

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which...

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BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress, NUMBER 60.

An Act for the more effectual collection of the import duties.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in Philadelphia...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever goods of which wool or cotton is a component part...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice; and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, with the right of drawback...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum...

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures incurred by this act, shall be paid for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act...

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when ever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws...

package or invoice be made up with intent, by a false valuation, or extension or otherwise, to evade, or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited...

Sec. 9. 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...

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district in Louisiana, to receive evidence, and report upon certain claims to land mentioned therein...

Sec. 11. 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...

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum...

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures incurred by this act, shall be paid for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act...

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That when ever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws...

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice; and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice...

Sec. 9. 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...

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, ANDREW JACKSON, Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 70: 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 M. Donoghue to a tract of land on the Mississippi river...

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...

Approved, May 23, 1830.

NUMBER 71.

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 plain 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..."

Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 73. 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..."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year 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..." as makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several Receivers of Public Moneys of the said offices to be ascertained, be and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

MISCELLANY.

Leopold of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld. Prince Leopold, who now bids fair to become a Regent of England, is the younger son of the Prince of Cobourg, who at one time held a very important command in the allied armies...

Luckily for Leopold there was too great a crowd of German princes who were also applicants for offices of the same character, to be all gratified by the household arrangements of the Tuileries. He therefore remained somewhat in obscurity until 1814, when he followed the allied sovereigns to London...

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove," and the handsome Leopold became the object of the Princess' choice. She animated the change in her feelings to her Father, who in this instance consulting the feelings of a parent rather than those of monarch, promptly assented to her wishes...

The Prince having been naturalized by act of parliament, and raised to a handsome rank in the army, at length received the hand of his bride on the second of May, 1816, on which occasion the first kiss was bestowed by her on her royal father.

The heart's high fealty scarce pledged, still on the altar's steps, her knee. Her nature rushed upon her, her tears out sprung. She rose, and round her sire her white arms flung.

Clarmont a very beautiful place was given them for their residence. 300,000 dollars were allowed them as an outfit, and 300,000 a year settled on them, 250,000 of which was to continue to Leopold if he survived her.

The English speak with enthusiasm of the happiness of the young lovers. They are represented as living solely for each other. They seldom left home except when their presence was

required at court, but passed their time in riding out together in the morning, visiting the cottages of the country people, in doing acts of benevolence and evincing good will to the poor. After dinner they painted together, and the evenings were passed in reading or devoted to music.

To those of our readers who have heard with horror of the misery of high life abroad, it may not be unpleasing to mention that a picture of conjugal love could not here be found, more pleasing than at Clarmont.

The following lines were written by the Princess to be inscribed upon a snuff box which Hayter had ornamented with a portrait of Leopold, and which she intended to present to him. They give evidence of poetic talent of a very promising kind.

The distress of her husband as might be supposed was severe in the extreme. A wife and a throne were at once lost to him forever. It is certain that his conduct has ever been that of a sincere mourner. It is well known that the sovereignty of Greece has been recently offered him, but the reasons for his declension, if sincerely given, are those which will do him honor.

It is thought that he will be included in the proposed Regency from his near connection with their heiress apparent, and that this has induced him to decline the honor of governing Greece. He is already Colonel of dragoons, a British-Field Marshal and knight of the garter. It is rumored that he is shortly to be made duke of Kendal. Kendal is a town in Westmoreland, and has already conferred the title of Duchess on the famous Mademoiselle Schulemburg, whose ungainly appearance and swarthy skin did not prevent her being the favorite of George the 1st. One would think that with such a remembrance before him the Prince would prefer some other Dukedom.

Dr. Johnson's account of a paper.

"I never derived more benefit or see more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the Press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the FOUNT is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece perhaps, under the head of Legislative! Are you fond of Miscellany? Look there! of Foreign! there you will find it! what book can furnish such good accounts of our country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, frolics, anecdotes of our Irish English and Indian brethren and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all those considerations, who is there in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object, so worthy of their regard?"

We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Catlin's celebrated Painting of the Virginia Convention. It represents that talented body as it was at the time when Mr. Madison presented the report of the Legislative Committee, exhibiting a distinct portrait of each member. It has been highly spoken of already, and we readily join in the general admiration of it. The associations connected with it, the presence as it were of Virginia's proudest dignity in the persons of her Madisons, her Randolphs, her Giles, and her Leighs, and the occasion which called these sages and orators together render it the most interesting picture we have ever seen.