

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

JUNE 3, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THOMAS WATSON.

At three dollars per annum—payable in advance.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerk of the House of Representatives be and he hereby is, authorized and directed to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies of the compilation of Congressional documents proposed to be published by Gales & Seaton; *Provided*, That the documents shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives: *And provided, also*, That the price paid for the printing of the said copies shall be at a rate not exceeding that of the price paid to the printer of Congress for printing the documents of the two Houses.

ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, viz:

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis and the several Indian agents as authorized by law, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of sub-agents, as authorized by law, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of Indian interpreters and translators employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the superintendencies and agencies, under the treaty provisions and the orders of the Secretary of War, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith's shops, five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on business eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred in surveying the northwestern boundary lines of the Miami and Potawatamie cession by treaties of sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For surveying and dividing the reservation granted to the half-breed Sacs and Foxes by the treaty of fourth August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry claims for Indian deprivations, heretofore allowed at the Department of War, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For payments made for provisions and necessary assistance to Indians emigrating to the West, and to those tribes now settled on or near the Kansas river, West of the Missouri, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, three thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars eighty-six cents.

For provisions and other assistance to Indians removing to the West from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, required in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, five thousand dollars.

For building houses for Indian agents, sub-agents, blacksmith's shops in all the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, carried to the surplus fund, at the commencement of the present year, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, viz:

For additional expense at the Red river agency per act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirteen hundred dollars.

For extinguishment of the title of the Creeks to land in Georgia, per act twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, balance re-appropriated twenty-first March, eight hundred and twenty-eight, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For claims against the Osages, by citizens of the United States, per act third March, eight hundred and nineteen, balance re-appropriated twenty-first March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

For extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia, per act ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, forty-six thousand one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the Creeks, fifteenth November, eighteen hundred twenty-seven, per act twenty-fourth

May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, with the Cherokee Indians, for their removal, &c. from Georgia, per act twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, fifty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and nineteen cents.

For expense of Indian delegations to explore the country West of the Mississippi, per act twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For running the Indian boundary line in Florida, per act twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-nine cents.

For purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations, per act second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, twenty-one hundred dollars.

For expense of treating with the Choctaws and Chicasaws, for extinguishment of their title to lands within the limits of Mississippi, per act, twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Approved, March 2d, 1831.

AN ACT to extend the act, entitled "An act for the further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 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 act, entitled "An act for the further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes," approved on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force until the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas shall, whilst in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, be allowed at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum, in addition to their salary as Judges of the Superior Court for the said Territory, which shall be in full their services, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT making appropriations for the public buildings, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For completing the painting of the Capitol, three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For planting and improving the ground within the enclosure of the Capitol square, including the gardener's salary for one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and pay of laborers, three thousand dollars.

To make good the deficiency in the estimates of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for finishing gates and fences, five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For lighting lamps in and round the square, and erecting twenty-four new lamps, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For alterations and repairs, five hundred dollars.

For new stoves for warming and ventilating the hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred dollars.

For purchasing Seneca stone flagging for the terrace and walks adjoining the Capitol, three thousand dollars.

For employing John Frazee to execute a bust of John Jay for the Supreme Court room, four hundred dollars.

For painting the President's house, inside and out, three thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For planting and improving the grounds about the President's house, including the gardener's salary, four thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the President's house, five hundred dollars.

For furniture, and repairs of furniture, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to Charles Bulfinch, late Architect of the Capitol, for his extra services in planning and superintending the building of the penitentiary at Washington, the jail in Alexandria, the additional buildings for the Post Office and Patent Office, and for allowance for returning with his family to Boston, eleven hundred dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT for the relief of John Gough, and other Canadian refugees.

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 authorized to issue to John Gough, of Indiana, a patent for the northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twelve, north, of range nine, west, in the Vincennes land district, upon the condition expressed therein, that neither said John, nor any person under him, shall claim any benefit under a patent erroneously issued for the southeast quarter of said section, and alleged to be lost.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws for the correction of errors in the purchase of the public land shall be equally applicable to erroneous locations of the warrants of Canadian refugees.

Approved, 2d March, 1831.

AN ACT to extend the patent of Samuel Browning for a further period of fourteen years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted unto Samuel Browning, a citizen of the United States his heirs administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years from the twenty-fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvement called a "magnetic separating machine," a description of which is given in a schedule annexed to letters patent granted to the said Samuel Browning for the same on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Approved March 3, 1831.

AN ACT to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in Georgetown 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 the subscribers to this company, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown;" and shall by that name have succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of law in the United States, and to make and use one common seal, and the same to alter and amend at their pleasure.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That subscriptions be opened in Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, under the direction of Francis Dodge, Raphael Semmes, Walter Smith, John Kurtz, William S. Nicholls, L. G. Davidson, John Marbury, Joel Crutenden, O. M. Linthicum, James Dunlop, William G. Ridgeley, Samuel Humphreys, and William Hayman as Commissioners, or a majority of them, for raising a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into eight thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners after giving ten days previous notice of the time and place for receiving subscriptions of the said stock shall proceed to receive the same; and should the number of shares subscribed exceed the number of which the capital stock consists, then, and in such case, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed so to apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the aforesaid number of eight thousand shares.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one dollar on each share shall be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscribing, and a further sum of four dollars on each share of stock be paid to the stockholders, in one or more newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, not exceeding two dollars on each share; and that the remainder of the said twenty-five dollars shall be secured by notes payable on demand, signed and endorsed to the satisfaction of the President and directors. The said notes shall be renewed whenever the directors may consider it proper; but the directors are hereby required to cause the same to be renewed at least once in every twelve months; and every stockholder neglecting or refusing to renew his note, or neglecting or refusing to pay any instalment, when required by the President and Directors so to do, shall forfeit all his interest in this company, and be held liable for his proportion of any loss which may have occurred previous to such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, should any forfeiture be incurred by any member of this institution, the same may be annulled, remitted, and made void by a majority of the whole board of directors present at the meeting at which the motion for such remission shall be made: *Provided*, That no remittance of any forfeiture under this act shall take place without the payment of the principal of said instalment, and interest thereon, or the renewal of his note, as required by the directors, as also the payment of his proportion of such loss as may have occurred previous to such forfeiture.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, as soon as two thousand shares shall be subscribed for, the Commissioners hereby authorized to receive subscriptions shall call a meeting of the subscribers, after giving ten days notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, and the subscribers who shall assemble in consequence of such notice, or appear by proxy, shall choose by ballot from among the stockholders, by a majority of votes, twelve directors, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one; on which Monday in August, in every succeeding year thereafter, an election shall be held for twelve directors as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election, and until others be chosen in their stead; and the said directors, at their first meeting, shall choose from among themselves, or from the stockholders at large, a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services; and, in case of death, removal, resignation, or other disqualification of the president or any of the directors, the remaining directors may elect others to supply their places during the remainder of the term for which they were chosen.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every subscriber shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, attested by two witnesses, at all elections made by virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he holds shares, as far as ten shares; one vote for every five shares which he may hold over ten shares as far as fifty other shares; and one vote for every twenty shares which he may hold over sixty shares.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, the affairs of this institution shall be conducted by

the president and directors elected as aforesaid; that the president shall preside at all meetings of the directors, and, in case of absence, his place may be supplied by one of the directors, appointed by the board; that the president and directors shall have power and authority to make all kinds of insurances against loss or damage by fire, and insurances on inland transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, and country produce, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in any one policy, and to invest the funds of the institution in stock, or dispose of the same in such manner as in their judgement may be most advantageous to the said institution; that they shall have full power and authority to appoint a secretary, and such other clerks and servants under them as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the said institution and may allow them such salary as they shall judge reasonable; to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall appear to them necessary for regulating and conducting the concerns of the said institution, not being contrary to, or inconsistent with, this act, or the laws and constitution of the United States; that the said president and directors shall conduct business in Georgetown, that they shall keep full, fair, and correct entries of their transactions, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders; they shall also have power to hire or purchase a suitable building or buildings in Georgetown, for the purpose of transacting the affairs of the institution; that the president, or such other person as may be appointed in his place, and four directors, shall form a quorum for transacting business, and all questions which may come before them shall be decided by a plurality of votes.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, all policies of insurance made by this corporation shall be signed by the president, attested by the Secretary, and sealed with the common seal thereof; and all losses on any such policy or policies shall be adjusted by the president and board of directors, and paid agreeably to the terms of the policy, out of the funds of the company.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, dividends of the net profits arising on the capital stock, or so much thereof as to them may appear advisable, after reserving one third of the net profits as a surplus fund, until it shall amount to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, shall be made at such periods as the president and directors may judge proper, not oftener than once in six months, and the same shall be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives; but if a dividend shall at any time be declared of greater amount than the net profits of the said company at the time of making the same, each and every director that consented thereto shall, and is hereby declared to be liable for, in his individual capacity, and bound to contribute to make good the deficiency in the capital stock occasioned by such improper dividend.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, no stockholder shall be answerable, in his person or individual property, for any contract or agreement of said company, or for any losses, deficiencies, or failures, of the capital stock of said institution, except in the case of a director declaring an improper dividend, as before provided for in the tenth section of this act; but the whole of the said capital stock together with all property, rights, and credits, belonging thereto, and nothing more, shall at any time be answerable for the demands against the said company.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the stock of this institution is hereby declared personal and not real estate, and may be assigned and transferred on the books of the company, in person or by power of attorney only; but no stockholder indebted to the company shall be permitted to make a transfer, or receive a dividend, until such debt is paid or secured to the satisfaction of the president and board of directors.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and continue in force until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and until the end of the next session of Congress which shall happen thereafter; and on the dissolution or expiration of this chapter, the president and directors for the time being shall take prompt and effectual measures for closing all its concerns; but no such dissolution or expiration shall operate so as to prevent any suits to be brought or continued by or against the said corporation, for any debt or claim due by or to, the same, and which arose previously to said dissolution or expiration; but for the purpose of closing its concerns, its corporate powers shall remain unimpaired.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT for the relief of certain holders of certificates issued in lieu of lands injured by earthquakes in Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legal owners of any certificates of new location issued under the act of seventeenth February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for the relief of persons whose lands were injured by earthquakes in Missouri, which may have been located upon lands, any part of which has been adjudged to any person or persons as a right of pre-emption, shall be authorized to locate such warrants, upon such lands as are liable to entry at private sale, *Provided*, That previous to making such new location, the owners aforesaid shall relinquish to the United all claim to the previous location, *And Provided further*, That such locations shall be made and patents issued therefor, under the same regulations, and restrictions, as if the locations had been made under the provisions of the second section of the act of the twenty-sixth April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act to perfect certain locations and sales of the public lands in Missouri."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall remain in force for the term of eighteen months from the passage thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

THE TARIFF.

Niles—to the friends of the American System.

As Mr. Niles is viewed as a sort of political oracle—as one of the pillars of the American System—we shall offer to the public a brief commentary on his late address.

Mr. Niles sets out by declaring the gratification each friend of the system must feel, in the "present general prosperity of his country"—which is mainly, if not solely attributed to this operation of the American System. But, how does he prove that the country is prosperous, and that it has been rendered so by the system? Why, forsooth, by alleging that we have an unparalleled abundance of specie. The partial failure of a crop or two in Europe, and the possibility of a general war in that hemisphere, have not only increased the demand for our bread stuffs, but caused thousands of capitalists to send their funds to this country, for safe-keeping; and the rapid liquidation of the national debt is throwing back into circulation, more than ten millions of dollars per annum. These are really the causes that have produced the temporary redundancy of circulating medium to which Mr. Niles refers. To prove that it has not been the result of the protective policy, it is only necessary to remark, that our exports of cotton and woollen goods, amount to little or nothing—and that, owing to the prosperous condition of this country, we cannot expect, and ought not to expect, for centuries to come, to be able to compete with England, in the business of supplying other nations with cotton or woollen goods. The rectitude of this position is clearly demonstrated, by the anxiety manifested by the manufacturers and their friends, for the perpetuation of the existing high duties on cotton and woollen cloths. Would such solicitude be felt for the perpetuation of a scale of protecting duties, ranging from fifty to two hundred per centum, if we could really manufacture so cheap as to be able to enter into competition with England in supplying other nations with such fabrics! The very idea is preposterous.

It will not be denied that manufactures tend to increase our national wealth; but it may be safely asserted, that they have not yet had the effect of perceptibly increasing the quantity of the precious metals in this country—because we have not been able to export a sufficient amount of cotton or woollen goods to produce such a result. So far from being able to enter into competition with England, in supplying other nations with cotton and woollen goods, the amount of our imports from that kingdom has not been materially diminished. On the contrary, it is now increasing, as will be demonstrated by the next annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and it will continue to increase with unprecedented rapidity, until a thorough modification of the existing tariff shall be effected.

The fact, that this country is flourishing, proves nothing. Vast in extent, fertile, and blessed with institutions which have not yet served to shackle, in any material degree, the industry of its inhabitants, and serving as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—how could it fail to flourish? The prosperity of a country, receiving hundreds of thousands of emigrants per year—so boundless, so rich in soil and resources, could only be checked by the perpetuation of something like the existing tariff.

The remarks we have already made are quite as pertinent as those of Mr. Niles. Like him, we have, thus far, only referred to the effects of the present tariff in general terms—but, while he is evidently charmed with its supposed tendency to increase the happiness and prosperity of the nation, we contend that it is calculated, in the sequel, to undermine all the important manufacturing interests of the country.

We are now importing manufactures of iron from England, from a horse-shoe nail to an anchor. We can no longer supply ourselves with chain cables or anchors—drawing chains, hammers, hatchets, shovels, tongs, cast or wrought hinges, hoes, frying pans, &c. &c. &c. In short, we are importing, not only horse shoes and horse-shoe nails, with almost every other species of manufacture of iron—but our black-smiths are, in a manner, compelled to buy English anvils, vices, hammers, &c. It is thus demonstrated, that, under the existing tariff, our black-smiths cannot enter into competition with those of England, in supplying their own tools! Yet this is part of a system which the mechanics of this country are urged to support!

The duty on boots is \$1 50 per pair—on shoes 25 cents per pair. On leather the duty is 30 per cent, ad valorem. The increased value given to leather amounts to about one dollar on the stock of each pair of American boots—which leaves a protecting duty of not more than 50 cents per pair in favor of the American boot-maker, which is not sufficient to cover the difference between the value of labor in England and in the U. States. The protection afforded to the American shoemaker is still less, as it does not exceed 7 or 8 cents per pair, on coarse and fine shoes for grown persons. The English government, by repealing the duty on leather imported into that kingdom, some two or three years since, has, to a great extent, if not effectually, counteracted the protective policy of the American government, so far as it was designed to operate in favor of the manufacture of boots and shoes. The prostration of that branch of industry in many of the States and a great depression of it throughout the Union, has been the natural consequence.

The condition of the latter is as deplorable as that of the shoe-maker, and he is soon destined to know and feel it. In the first place, by the operation of the tariff, he is compelled to pay about fifty per cent. more for furs than the English manufacturer. This, with the difference in labor, enables the English manufacturer to ship vast quantities of hats to this country—finished and unfinished. Of the