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BY AUTHORITY.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
As at the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

For the more effectual collection of the import duties.

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, is hereby authorized to appoint as additional appraisers of merchandise for the Port of New York, who shall take a similar oath to the appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have like powers and compensation, perform the same duties, with the appraisers authorized by law to be appointed at that place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron, manufactured for rail roads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty, which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture, and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs. Provided, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail road or inclined plane by any State, or incorporated company, are better authorized and required to be used in such rail road or inclined plane; that then, and in that case, he may allow to such State, or company, a drawback of the duty on such rail road iron so laid or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same. Provided, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty five per cent. ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved, May 23, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

An Act to authorize the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district in Louisiana, to receive evidence, and report upon certain claims to land mentioned therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district, in the State of Louisiana, are hereby authorized and required to receive evidence in support of the claim of John McDonough to a tract of land on the Mississippi river, bounded above by the lands of John D. Belleville, and below by lands of Madame A. Duplantier, and said to contain about fourteen arpents in front; also, one tract of land situated on the river Arnette, alleged to have been originally granted to Domingo Assareto by Governor Mirra, on the eighteenth February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, containing thirty arpents in front, by forty in depth, and where the said McDonough claims title.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the said two claims, as was authorized and required of them by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and shall report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office an abstract of the evidence furnished in each case, together with their opinion thereon, that the same may be laid before Congress at the commencement of their next session.

Approved, May 23, 1830.

An Act relative to the plan of Detroit, in Michigan Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, or any three of them, are required to make a report of the plan of laying out the town of Detroit, under, and by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed the twenty first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, one copy of which shall, on or before the first day of January next, be deposited and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and another copy transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress.

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An Act to repeal the proviso in "An act to authorize masters of vessels in certain cases to clear out either at the Custom House of Petersburg, or that of Richmond."

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An Act to repeal a part of an act, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

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Approved, May 23, 1830.

An Act relating to the Orphan's Courts 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 from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the Judge of the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia,

which shall be equal to such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or broker, and the said to be made on the entry of such goods as shall be assessed thereon.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks, and all other persons, employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their salaries and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be apportioned, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. Provided, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers, shall in no case receive any proportion of such forfeitures. And provided also, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district, into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron, manufactured for rail roads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty, which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs. Provided, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail road or inclined plane by any State, or incorporated company, are better authorized and required to be used in such rail road or inclined plane; that then, and in that case, he may allow to such State, or company, a drawback of the duty on such rail road iron so laid or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same. Provided, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty five per cent. ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the Judge of the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia,

in quarterly payments, one of say one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, in lieu of all other compensation for his services as Judge of said Court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the Judge of the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, in quarterly payments, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, in lieu of all other compensation for his services as Judge of said Court.

Approved, May 23, 1830.

An Act to vest in the State of Indiana certain lands within the limits of the canal grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be vested in the State of Indiana twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres and seventy eight hundredths of the public lands, to be selected by the General Commissioners of said State, from the alternate sections reserved to the United States in the division made under "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie," approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and the first of the alternate sections heretofore sold by the United States, permanently reserved by grants to individuals, and located by individual grants before the division aforesaid, and which would otherwise have become the property of the said State in virtue of the act above referred to the selections aforesaid to be made and reported by the Commissioners to the proper land offices, before the reserved sections aforesaid shall be offered for sale.

Approved, May 23, 1830.

An Act to protect the Surveyors of the Public Lands of the United States, and to punish persons guilty of interrupting and hindering, by force, Surveyors in the discharge of their duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall, in any manner, by threats or force, interrupt, hinder, or prevent, the surveying of the public lands of the United States, or of any private land claim, which has, or may be confirmed by the United States, or the authority thereof, by the persons authorized to survey the same, in conformity with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or the principal Surveyors in any of the districts, in any State or Territory, shall be considered and adjudged to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, in any State or Territory, having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period of time not less than one nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States has been satisfied that forcible opposition has been offered, or will likely be offered, to any Surveyor or deputy Surveyor, or assistant Surveyor, in the discharge of his or their duties, in surveying the public lands of the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the President to order the Marshal of the State or District, by himself or deputy, to attend such Surveyor, deputy, or assistant Surveyor, with sufficient force to protect such officer in the execution of his duty as Surveyor, and to remove force should any be offered.

Approved, May 23, 1830.

MR. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the tenth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The first session of the 21st Congress has terminated, & duty, as well as inclination, prompts me to lay before you the result of our deliberations. Many of them have been of a grave and interesting character, and well calculated to have an important bearing upon the future destiny of our country.

Our public debt has always been considered worthy of the earliest attention of those who have been entrusted with the management of our national concerns; and, indeed, when we reflect that it was, in part, the price of our liberty, we are not at all surprised that its extinguishment has always been looked to as an object of the very deepest solicitude. There are, indeed, in some portions of our country, interested politicians, who do not seem to feel the same solicitude. These men speak exultingly of a splendid government, and of a national debt as a national blessing, calculated to bind us together, and to preserve and perpetuate the Union. But such principles invite only to the most profuse prodigality, and are well calculated for the regions of monarchies and despotisms; but are destructive of that parity, simplicity, & economy, without which no free government can long exist. Economy in our private relations is a virtue; but in our public expenditures, it is an imperative duty, which we owe both to ourselves and to posterity. It may very well suit the policy of governments intended to oppress the people, to encourage their national debt, and, by becoming debtors to the wealth and aristocracy of the country, interest them in the preservation of a government which they would otherwise be disposed to subvert and destroy. But I trust the day is far, very far distant, when it shall become necessary to appeal to the avarice of the American people, in order to secure their attachment to American liberty; when, instead of exclaiming with our fathers, "give me liberty or give me death!" there will be heard nothing but the sordid growlings of avarice, preferring its own personal gratification to all those blessings of a free government, for which our fathers so freely poured out their blood and treasure, and counted them but dross in the comparison.

Let me, therefore, lay before you the amount of our public debt; the revenue of the country; and the time within which that debt may be discharged, by a proper application of our revenue.

The revenue of the United States for the year ending the 31st December, 1829, was \$24,767,123, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1829, formed an aggregate of

\$30,739,357; of this revenue, about two millions were derived from the sale of the public lands, from stock held in the Bank of the United States, and other smaller sources of revenue; and all the rest from duties upon imported goods, commonly denominated imports or customs.

The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$25,071,017; of this sum \$3,101,683 was expended for the support of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and other miscellaneous service; \$6,271,592 for the military service, including the support of the army, fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement; \$5,512,552 for the naval service including its gradual improvement; and \$12,585,800 towards the payment of the national debt; leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1830, a balance of \$5,668,440, to be applied to the expenditures of the present year.

The public debt of the United States was, on the 1st January, 1829, \$58,406,418. During that year, there was paid, as stated above, \$12,585,800, a sum less than has been paid within any one year for ten years past, leaving the public debt, on the 1st January, 1830, \$45,820,618, consisting of the following funded stock, bearing the following interest: \$6,440,556 of 6 per cent. stock; \$12,792,000 of 5 per cent. stock; \$15,994,064 of 4 per cent. stock; \$13,296,249 of 5 per cent. stock; (balance of the Revolutionary debt); and \$42,524 of unfunded debt.

It is believed that, under an economical and judicious administration of our public revenue, we shall be able to apply, under the operations of the sinking fund, \$11,500,000 during the present year, and \$12,000,000 annually hereafter, to the payment of the public debt. Upon this supposition, the whole of that debt, which is now so burthensome to the industry of the country, will be discharged by the 30th June, 1834. But \$7,000,000 of the 5 per cent. stock of the public debt is due the Bank of the United States, for stock subscribed for by the Government. This stock is selling in the market at a premium of 55 per cent. This item, therefore, in our public debt, can hardly be looked upon as a debt that is burthensome to the nation; for the Government could at any moment sell her stock in the bank, pay off her subscription, and have a balance left of at least \$1,750,000. The balance of our Revolutionary debt bears an interest of only 3 per cent. and is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and is not, therefore, an object of very great anxiety. If, then, we except this and our bank subscription, the whole of our other debt may be discharged by the 31st December, 1833.

I have been the more particular on the subject of our public debt, because I know the laudable anxiety you felt for its complete extinguishment; and when we look to the history of public debts in other nations, we are most solemnly admonished of the propriety of making every possible exertion, in time of peace, to relieve the people from this national burthen.

As the public debt approximates to extinction, the tariff daily becomes a subject of more and more interest, particularly to the agricultural part of the Union, whose interest is more directly and more seriously affected by it. While revenue continued to be the main object of the tariff, and the duty imposed a reasonable one, no one was heard to utter the language of complaint. But the system is now changed; its main object is no longer revenue, but protection, exclusion of foreign trade, and ultimately a destruction of the revenue. The manufacturers have become so strong and so entirely regardless of every interest but their own, that they have increased the tariff from time to time, until its oppressions have become so enormous, that a brave and patriotic State has been driven to the very brink of an open and desperate resistance. From an average duty of ten per cent. it has been increased to an average of more than forty per cent. We are forced to bear these burthens, not to raise a revenue, but to protect domestic manufactures; and upon every article which we purchase, we pay forty per cent. more than we should, but for these duties. If it be an article of foreign manufacture, the forty per cent. goes to refund the duty which has been paid at the custom house; but if it be an article of domestic manufacture, it goes as a bounty into the pocket of the New England manufacturer, because it enables him to get just that much more for it than he could if we were allowed a free trade with all nations.

I will not insult your good understanding by offering to you an argument to show the injustice of robbing and oppressing one portion of the Union to protect and enrich another. Well was the tariff, in 1824, termed "a bill of abominations" by a New England statesman, although his moral vision, in 1828, after his interest had changed, became so far changed that he could see nothing in it but "the splendid American system," which, in his opinion, the nation stood pledged to support!

I have said that the tariff falls peculiarly hard upon the South, who are an agricultural people. Let me offer you a few statistical facts to show the truth of it. The total amount of ex-

ports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1829, was valued at \$35,700,103.

Of this sum, Cotton commodities	\$25,373,311
Wool	2,514,370
Tobacco	4,252,574
Other Southern articles	9,000,000
	\$36,072,555

So it will be seen that the States growing rice, cotton, and tobacco, contributing about one-third of the population of the United States, grow about two-thirds of her exports; and suppose us to import and consume as much as we export, (of which I think there can be no doubt, the imports of the nation being something more than the exports,) this wonderful instance of oppression will be presented—one third of the population paying two-thirds of the revenue! But if we look to the inequality in the distribution of this revenue, the injustice and oppression of the tariff and our own hard lot will be still more glaring. It will then be seen that, among a people paying two-thirds of the revenue, the Government has the wonderful liberality to expend one-third! Well may the South set her face against the injustice of her tariff, and the prodigality of the Government, which are thus grinding us down to the very dust; which are annually draining us of our hard earnings, and sucking up our substance, and waiting then off to fertilize and fatten more favored regions.

Our Fellow Citizens, I will no longer indulge in the language of complaint. I will write a chord which is more grateful to myself and more agreeable to you, and congratulate you on the partial relief already obtained, and the future prospect of a more general relief from a system which I have thought merited the harshest terms of reprobation. During the present session, we have passed laws reducing the duty on cocoa (of which chocolate is made) from 4 to 1 cent per pound; on sugar, from 34 to 18 cents per pound; on coffee, from 5 to 1 cent per pound; on molasses, from 10 to 5 cents per gallon, and on salt, from 20 to 10 cents per bushel. These acts do not take effect before the next year, when their influence will be felt in reducing the price of articles, some of which are of common use, and others of indispensable necessity; and from documents now before me, will leave in the pockets of the people of the state two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would annually be drawn out but for a reduction of these duties. This, however, I look upon as an earnest of a future and more general relief, which we have a right to expect from a returning sense of justice in the nation. In a few years our national debt will exist no more. Let us then cast about, certain our expenditures, restore the Government to that rigid economy which was observed in its youth, but from which we have most woefully departed, and reduce the burthens of the people, so as to meet those expenditures only which are absolutely necessary. Then the fond hopes of the patriot in the future glory of his country will not be disappointed. Instead of this decay and discontent which now marks and distracts some portions of our Union, peace, happiness, and prosperity will every where prevail. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will flourish; and the American eagle will float in eternal glory and triumph over a people every where happy in the conscious enjoyment of equal rights and equal laws.

The bill providing for the removal of the Indians West of the Mississippi has been one of deep interest, and fruitful of misrepresentation and abuse of those who have supported it. It has been viewed as an administration measure, and has therefore received the most violent and vindictive abuse from the millions of party, "for it is their vocation, Hal!" But if we examine this matter candidly, we shall find that the removal of the Indians West of the Mississippi has received the approbation of every administration, from Thomas Jefferson down to the present time; and was a favorite object with, and warmly recommended by, our late President. In 1826, 1827, and 1828, bills were passed almost unanimously, and large appropriations made, with the ultimate object of removing the Indians West of the Mississippi; and in 1829, a bill similar to the one passed at this session was introduced, but not finally acted on for the want of time. In the report which accompanied that bill, speaking of the gradual decay of the Indians, the committee use the following strong language: "How are they to be preserved? The committee can perceive but one way, and that is by adopting the policy proposed by the Government, for their removal and collocation without the limits of the States and organized Territories. The President of the United States also approves of and recommends this course, and, among other reasons by him assigned, is the unanswerable one of the difficulty likely to arise from the formation of independent governments among the Indians within the limits of sovereign States claiming to be independent of ours." Such were the views of the late administration; such are the views of the present; and I confess I was greatly surprised to find men who had supported this measure under the late administration, arrayed in solid phalanx (with one honorable ex-

ception) against it when introduced by President Jackson.

The bill does not diminish the exercise of any force, or the violation of any treaty, as has been misrepresented, but simply authorizes the President to exchange lands West of the Mississippi with such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there, embracing those Indians, the title to whose land the General Government is bound to extinguish, and those whose lands, the title being extinguished, belong to the General Government.

The good faith of the Nation, the harmony of the Union, and the preservation of these unfortunate Indian tribes, all strongly recommended the adoption of this measure. In 1802 the State of Georgia ceded to the United States all her vacant territory, now forming the States of Alabama and Mississippi, upon the express condition that the United States should extinguish the Indian title within the State as early as the same could be done on reasonable terms. Georgia has waited for twenty-eight years, and called on the Government to fulfill her obligations, which we could not refuse without a base violation of our national faith. Our own interest likewise forbade that we should any longer delay this matter. The Cherokee country in Georgia comprises a rich and valuable territory of six millions of acres. The whites and the half breeds who have incorporated themselves with the Indians are making valuable improvements in this country, and the longer we defer the purchase of the Indian title, the more exorbitant will be the price we shall be forced to pay for it.

But there is another grave and important consideration. The Indians within the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the influence of interested white men, have formed separate governments, claiming to be independent of, and superior to, the laws of those States. The States, protesting against this exercise of sovereignty within their limits, have appealed to the General Government, under the Constitution, which declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State," and have determined to extend their laws over them. The Indians, in turn, have appealed to us for protection, and their pretended friends in Congress seem to think that, under existing treaties with them, the President should levy an armed force, and march to the slaughter of our Southern brethren and friends, or make them bow to Indian sovereignty. Without feeling it necessary to decide upon the relative merits of these conflicting obligations, I have felt anxious to avoid the difficulties and calamities which seem likely to arise, by effecting, if possible, a peaceable removal of our red brethren from a situation which must be a constant source of irritation and collision; to one more congenial with their habits, where, under the parental protection of our Government, they may enjoy their own customs and their own laws, and none to molest or oppress them.

Conscious that I was justified by these great national considerations in support of this measure, I have felt peculiar pleasure in doing so, from the conviction that I was advancing the best interests of my own State, and acting in harmony with her views on this delicate and important subject. The number of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is about three thousand inhabiting a fertile and valuable territory of upwards of a million of acres. Upon the removal of the Indians under this bill, a new field will be opened for the enterprise and industry of our hardy population, and a fresh and valuable source of revenue to the State. Deeply impressed with the importance of this measure, the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1827, addressed a memorial to Congress, in which the obligation of the General Government to extinguish the Indian title in North Carolina, (which Congress has since repeatedly recognized) and the propriety of removing the Indians West of the Mississippi, is expressed in the following clear and most forcible language: "The extinguishment of the Indian title to this district of country, and the removal of this unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi, are of momentous importance to the interests of this State. The fertility of the soil, the extent and value of the territory, are sufficient inducements to urge the extinguishment of the Indian title especially as we think we have just claims upon the General Government. These are not the only inducements. The red men are not within the pale of civilization. They are not under the restraints of morality nor the influence of religion, and they are always disagreeable and dangerous neighbors to a civilized people. The proximity of these red men to our white population subjects the latter to depredations and annoyance, and is a source of perpetual and mutual irritation. It is believed this unfortunate race of beings might easily be induced to exchange their lands in this State for territory beyond the Mississippi, whether so many of their brethren have already gone. It is unnecessary to prove facts or to urge arguments to prove