



[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[Public—No. 31.]

AN ACT to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, towards the purchase of a site and the building of an arsenal of deposits and general construction, near the town of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, June 14th, 1836. ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 32.]

AN ACT repealing the fourteenth section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved, April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 15th, 1836.

[Public—No. 33.]

AN ACT to divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the country on the western shore of Lake Michigan, embraced within the limits of the Green Bay land district, as established by the act of Congress, of the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be, and is hereby, divided by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence, east, between townships ten and eleven, north, to the line between the ranges seventeen and eighteen, east; thence north, between said ranges of townships, to the line between townships twelve and thirteen, north; thence east, between said townships twelve and thirteen, to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east of Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine, east, shall constitute a separate district, and shall be called the Milwaukee land district.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That two additional districts shall be, and are hereby established in the peninsula of Michigan, one to be called the Grand river, and the other the Saginaw, land district, the former of which shall be bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the shore of Lake Michigan, on the line between townships three and four north, and running east on said line to the line between ranges number six and seven, west of the principal meridian; thence, on the said range line south, to the base line of the public surveys; thence, on said base line east to the principal meridian line; thence north, on said meridian, to the north boundary of township ten north; thence west, on the line between townships ten and eleven north, to the western boundary of range two west; and thence north, following the line between ranges two and three west, so as to include all that portion of the peninsula of Michigan lying west of said line. The Saginaw district shall embrace all the tract of country bounded on the west by the Grand river district aforesaid; on the south, by the division line, between townships number five and six, north of the base line; on the east by the division line, between ranges eleven and twelve east of the principal meridian; and on the north and northeast by Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That for each of all the aforesaid districts there shall be appointed a register and receiver, who shall reside and superintend the sales of the public lands at such place, in each respective district as the President of the United States may designate. They shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and their compensation, emoluments, duty, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which may be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, provided by law relative to the registers and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them, respectively; and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands the reasonable expenses which may be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECTION 11. And be it further enacted, That the lands which were ceded to the United States by the treaty made with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians at Fort Armstrong, in State of Illinois, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made a part of, the Wisconsin and district, in the Territory of Michigan; and that said lands shall be liable to be surveyed and sold at Mineral Point, or wherever the President may direct, in the same manner as other public land of the district.

SECTION 17. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of August next. Approved, 16th of June, 1836.

THE DEPOSITE BILL has received the assent of the President and is now law. The clause or section added by the House and approved by the Senate will be found in another place. We copy from the Globe of Friday the following article which presents the views which the President takes of the bill, and the ground on which he yields his assent to its passage:

THE DEPOSITE BILL.

The deposite bill has been approved by the President. The most important feature in this act is that which makes the several States the depositories of all the public moneys which may be in the Treasury on the first of January next, over the sum of five millions of dollars on their passing laws, pledging the faith of the States respectively to pay the warrants of the Treasury in the manner prescribed. By an amendment introduced by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives, all the features of the bill which went to make the proposed transfer of the money to the States a loan or gift, were struck out, and as the act now stands, they are to be mere depositories, like the banks in which the public moneys are now kept.

We hazard nothing in saying, that had the bill passed as it went from the Senate, as anxious as the President was to see the public depositories regulated by law, and as painful as it would have been to separate on any subject from many of his most valued friends, it would have received his decisive veto.—We have been surprised that any one who has read his annual message of 1829, and his veto messages on the Maysville road bill, and Mr. Clay's land bill, would for a moment anticipate any other result.

We are equally warranted in saying that the President has approved the amended bill, not because he thinks it judicious to make the States the depositories of the moneys of the United States, but because, the plan is not objectionable to the constitutional objections; because it has been presented by a majority of the people's representatives, to whom the question of expediency on this subject peculiarly belongs; and because, by settling the question in relation to the public depositories, it disarms faction, and renders it more difficult for the money power to reorganize itself under the charter of a new national bank.

He thinks it impolitic and unsafe to mix up the affairs of the United States with those of the several States, and that the chances of perpetuity for our admirable system of Government are increased in proportion to the clearness with which the lines which separate their several powers, duties and interests, are defined and maintained. It is probable he will take some fitting occasion to make known to his countrymen, in detail, the views he entertains on this vital subject. It is only necessary now that they should know, that in approving the deposite bill he does not intend to countenance, in the least degree, the idea of raising money by the General Government for distribution among the States, thus lessening the responsibility of the State Governments in taxing the people, and at the same time encouraging extravagant expenditures; making the States, instead of independent sovereignties, the mere stipendiaries of the General Government; perverting the power of taxation given in the constitution to purposes never thought of by its framers; corrupting the sources of legislation; tending to consolidation; and ultimately destroying all that is pure and valuable in the structure and administration of our political system.

The President believes that it is bad policy, as well as unconstitutional to raise money from the people for the purpose of distributing it among the States. He believes that when the revenues of the General Government shall produce more than enough to supply its legitimate wants, it is the duty of Congress forthwith to reduce the taxes upon the people. To collect for the purposes of distribution, is neither politic nor economical. It is not politic, because it necessarily increases the corps of public officers, and consequently the influence of the Government. It is not economical, because the people have to pay the salaries of those who manage the process and guaranty their integrity. Is it not better that the farmer's dollar should be left in his own pocket, than that it should be taken out by taxes, direct or indirect, and, after a year's detention, be handed back to him or to his State Legislature, with a deduction of twenty cents to pay collectors and clerks who have been employed to take it away and bring it back? The same principles apply to all classes of society and to society itself, with the exception of those only who profit by high taxes.

Such, we are warranted in saying, are the views of the President in relation to this interesting subject.

FROM TEXAS.

Extracts from private letters.

GALVESTON BAY, May 27, 1836.

I arrived here in safety on the 25th, in the Ocean; we left the mouth of the Mississippi on Sunday, about 11 o'clock. We were compelled to come to anchor on Tuesday morning to cleanse our boilers; we remained at anchor 15 hours. The boat is a first rate sea boat, and performs well. Fearing we should be too deep, we did not have as much fuel as we ought, and were compelled to cut up our spars to get in with.

I am happy to inform you that the enemy did not get to Quintana, although they remained five or six days at Brazoria, which place, and Columbia, they sacked of every thing which had been left there; but cotton they could not move, and did not touch.

When they heard of Santa Anna's defeat and capture, they retreated precipitately, and left many things behind them; therefore, with our many losses, we have saved our cotton. The enemy have crossed the Colorado on their way to the West. It is presumed that they will concentrate at Bexar, if not captured by our army, which is pursuing them. Santa Anna is at Velasco, where our Government is at present. Gen. Cos is on the island. I saw him yesterday; he looks badly, and was very much fatigued when the company with which I visi-

ted him approached, he appeared to me as if he was beside himself. As I did not go to him with a view to exult over his wretched situation, I made a few observations to him, and remained but a few moments.

I believe he is persuaded that he will be shot or hung. I have heard it rumored here that our Government are making some negotiations with Santa Anna if they see they will be defeated, for I am persuaded that the people are determined on the death of Santa Anna, and for this I shall go with all my faculties and all my strength.

The Mexicans will not make any more expeditions before winter. Many farmers have returned to their houses to clear their crops, and do what they can. The brig Durango sailed from here yesterday for Matagorda with women and children returning home.

GALVESTON ISLAND, 29th May, 1836.

We have at this place, fifty Mexican officers, prisoners of war, General Cos at their head. Santa Anna and Almonte at Velasco. There are also about 400 Mexican soldiers at work. They are well satisfied, because they get what they never had before, plenty to eat. We have out besides in different quarters, about 200 Mexican soldiers, acting as servants, in all near 700 prisoners. The officers are in rather an unpleasant situation, as they know not but each succeeding day may be their last. What will be done with them I cannot yet say; but our President is not a man of blood, and he insists that we should not follow the examples of such barbarians as the Mexicans. If he can have all the Mexicans set free without shedding blood he will do it; but when he turns Santa Anna loose, he must look to it.

I consider the fate of Texas decided. The other divisions of the Mexican troops are running out of the country, our troops are in hot pursuit of them.

They have all passed the Colorado. Within the last three or four days we have had an accession to our strength of 500 men, and every vessel comes crowded with volunteers. An expedition of 500 men will be sent on to-morrow, and they will continue to be pushed forward to the army as fast as they arrive. Santa Anna is willing to give all we ask for, and offers the United States as his endorser. He says that Buonaparte's army, the best he ever had, could not have stood the onslaught of the Texans. That in all the battles he had been, and long as he been a soldier, he had never witnessed any thing like it.

JUDGE WHITE THROWN ASIDE.

It seems from the paragraph which we take from the Richmond Whig of Tuesday, the 21st inst. that Judge White has let down, as his jockies would term it. His two beats in Virginia, under a whip, have proved too hard for him. The Richmond Whig while declaring that it greatly prefers him to Harrison, gives him up, under the pretext, that it is necessary to go for Harrison to avoid bringing the election to the House. The White Whig thus takes its new stand:

For ourselves, we have ever deprecated the election going into the House, not by any means as the greatest of evils, but as opening the door for corrupting intrigue, and as leading to dangerous excitements. With these sentiments we shall labor with all our force to impress upon the Whigs of Virginia the patriotic policy, if they can carry their electoral ticket (and all know the probability of their doing so) OF VOTING FOR GENERAL HARRISON, if the 23 votes of this commonwealth can avail to elect him. Every whig, we are sure, will give his assent to the measure, which would avoid the evil of an election by the House, and at the same time, defeat the open and scandalous attempt of General Jackson to dictate his successor. Individually we prefer Judge White, as identified with the south in all things, as a wise and upright patriot, and as the man who best knows the harpy crew who have fastened on the vitals of the Government, and would most thoroughly purge it of their presence; but we have perfect confidence in the intentions, honesty, and moderation of General Harrison, and he has no friend who would huzza more loudly for his election; not for his own sake, nor as achieving, the best possible goal, for that in our opinion, would be the election of White, who is unaccompanied by a single federal heresy, and who we know would restore the Government to its pristine simplicity; but as excluding the candidate of the office holders, and defeating the flagitious attempt to heir the American people to an unworthy favorite. Gen Harrison is a Virginian, imbued with Virginia attachments. He is not in all respects a States Right man, but he is still less a federalist, and is utterly opposed to that gigantic system of federal usurpations which bids fair in a few years to annihilate the State sovereignties, and to erect at Washington an overgrown and consolidated despotism. State Rights would be safe from encroachments under his administration. If they did not recover their ancient vigor, they would at least be protected from oppression. His character, his principles, his history, his nativity and education, give warranty of an administration moderate, safe, unambitious and unencroaching. Every Whig, every enlightened and true Republican, must prefer Harrison to Martin Van Buren, the center and betrayer of every party, the man whose opinions are kept in his pocket, the candidate of the infamous 'spoils' system, the favorite whom powerdars dedicate to a free people. Every Southern man must feel in General Harrison a confidence of safety on the great question of slavery, which it is impossible he can feel in Van Buren, an avowed district abolitionist.

Here is written the melancholy end of the great Hugh Lawson White!! Of all men, "individually," Judge White is preferred as "a wise and upright patriot," &c. &c. &c. but "as excluding the candidates of the office holders," &c. &c. the Whig means now to "HUZZA MORE LOUDLY FOR HIS (Harrison's) ELECTION." This is the meaning of the whole passage quoted. White has been used to identify with the Whigs as many as his influence could make apostates from the democratic ranks in the south, and now he is thrown away as deserving nothing from the hands of the whigs. Has not this been universally the fate of deserting republicans? Why should the federalists give up their great men, Webster, Calhoun and Clay—men who have stood the brunt of all their battles—for such a man as Judge White? Why should they disgust the rank and file of their party by supporting one who brings nothing to their cause but shame—nothing but the bad reputation of an ultra antagonist, turned over to them in the hope that they would make, for his sake, a sham surrender of their principles, because he showed the willingness, without the ability, to sacrifice his former friends? Judge White's utter failure to transfer such a portion of the democracy of the South and West, as would give the federalists preponderance in a single republican State, has released them from the contract in his favor. The consideration has failed; and the candidate of the Washington caucus is now thrown upon that caucus altogether for support.

But alas! What is he to expect from that quarter? The SUN which rose at the bidding of that

distinguished conductor, to irradiate his course to the President, has gone down—and worst of all, Mr. Conningham, one of the editors, who traversed the south, and went to spread the light of this luminary among the people, is about to expose in the twilight of its setting, the causes which now withhold the illumination, for which the people paid him in advance. Globe.

The Washington Globe and the N. Y. Times, both admit that the election of Martin Van Buren is doubtful. Such an admission from Van Buren's two leading papers shows that his case is hopeless indeed.—Miner's Jour.

Will the Miner's Journal specify when such admissions were made? We are attentive readers of both the papers above named, and never saw any thing in the least resembling an admission of the kind, in their columns. On the contrary, both the Globe and the Times frequently avow, and sincerely entertain the opinion expressed by candid men of all parties, that the election of Van Buren to the Presidency, by an immense majority, is as sure as a future event can be. The opposition to him scarcely deserves the name. It is sound without substance. White, who we were told was to carry the South against the national nominee, has been laid aside in despair, and is already almost forgotten. His organ at Washington is silenced—the *daapeau blanc* is struck—the White Sun is set. Of all Mr. Van Buren's competitors, that desperate resource, General Harrison, alone remains, and those who urge the claims of the petticoat hero on the public, do it with such manifest reluctance, and with such evidences of being ashamed of the job, that they advance the cause of the democratic candidate by feebly holding up a contrast so ludicrous.—Pennsylvanian.

The people of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, it is said are desirous that their town should be ceded back to Maryland. A call of a public meeting to consider the subject, has been signed by a large number of the principal citizens.

Mr. Watson, For the Sentinel.

I propose occupying a small space in your paper, with a view of endeavoring, once again, to awaken the public attention to a matter in which the State is deeply interested. And I beg you to be assured that I do so with much diffidence, because I know their are many, very many, who could urge the arguments I propose to submit, with much greater effect. But I hate apologies, and without further preface will state that the end I have in view is, to advocate the construction of a Railroad from Beaufort to the West. There was never a better moment than the present to urge the construction of this Road. For many years the State has been agitated by sectional differences. The East and West have been arrayed against each other, and every measure, however calculated to promote the public good, has been defeated by those divisions. But happily they exist no longer. Justice has been done the West, and this powerful obstacle is removed. Many of her public men are fully sensible that the interests of the West would be immensely advanced by a direct and speedy intercourse with so fine a Harbour as Beaufort; and many of them too have pledged themselves to use their best efforts to construct the work in question. The next Assembly will test the sincerity of their professions. And when they have so many powerful motives to induce them to act up to their declarations, who can doubt that their pledges will be redeemed. If any doubt whatever existed of the excellence of the sea port, from whence the proposed Road is to be run, there could then be some objection to the undertaking. Of its superiority there can be no question. Compared with any other port south of the Chesapeake, Beaufort Harbour is unrivalled. There, no miasma from swamps or rice fields drives away its inhabitants during the summer and fall months, but it is a resort for its fresh ocean winds. Connect that Port with the upper country, and beautiful mansions, the permanent abodes of enterprise and wealth would be immediately constructed. No objection can be more futile than that there is no city there already. In what spot on the globe where there is any large quantity of produce, either to be sold or shipped to foreign countries, will you not find thousands ready to buy or transport it, even if the place be the known abode of pestilence? To cite them would be useless. Then run a Rail-Road from Beaufort Harbour to the mountains, and a city will rise there. But the advantages of that Port are not confined to its salubrity of climate, its admirable Harbour, its security from storms, its depth of water, its nearness to the ocean, but it is connected with nearly the whole seaboard of North Carolina, by Bogue, and Core Sounds. All the produce which descends the Neuse to Newbern could be carried their in *two hours*—by steamboats and in nearly the same time from Tar River. And it is certain that this would be a better place for shipping the produce of the state, attended with less expense, delay and risk, were a direct trade with Europe carried on, than by the present mode via. Ocracoke. And were the Rail-Road constructed, by this route the shipments would no doubt be made, as there would certainly be a direct trade to Europe. Steamboats, too, in five or six hours could connect with Wilmington outside.—Nature could scarce have done more than she has done for Beaufort Harbor, and if we fold our arms and fail to avail ourselves of the advantage we possess the fault will be our own.

This, then, is the Harbour, and runs some of its advantages. From this place runs the Road. And where in the Union will you find so level or country? A consideration of the highest moment in counting its cost. Where timber more plenty a better? It is a fact perfectly notorious that in these respects the Road would not cost one half what it would in almost any other part of the country. Other considerations than the promotion of the agricultural interests of the State alone should induce the whole State to put forth its energies in this matter.

See, for a moment, the mighty efforts that are being made North and South of us to se-

cure the commerce of the Valley of the West. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina are straining every nerve to connect themselves with the West. And well they may. At no remote period that Valley will be peopled with busy millions. And as has been truly remarked, lately, by a Western paper there will be trade enough for all the Atlantic cities. Our vision should stretch beyond our own territory, and our efforts, too, should be directed to the noble object of connecting Beaufort Harbour with the mighty West. Tennessee, our daughter, would gladly, doubtless, prefer having a direct connexion with such a port as Beaufort, to sending her produce thousands of miles down the Mississippi, and be thence shipped to foreign markets. By a Rail-road, her produce could be on ship board at Beaufort, as soon as it could reach New Orleans, and from Beaufort to Europe, the voyage could be performed in one third less time than from New-Orleans. In four days, the distance between Nashville and Beaufort, on a Rail-road, could be achieved. And who could doubt that such a work would be profitable? And would not such a work be worthy the united efforts of North Carolina and Tennessee? By the Revenue Bill just passed Congress, and which is now a law, the portion coming to these two States, would probably pay half the cost of the Road. The residue could be easily raised by the two States, and by individual subscription. Were this road built as far as Salisbury, it would still go onward. Not only would all the lands near which it passed be doubled in value, by the great facility of transporting produce to market, but heavy articles of every description, the transportation of which now costs the consumers double the original price, would be furnished the people of the West, at nearly its first cost. Beaufort Harbour is vastly superior for commercial purposes, and as a permanent residence, to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans. If the Western people (without whose aid this project cannot be effected) doubt this assertion for a moment, let them send down, before the Assembly meets next winter, some of their citizens to examine it in person. They will find there is no mis-statement. Let but this matter be well understood throughout the up country, then will Old Rip awake from his slumbers, and at no very remote day, the bright waters of Beaufort Harbour will bear upon their bosom the ships and commerce of far off lands, and a city arise that, in coming time, will rival in splendor and opulence with any in the South.

JONES.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like BEEFWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FEATHERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OILS, PAINTS, PEASE, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SOAP, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, and WINES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Town of Newbern on the 4th of May, 1836, a Negro Boy about eighteen or twenty years of age, which negro was carried to that place and offered by the name of GREEN. His right name is CASHUS. I purchased said negro from Harris Joiner, but he was formerly the property of Edward Stevens of Johnston county. The negro is of dark complexion; about five feet high; his front teeth a little defective. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in this State, so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me. LEWIS D. STEVENS. Mill Creek, Johnston County, N. C. June 22, 1836.