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**BY AUTHORITY.**



**Laws of the United States.**  
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

**NUMBER 55.**  
An Act to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims and titles to land filed before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, acting as Commissioners, in the district of East Florida, under the quantity contained in one league square, which have been decided and recommended for confirmation, contained in the reports, abstracts, and opinions, of said Register and Receiver, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, with the exception of such claims as were confirmed by the Spanish Government, subsequent to the twenty-fourth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, which shall be re-examined and reported, with the evidence by the Register and Receiver, before the next session of Congress, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the conflicting Spanish claims, reported in obedience to the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved May the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and recommended for confirmation as valid titles, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as the United States have any title to the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims derived from the former British Government, contained in reports of the Commissioners of East Florida, or the Register and Receiver, acting as such, who did not avail themselves of the provisions of the treaty between Spain and England, signed at Versailles on the twentieth of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by leaving said provinces, but who remained in the same, and became Spanish authorities, and have been recommended for confirmation by said Commissioners, or Register and Receiver, acting as such, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the remaining claims which have been presented according to law, and not finally settled upon the same condition, restrictions, and limitations, in every respect, as are prescribed by the act of Congress, approved twenty-third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver to deliver over all papers relative to private land claims in East Florida to the keeper of the public archives.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all confirmations of land titles, under this act, shall only operate as a relinquishment of the rights of the United States to the said lands respectively, and shall not be construed either as a guarantee of any such titles, or in any manner affecting the rights of other persons to the same lands.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of twenty-third of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as directed that the selections of claimants who availed themselves of the first section of said act, by accepting a quantity equal to one league square within their respective grants, which confined the selection to sectional lines, shall not be held to extend to the selection by the claimants of a greater quantity than a section, but the said claimants, who have, or may hereafter select, under the provisions of said law, any quantity equal to the amount granted in bodies larger than a section in the form of any Spanish survey or plot of survey, or where the sections are broken by any river, the said land so selected, or which may be so selected, is hereby confirmed to said claimants; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor Gen-

eral to make a survey and certificate of all such claims, to return the same to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and thereupon a patent shall issue to the original grantee, or to his assignee, if the land has been sold or transferred to any other person or to the legal owner by purchase or descent.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the claimants who are entitled to the provisions of that act, or who may avail themselves of the foregoing provision of this act, by taking a quantity equal to a league square in lieu of the whole grant, shall be, and they are hereby, allowed the further time of one year, from the passage of this act, to execute their relinquishment, and to file their acceptance of the provisions of said law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers to restore to the claimants the title deeds on which they may have finally rejected the claims.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
Approved, May 25, 1830.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

**NUMBER 56.**  
An Act for the distribution of certain books therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, published in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, which have been or may hereafter be received at the Department of State, be distributed and disposed of in manner following, to wit:

To the President and Vice President of the United States, one copy each; to the Heads of Department, five copies each; to the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Superintendent of the Patent Office, one copy each; to each Member and Delegate of the present Congress, one copy; to the Library of the Senate, five copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Attorney General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the other Courts of the United States, each one copy; to each Governor of a State or Territory, for the public library of the State or Territory, one copy; to the Military Academy at West Point, and to each incorporated University, College, Historical or Antiquarian Society, and Athenaeum, one copy; to the Secretary of State, one copy for each American Legation in foreign countries; to the Secretary of the Navy five copies for the Naval Commanders on different stations; and to each person who has been President of the United States, one copy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, of the edition of the Journals of the House ordered to be printed by a resolution of this House of eighteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the copies be distributed in the manner following, to wit:

To the President and Vice President of the United States, one copy each; to the Heads of Department, five copies each; to each Member and Delegate of the present Congress, one copy; to the Library of the Senate, five copies; to the Attorney and Postmaster General, one copy each; to each Governor of a State or Territory, for the public library of the State or Territory, one copy; to the Military Academy at West Point, and to each incorporated University, College, Historical or Antiquarian Society, and Athenaeum, one copy; and to each person who has been President of the United States, one copy; and that the residue remain in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, till otherwise ordered by the House.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the books hereby directed to be distributed be properly prepared for transmission, under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that they be forwarded free of postage, by mail, to the persons hereby authorized to receive them, or delivered to the order of said persons in the City of Washington.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That of the Copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution which shall remain after the distribution aforesaid, one copy shall be distributed to each new member of each Congress succeeding the present, until all the copies shall have been distributed, with the exception of twenty-five, which shall be retained for the Library of Congress.

Approved, May 25, 1830.

**NUMBER 58.**  
An Act, making appropriations for certain ex-

penditures on account of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For the erection of barracks and the purchase of land at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, twelve thousand dollars; for the payment of the land upon which the barracks are erected at Houston, in the State of Maine, six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents; for the completion of the barracks at New London, and for a portico to the officers' quarters, two thousand five hundred dollars; for barracks, quarters, hospital, and store-houses at Green Bay, fifteen thousand dollars; for completion of Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars; for the erection of a store-house for the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments at Baton Rouge three thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of barracks at Key West and for ditching, draining, and clearing the ground required to be used for military purposes, fifteen thousand dollars; for opening a road from Green Bay to Winnebago Lake, and thence to Fort Winnebago, two thousand dollars; for the completion of the military road in the State of Maine, forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-two cents; for the erection of wooden barracks for the troops at Fortress Moore, ten thousand two hundred dollars; for the purchase of five and a half acres of land for the use of the National Armory at Springfield, in Massachusetts, two thousand two hundred dollars; for the erection of a new fire-proof Arsenal at the National Armory at Springfield, in Massachusetts, sixteen thousand dollars; for the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, viz: For extending the walls and embankments which convey the water from the Potomac river to the works, nine thousand three hundred dollars; for erecting a forging shop, till hammer, and new workshop, six thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of ten additional dwelling houses for the workmen, ten thousand dollars; for stating the roofs of the present workshops, three thousand two hundred dollars; for the purchase of five acres of land adjoining the Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, five hundred dollars; for the erection of a military laboratory and workshop at West Point, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase of a Lithographic Press, of paper and ink, and for the employment of a suitable Lithographer for the War Department, six hundred dollars; for barracks at Fort Gratiot, five thousand dollars; for the security of the Pea Patch Island; for the construction of a new water-tank; and for gravelling the parade at Fort Delaware, forty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

**NUMBER 59.**  
An Act providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain Diplomatic Functionaries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to settle the accounts of William B. Lawrence, late Charges des Affaires of the United States at London; of Alexander H. Everett, late Minister of the United States to Spain; and of James Barbour, Junior, late acting Secretary of Legation at London; William Radcliff, late Consul of the United States at Lima, for Diplomatic services performed upon the death of the Charge des Affaires of the United States; and of William H. D. G. Wright, Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, for diplomatic services performed upon the retirement of the Charge des Affaires of the United States; as far as the same shall appear to the Secretary of State to have been sanctioned by instructions from the Department of State, or to have a just and equitable foundation in usage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

**NUMBER 60.**  
An Act making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of the sum of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade," approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be re-appropriated to the same object, pursuant to the act of Congress of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

**A SCENE FROM THE DELUGE.**  
(German.)

Now only the highest summit peeped out of the waters. Semin, a noble youth, to whom the fairest of maids had sworn eternal truth, had landed his beloved Zemira on this pinnacle. Alone, for all the rest had been swept off by the flood, they stood in the howling storm-wind. The waves broke upon them, the thunder bellowed above them, and below roared a swelling ocean. Gloomy was the darkness around, unless when lightnings illuminated the dismal scene; every cloud threatened destruction from its dark brow, and every wave rolled caresses along, and seemed yawning for a further prey. Zemira pressed her lover to her trembling heart; tears mingled with the rain drops which trickled down her pale cheeks; she spake with faltering voice: "There is no hope of safety more, my beloved Semin: we are on all sides surrounded with lowering death. O desolation! O woe! You may see it climb nearer and nearer, the death which awaits us. Which of these billows is to submerge us?—Hold me in thy cold and shivering arms, my beloved! Soon shall I, soon shalt thou, be no more; swept into the universal whirlpool of destruction. Now, my God, what a wave approaches! it glitters in the lightning—it passes over us." She spake and sank powerless on Semin.

"O God of judgment," she exclaimed, "is there no safety, no pity for us? How the waves rush, the thunders roar, and the voice of winds tells of this unattonable vengeance. O God, our years have passed in innocence. Thou, my Semin, was the most virtuous of youths. Woe to me! thou hast adorned my being with a thousand joys; but they are fled, they are gone forever. And thou, who gavest me my life, thou too hast been torn from my side; and my tortured sight had to behold thee lifting up thy head above the waters, and thy arms, for the last time, as if to bless me. All are swallowed up. Yet, Semin, Semin, this lonely and forsaken world would be a paradise to me, with thee still by my side. O God! our years have been passed in innocence; is there no pity for the blameless—no salvation?—What says my tormented heart. God pardon me! We are dying. What is human innocence before thee?"

The youth held his beloved, who shivered in the storm-wind, and spake. "Yes, my beloved, all life is washed off from the earth of this desolation. My beloved Zemira! the coming instant is our last. Yes, they are fled; all the hopes of our life; that holy moment when we vowed to each other inviolable constancy, we have in vain exulted in; we are dying. But let us not, like outcasts, pine over a common lot. What is the longest life, and the joyfulest, but a dew drop which hangs to-day on the rock, and to-morrow falls into the ocean. Lift up thy courage. Beyond this life there is a bliss and eternity. Let us not tremble to cross the narrow sea."

Courage and joy rose in the soul of Zemira, and embellished her countenance. She lifted her hands amid the tempest, and said, "Yes, I feel, these great and mighty truths. Ye are but gone before, my beloved ones, who were lately torn from me: we too, are coming: we soon shall meet again. See, my beloved, death is coming nearer, on this rising, stifling blackness of the waves. O! Semin, embrace me; leave me not, the wave lifts me, I float."

I embrace thee, Zemira, said the youth. I embrace thee, death, with welcome!

So they spake; while the flood swept them away in each others arms.

*Byron's Humanity.* "The last bird I ever fired at," says Lord Byron, "was an eagle on the shore of the gulph of Lepanto, near Vostizza. It was only wounded, and I tried to save it—the eye was so bright. But it pined and died in a few days; and I never have since, and never will attempt the death of another bird."

**SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE,**  
*Against the Prohibitory System.*

Mr. McDUFFIE said that he entirely concurred with the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, as to the expediency of providing for the faithful collection of the revenues—but differing very widely with that gentleman as to the best practical mode of effecting the object, he begged leave to submit the amendment which he had prepared for that purpose. I propose said Mr. McDUFFIE, to secure a strict and honest observance of the revenue laws, not by arbitrary penalties imposed at the discretion of the officers of the customs, but by rendering the laws themselves so just and moderate and equitable, that the great temptation to evade them, which is now held out by the high rate of the duties, will be, in a great measure, removed. As the amendment I have offered obviously opens for discussion the policy of the entire system of prohibition and protection, I will now proceed to offer some considerations to the committee, which I trust they will find not unworthy of their grave and solemn consideration. I shall pass over, with a bare allusion to them, many of the topics which have been heretofore urged on this floor, to show the inexpediency of the system we are considering. The inevitable tendency of this system to destroy foreign commerce, and consequently our commercial, marine and naval power, has been so repeatedly urged; and, on a very recent occasion, with such conclusive proofs and triumphant arguments by my friend from New York, (Mr. CAMARU LING) that I will not attempt to add any thing to what he has said on the subject. Neither, Sir, do I propose to go into an investigation of those abstract principles of political economy to which we have so often, and so vainly appealed for the purpose of convincing the majority of the inexpediency and injustice of the course they have been pursuing. That it is equally unwise and unjust to attempt to direct the course of national industry, by Government restrictions—that individual sagacity and interest will infallibly find out and pursue those employments that are most profitable—are positions, in which the enlightened writers on the science of political economy, in every part of the world, almost unanimously concur. Yes, Sir, it is a singular and striking proof of the soundness of the doctrines for which we are contending, that for the last half century, almost all the philosophers and political economists of Great Britain and France, in the midst of commercial restrictions imposed by their own Governments, have boldly maintained the folly and injustice of those restrictions. Their's is the disinterested testimony of enlightened minds, seeking only for truth, and having no motive to pervert it. But I pass that over. Nor shall I now enter into any argument (as I have in former discussions of this subject) to prove to gentlemen from other parts of the Union, that the interest of a majority of their own constituents would be better promoted by reducing the duties they have been so anxious to increase. I will barely state, that I do most sincerely and conscientiously believe, that, even in those parts of the Union for whose exclusive advantage the existing high duties have been imposed, the interest of nine men are sacrificed where that of one is promoted by them. Nothing can be more clearly demonstrable, in my opinion, than that even in Massachusetts, and Vermont and Pennsylvania, the great mass of the community, the small farmers, and the persons engaged in handicraft employments, are subjected to unjust and injurious burthens, to promote the interest of a comparatively small number of large capitalists. But, Sir, it is now too late to urge this view of the subject, and perhaps it would not be very becoming in me, to attempt to school gentlemen from other parts of the Union in what relates to the peculiar interest of their own constituents. I shall therefore, take it for granted, that the existing system of commercial restrictions has been established by the majority of Congress from a deliberate conviction that it is calculated to promote the interest of their constituents, and that there is no probability that majority will undergo a change. Now, Sir, however much I may be disposed to question the rights and the powers of the majority in some other respects, I agree that they have the undoubted and exclusive right to determine for themselves, what will best promote their own interests. How far they have a right to decide upon the interests and rights of others, is quite another question. I shall assume, then, as the basis of the remark I intend to offer, that the system of prohibitory duties, which aims at the ultimate exclusion of all those articles of foreign merchandise, which the Southern States have an interest in importing, is the fixed and unalterable policy of Congress. I