andrew now alarmed for his brother, who was scarcely able to swim, threw down his gun and rushed into the river in order to bring him ashore—but Adam more intent upon securing the scalp of Big Foot as a trophy, than upon his own safety, called loudly upon his brother to leave him alone, and scalp the big Indian, who was now endeavoring to roll himself into the water; from a romantic desire, peculiar to the Indian warrior of securing his scalp from the enemy. Andrew, however refused to obey, and insisted upon saving the living before attending to the dead. Big Foot, in the mean time, had succeeded in reaching the deep water before he expired, and his body was borne off by the waves, without being stripped of the ornament and pride of an Indian warrior.

Not a man of the Indians had escaped. Five of Big Foot's brothers, the flower of the Wyandott nation, had accompanied him in the expedition, and all perished. It is said that the news of this calamity threw the whole tribe into mourning. Their remarkable size, their courage, and their superior intelligence, gave them immense influence, which greatly to their credit, was generally exerted on the side of humanity. Their powerful interposition, had saved many prisoners from the stake, and had given a milder character to the warfare of the Indians in that part of the country. A chief of the same name was alive in that part of the country so late as 1792, but whether a brother or a son of Big Foot, is not known. Adam Poe recovered of his wounds, and lived many years after this memorable conflict—but never forgot the tremendous "hug" which he sustained in the arms of Big Foot.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

AN ACT granting certain city lots to the President and Directors of the Georgetown College, 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, there shall be, and hereby are granted to the President and Directors of Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, lots in the city of Washington, to the amount, in value of twenty-five thousand dollars; which said lots shall be selected and valued by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, when requested by the said President and Directors; and when the said lots shall be so selected and valued, the same shall be vested in the said corporation, in fee simple, to be by them held and disposed of in the following manner; that is to say: the said corporation, by proper and lawful act or acts, under their corporate seal, shall sell and dispose of the said lots, as soon as reasonably practicable, for the best price or prices they can obtain, and shall vest the proceeds of the same in some public stock, or in stocks of some incorporated bank.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, when the lots aforesaid shall be selected and valued as aforesaid, the said Commissioner shall make return of the numbers and description thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Washington, to be by him recorded among the records of the land titles in the said county.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales aforesaid, so to be vested, shall not be otherwise used by the said President and Directors than as a capital, to be by them for ever hereafter kept vested as aforesaid, and the dividends, or interest, thereupon accruing, shall, by them, be used and applied in aid of the revenues of the said college, to the establishment and endowment of such professorships therein as now are, or hereafter shall be, established by the said President and Directors; and to and for no other purpose whatever.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
HU: L. WHITE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, March 1, 1833.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to them under the Convention between the United States and the King of the Two Sicilies of the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which are provided for by the said Convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations. The said board shall have a Secretary, versed in the French and Italian languages, and a clerk, both to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Commissioners, Secretary and Clerk, shall before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized 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. 3. And be it further enacted, That the members of the board so constituted shall meet at the city of Washington, and their salaries shall begin to be allowed within thirty days after the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention shall have been proclaimed by the President of the United States; and, within one year from the time of said meeting, they shall terminate their duties. And the Secretary of State is required as soon as the said proclamation of the President shall have been made, to give notice of the said meeting; to be published in two newspapers in Washington; and such other papers as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. 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. 5. 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, namely: to each of the said Commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the Secretary of the board, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the Clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.—And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision as the contingent expenses of the said commission, as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and any said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; a certified copy thereof to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in retable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions

which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whole favor said awards shall be made; and shall cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the net proceeds of the general instalments, payable by the Neapolitan Government, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon payable to the United States, in virtue of the said Convention, to be received from the Neapolitan Government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best, and the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury, and the same are hereby appropriated, to satisfy the awards herein provided for.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all communications to and from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, shall pass by mail, free of postage.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That as soon as 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.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

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 hereby is authorized and required to cause the public lands lying along the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois, as established by the joint sanction of those States, to be surveyed in connection with said line, on either side thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to allow for the service to be performed under this act; such further compensation in addition to the regular price now authorized by law, as to him shall appear to be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the regular appropriation for surveying public lands northwest of the Ohio river.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

AN ACT further to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee river, in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by the State of Alabama to superintend the improvement of the Tennessee river, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby authorized to suspend the improvement of so much of said river as is below Florence, in said State, and every other part of the same until the canal, and other improvements, between Lamb's ferry and Campbell's ferry shall have been completed; any thing in the act entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

AN ACT prescribing the mode by which Patents for Public Lands shall be signed and executed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to sign in his name, and for him, all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

AN ACT to revive the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which persons were settlers or occupants of the public lands prior to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and were authorized to enter under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and were prevented from making their entries, in consequence of the public surveys not having been made and returned, or where the land was not attached to any land district, or where the same has been reserved from sale in consequence of a disputed boundary between two States, or between a State and Territory, the said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said lands on the same conditions, in every respect, as were prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land attached to a land district, or the boundary line established; and if the land shall be proclaimed for sale before the expiration of one year as aforesaid, then the said settlers or occupants shall be permitted to enter before the sale thereof.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the State of Ohio for commencing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Illinois by the act to which this is an amendment, may be used and disposed of by said State, for the purpose of making a rail road instead of a canal as in said act contemplated; and that the time for commencing and completing said canal or rail road, whichever the State of Illinois may choose to make, be and is extended five years: Provided, That if a rail road is made in place of a canal, the State of Illinois shall be subject to the same duties and obligations, and the Government of the U. States shall be entitled to, and have the same privileges on said rail road, which they would have had through the canal, if it had been opened.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the further time of five years be allowed the State of Ohio to commence the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, in addition to the time now allowed therefor by law.

Approved, March 2, 1833.