



CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS.

From the National Advocate.

After many years of expensive and perplexing negotiation: after having nearly exhausted pacific measures, in relation to our affairs with Spain, we have at length concluded a treaty, which has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and by which we become possessed of the Floridas, and with them terminate our differences with that kingdom. This event is calculated to give the most general satisfaction because it prevents a resort to arms, an alternative which, however necessary at times, is always painful, expensive, and doubtful in its effects, and also gives us, in full sovereignty, a territory more valuable from its position than its extent, and indispensable to the safety of our frontier, and to the peace, security, and prosperity of the southern states. We have to pay for this purchase the sum of five millions of dollars, a tri-annual amount, compared with its value to us: and, what is more satisfactory, this sum is to be paid out of the sales of land in the Floridas, and out of it our citizens are to be indemnified for Spanish spoliation on our commerce; thus giving indemnity for the past, and promising security for the future. The boundaries are as extensive as we could require, and as fully commensurate with all our views as to satisfy. The treaty requires to be confirmed by the Spanish government, which will, no doubt, be effected with promptness. It is contemplated to be sent out by Mr. Forsyth, lately appointed minister at that court.

By a calculation made in 1813, the Floridas brought the Spanish government in debt upwards of 800,000 dollars annually; and during the existence of the Cortez, the regents of the kingdom would gladly have made the transfer, had their ally, Great Britain, permitted them to do so. It is, however, more secure to us now, coming from a government less liable to change than it was during the revolution: and it will remain to be seen, how very different the prospect of the Floridas will be since they have changed masters. The excellent maritime ports in that territory; its soil, productions, and ample quantities of ship timber, cannot be too highly appreciated; and, for safety as well as for profit, it is an invaluable possession.

The administration of Mr. Jefferson, among other valuable measures, was distinguished by the purchase of Louisiana; a purchase which for incalculable benefits, has never been equalled in any part of the world; and the commerce of New-Orleans, the rapid increase of the western states, and richly freighted vessels on the Ohio & Mississippi, bear evidence of the policy and material advantages of that measure. The administration of Mr. Monroe will be remarkable for the accession of the Floridas; and these adventitious events will not fail to give additional celebrity to their names. In truth, our Spanish affairs have been ably and judiciously managed by the present administration—there is a caution, tempered with firmness; a sound discretion and close adherence to the national interest, evinced in all measures connected with our foreign relations; and the cabinet may be considered as ably organized. If the administration is not brilliant, it is, nevertheless, safe, and though partial causes may arise for discontent, the general interest of the country is closely studied and correctly pursued.

WEST FLORIDA.

Extract from Elliott's Journal published in 1814.

Although West Florida is but of little importance when considered alone, and unconnected with the country north of it, it is of immense consequence when viewed as possessing all the avenues of commerce to and from a large productive country. A country extending north from the 31st degree of north latitude to the sources of the Pearl, Pascagola, Tombecby, Alabama, Conecuh, Chattachocha, and Flint rivers, and at least three hundred miles from east to west. The coast of this province abounds in live oak and red cedar, in consider-

able abundance, fit for ship-building, which is not to be met with north of the boundary. From the safety of the coast of this province, added to the great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels; that of Pensacola, into which a fleet may sail, and ride with safety, and that of St. Joseph's, into which vessels not drawing more than seventeen feet water may sail at all times; it must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and, if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulf of Mexico.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to authorise the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

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, authorised to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and to remove and transport the officers and soldiers of the king of Spain, being there, to the Havana, agreeably to the stipulations of a treaty between the United States and Spain, executed at Washington, on the twenty-second of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, and he may, for these purposes, and in order to maintain in said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state or territory, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States, relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts, for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of Congress to appoint such officers, whose commission shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force, whenever the aforesaid treaty, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, shall have been ratified by the king of Spain, and the ratifications exchanged, and the king of Spain shall be ready to surrender said territory to the United States, according to the provisions of said treaty.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the Gold Coins, of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the Crowns of France, and Five Franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight ninths per pennyweight: The gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven & an half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: The gold coins of Spain at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight; until the first day of November next: And that, from and after that day, foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to foreign silver coins, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force two years from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next, and no longer.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

An act to protect the Commerce of the United States and punish the crime of Piracy.

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, authorised and requested to employ so many of the public armed vessels as, in his judgment, the service may require, with suitable instructions to the commanders thereof, in protecting the merchant vessels of the United States, and their crews, from piratical aggressions and depredations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorised to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take, and send into any port of the United States, any armed vessel or boat, or any vessel or boat the crew whereof shall be armed, and which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, upon any vessel of the United States, or of the citizens thereof, or upon any other vessel; and also to retake any vessel of the United States, or its citizens, which may have been unlawfully captured upon the high seas.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend, against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel owned as aforesaid, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States, and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessel, owned as aforesaid, which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any vessel or boat, from which any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, shall have been first attempted or made, shall be captured and brought into any port of the United States, the same shall and may be adjudged and condemned to their use, and that of the captors, after due process and trial, in any court having admiralty jurisdiction, and which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessel shall be brought; & the same court shall thereupon order a sale and distribution thereof accordingly, and at their discretion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, on the high seas, commit the crime of piracy, as defined by the laws of nations, and such offender or offenders shall after wards be brought into, or found in, the United States, every such offender or offenders shall, upon conviction thereof, before the circuit court of the United States, for the district into which he or they may be brought, or in which he or they shall be found, be punished with death.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

An Act to enforce those provisions of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," which relate to the right of voting for directors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all elections of directors of the Bank of the United States hereafter to be held, under and by virtue of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States" whenever any person shall offer to the judges of such election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered in his own right, and those offered by him as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any others, the said judges of the elections, or any one of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer to the said person, so offering to vote, the following oath or affirmation, viz: I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the shares upon which I shall vote at this election, as attorney for others; that those shares are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and in good faith, owned by the persons in whose names they now stand; and that, in voting at this election, I shall not in any manner violate the first fundamental article of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." And the said judges of elections, or any one of them, shall be authorized and empowered, in their discretion, or at the instance of any stockholder of the bank, to administer the said oath or affirmation to any person offering to vote at any such election.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election, as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any other person, copartnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose being duly executed, in the presence of a witness, and filed in the bank, and on which power shall be endorsed the oath or affirmation of the person, or one

of the co-partners, or of the head, or some one of the officers of the body politic granting such power, in the words following:

"I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am (or that the copartnership consisting of myself and —, are, or that the corporation known by the name of — is, as the case may be) truly and in good faith, the owner (or owners, as the case may be) of the shares in the capital stock of the bank of the United States, specified in the within power of attorney, and of no other shares, that no other person has any interest in the said shares, directly or indirectly, except as stated in the said power; and that no other power has been given to any person, which is now in force, to vote for me (or for the copartnership aforesaid, or for the body politic aforesaid, as the case may be) at any election of directors of the said bank;" which oath or affirmation may be taken before a notary public, judge, or justice of the peace, and shall be certified by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the judges of any election of directors, to be held as aforesaid, shall permit any person to give more than thirty votes in the whole, at any such election, without the said person's having taken the aforesaid oath or affirmation, or shall suffer any person whatever to vote as attorney, agent, or proxy, for any other person, or for any copartnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose, as prescribed in the foregoing section, with the oath or affirmation and certificate aforesaid; such of the said judges as shall consent thereto shall severally be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on due conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had. And if any person shall wilfully and absolutely swear or affirm falsely, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person, so offending, shall, upon due conviction thereof, be subject to the pains and penalties which are by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, present, or reward, or any thing to obtain or procure the opinion, vote, or interest, of the President of the Bank of the United States, or either of the directors thereof, or the President or a director of either of the branches of the said bank, in any election, question, matter, or thing, which shall come before the said President and directors for decision, in relation to the interest and management of the business of the said bank, and shall be thereof convicted; such person or persons, so giving, promising, contracting, or securing to be given, paid, or delivered, any sum or sums of money, present, reward, or other bribe, as aforesaid; and the President or director who shall in any wise, accept or receive the same, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall for ever be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the said corporation, and shall, also, forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

An act supplementary to the acts concerning the Coasting trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts, the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia; and the second, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby, authorised to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district

in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next the passing thereof.

Approved—March 2, 1819.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, That WILLIE FENNEL, late of this County, has left a sufficiency of Funds in my hands to settle any debts which he may be owing.

JOHNSON BUSBEE.

March 10, 1819. 16—

SALEM STAGES.

HAVING become the sole Proprietors of the Line of STAGES between WAREN & SALEM, the Subscribers inform the Public, that they have provided good Stages and Strong Horses, so as to accommodate 4 or 5 Passengers. They will leave Raleigh every Tuesday at 2 and every Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, arrive at Salem at 10 o'clock on Thursdays and depart at 2, and at 4 o'clock on Thursdays and depart at 6. These Stages pass through Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

They assure the Public that every exertion shall be made to keep the Line in the best order, so as to render the situation of Passengers comfortable.

John & Christopher Moring, March 4, 1819. 16—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY.

February Term, 1819. John Williams, Original Attachment, vs. Edward Kearney, Levied on said Kearney's Land.

ORDERED, that the Defendant appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court-House in Warren, on the fourth Monday in May next, reply the property attached and plead to issue, or judgment final will be taken against him—and that publication hereof be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register.

Test, W. A. K. FALKNER, c. w. c.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

In Mecklenburg County, N. C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five Acres of Prime LAND, lying on Sugar Creek, in the above mentioned County, and belonging to the Estate of the late John Means, dec'd. This Land is as productive, and the soil in every respect equal to any in the above County. There is on the Premises a good Dwelling House, and other Out-Houses—also, a Machine and Still House. Any person wishing to purchase the above Tract of Land, will make application to the Subscriber in Cabarrus County, 2 1/2 miles from Concord.

All those who are indebted to the Estate of the said John Means, are requested to make payment, without delay; and those having demands against said Estate, are requested to present them for Payment, within the time prescribed by Law, otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WM. MEANS, Adm'r. Cabarrus County, Feb. 27. 16 3wp

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed;

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz.

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships No. 12 in ranges 18 19 20
17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 17 18 19
17 19 20
19 10 11 16 17 18
20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4
17 18 19 20 3
17 18 2
17 1

At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships No. 12 in ranges 9 10
7 7 8 9 10 11
5 7 8 9 10 11
5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 24th of Nov. 1818.

JAMES MONROE, By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.