



FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1812.

(By Authority.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to enlarge the limits of the State of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto, all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville, with the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the lake Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the eastern branch of Pearl river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof, in the same manner, and for all intents and purposes, as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be incumbent upon the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in case they consent to the incorporation of the territory aforesaid within their limits, at their first session, to make provision by law for the representation of the said territory in the Legislature of the State, upon the principles of the Constitution, and for securing to the people of the said territory, equal rights, privileges, benefits and advantages with those enjoyed by the people of the other parts of the State; which law shall be liable to revision, modification and amendment by Congress, and also in the manner provided for the amendment of the State Constitution, but shall not be liable to change or amendment by the Legislature of the said State.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 14, 1812—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

An Act giving further time for registering claims to land in the Eastern district of the territory of Orleans.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land office for the said district, shall be allowed until the first day of November next to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, to the register of the land office at New Orleans; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public Monies of the said land office at New Orleans, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of November next, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decision shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of all the claims thus filed with the register of the land office, together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with their opinion and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the claims filed as aforesaid, as was re-

quired of the clerk to the board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to lands in the said district, and the said register, receiver and clerk shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed according to this act, and on which a decision shall be made, whether such decision be made in favor of, or against the claim; which allowance of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 14, 1812—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

An Act for the relief of William Hubbell. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow to William Hubbell, one of the collectors of the excise tax, the sum of one thousand and eighty-two dollars, fifty-one and an half cents, as a credit (on account of uncollected revenue and stationary) against the judgments which have been obtained by the United States, against the said William Hubbell.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

An Act for the organization of a corps of Artificers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be attached to the quarter-master-general's department, and subject to the orders of the officers thereof, a corps of artificers, to consist of one superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States, four assistants, two master-masons, two master carpenters, two master blacksmiths, two master boat-builders, two master-armorers, two master-saddle and harness-makers, twenty house carpenters, five ship-carpenters, twenty blacksmiths, sixteen boat-builders, sixteen armorers, twelve saddle and harness makers and twenty-four laborers, to be selected from the privates of the army, when authorized thereto by the commanding general or engaged from among the citizens by the superintendent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the superintendent of artificers, shall be forty-five dollars per month, three rations per day, and forage for one horse; that the pay of the four assistants be each thirty dollars per month and two rations per day; that the pay of the twelve master-workmen be, each thirty dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the pay of the other workmen be each sixteen dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of artificers, to render a correct report, once each month, of the corps to the quarter-master general, and on oath to make out the pay-roll thereof; which pay-roll shall be examined by the quarter-master general, or, in his absence, by one of the deputy quarter-masters, and by him be countersigned; and faithfully and without delay to execute all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary at War, any officer of the quarter-master's department, or from the officer commanding in the field or garrison to which his corps or any part thereof may be attached.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this corps shall be engaged for and during the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812—APPROVED. JAS. MADISON.

An Act to authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns, in the city of New-Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to exchange the lot of ground situate in the city of New Orleans on which the Mi-

litary Hospital of the United States stands, with the Ursuline Nuns of said city, whose convent adjoins or is near the same, for such other lot or lots of ground, in said city of New-Orleans, or in its vicinity, owned by the said Nuns, as in the opinion of said Secretary, shall be conveniently situated for a Military Hospital, and of equal value with the said lot on which the said Hospital now stands, including the value of said Hospital.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of such exchange, the Secretary for the Department of War is hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute and deliver, in behalf of the United States, to the said Ursuline Nuns, or to such person or persons as they may designate, a deed or other instrument in writing, therein and thereby conveying to them all the right and title of the United States in and to the said lot of ground aforesaid, reserving, however, to the United States, the use of the said Hospital, for such time as he shall judge necessary; and the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby also authorized to take and receive from the said Ursuline Nuns, or from such person or persons as may be authorized in their behalf for that purpose, a deed or deeds or other instrument in writing, conveying to the United States a good and sufficient title to the lot or lots of ground, which he may agree to take in exchange; and which deed or deeds, or other instrument in writing, shall contain the necessary covenant to secure the United States in case of any failure of title thereto.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

MANUFACTURES.

From the "American Watchman."

The expediency of encouraging manufactures in the United States, which was not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted. The embarrassments which have obstructed the progress of our external trade, have led to serious reflections on the necessity of enlarging the sphere of our domestic commerce. The restrictive regulations which in foreign markets abridge the vent of the increasing surplus of our agricultural produce, serve to shew the necessity that a more extensive demand for that surplus ought to be created at home—and the complete success which has rewarded manufacturing enterprise, in some branches, conspiring with the promising symptoms which attend some less mature essays in others,—justify a hope that the obstacles to the growth of this species of industry are less formidable than they were apprehended to be, and that it is not difficult to find in its further extension an accession of resources favorable to national independence and safety.

Not only the wealth but the independence of a nation appears to be materially connected with the prosperity of Manufactures. Every nation, with a view to these great objects, ought to endeavor to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply. These compromise the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence. The possession of these are necessary to the perfection of the body politic. The want of either is the want of an important organ of political life and motion; and in the various crises which await a state, it must severely feel the effects of such deficiency. The extreme embarrassments of the United States during the last war, from an incapacity to supply themselves, are still matters of keen recollection. A future war might be expected again to exemplify the danger of such a situation, to which that incapacity is still in too great a degree applicable unless changed by timely and vigorous exertions. The want of and impossibility to create a navy adequate to the protection of our external commerce, must render it a peculiarly precarious reliance for the supply of essential articles, and must serve to strengthen the arguments in favor of manufactures.

It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion, that though the promoting of manufactures may be to the interest of one part of the union, it is contrary to that of the other. The northern & southern regions are represented as having adverse interests in this respect; those

are called manufacturing, these agricultural states; and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist between the agricultural and manufacturing interests.—This idea of opposition between the two interests is an error; but experience gradually dissipates it. The diversity of circumstances on which such contrariety is usually predicated, authorize a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connections. If the northern & middle States should be the principal scenes of manufacturing establishments, they would immediately benefit the southern states, by creating a demand for productions which are peculiar to them, or that are more abundant or of better quality than elsewhere.—The productions are, cotton, wool, indigo, lead, furs, hides, skins, coals, &c. One argument used by those opposed to manufactures in this country, is scarcity of hands and dearness of labor. In answer to such objections, we may observe that the use of machinery obviates in a great measure those difficulties—it forms an item of great importance in the general mass of national industry.—It is an artificial force brought in aid of the natural force of man, and to all the purposes of labor, is an increase of hands, unencumbered by the expence of maintaining the laborer. It may therefore be fairly inferred, that those occupations which give the greatest scope to the use of this auxiliary, contribute most to the general stock, and consequently to the general product of industry. The substitution of foreign for domestic manufactures, is a transfer to foreign nations of the advantages accruing from the employment of machinery in the modes in which it is capable.

The cotton mills invented in England within the last forty years is a signal illustration of this fact. In consequence of it, all the different processes for spinning cotton are performed by machines put in motion by water, and attended chiefly by women and children. The prodigious effect of such machines is easily conceived, and has probably produced more to the wealth of that nation than any other cause. Another advantage of manufactures is the employment of persons who would otherwise be idle and a burden to the community. Of the number of persons employed in the cotton manufactories in England, it is computed that three-fourths are women and children, of whom the greatest proportion are children, and many of tender age. And thus it appears that it is an attribute of manufactures, to give occasion to the exertion of a greater quantity of labor, even by the same number of persons, where they happen to prevail, than would exist if there were no such establishment.

Manufactures have also a tendency to cherish and stimulate the activity of the human mind by multiplying the objects of enterprise, and thereby is a considerable expedient by which the wealth of the nation may be promoted. Things in themselves not positively advantageous, sometimes become so by their tendency to provoke exertion. Every new scene which is opened to the busy nature of man, to rouse and exert itself, is the addition of a new energy to the general stock of effort. Manufactories also create in some instances a new and secure, in all a more certain and steady demand for the surplus produce of the soil. It is certain that the exertions of the husbandman will be steady or fluctuating in proportion to the steadiness of the markets on which he must depend for the vent of the surplus which may be produced by his labor, and for the purpose of vent, a domestic market is greatly to be preferred to a foreign one. To secure such a market there is no better expedient than to promote manufacturing establishments. It is presumed that the manufacturers constitute the most numerous class after the cultivators; and for that reason, the principal consumers of the surplus of their labor.

Manufactories not only furnish a market for those articles which have been accustomed to be produced in abundance in a country, but they likewise create a demand for such as were unknown or produced only in inconsiderable quantities—the bowels, as well as the surface of the earth, are ransacked for articles which were before neglected; animals, plants and minerals acquire a utility and value which were before unknown.

These considerations seem sufficient to establish the fact that it is the interest of nations to diversify the industry

ous pursuit of the individuals who compose them; that the establishment of manufactories is not only calculated to increase the general stock of productive labor, but even to improve the state of agriculture in particular.

MR. RANDOLPH.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press, dated Washington, May 7.

Yesterday morning, the worthy imitator of my Lord Chatham (Mr. Randolph) "came down to the house," a thing, by the way, that hardly happens in ordinary cases once a week. On coming down from the Royal George (a carriage kept at the Union Tavern for the use of my young Lord & his friends, named in honor of His Majesty,) you would have thought his bodily infirmity would not have permitted him to ascend the steps of the capitol. Every body was informed how ill he was—nothing but pure patriotism could have supported him under such weakness. No opera girl could whine and languish with better dissembled sincerity. Those who from the general tenor of his conduct, could not but hold him in contempt, were melted into compassion on surveying his apparent weakness.

On the call for petitions, Mr. Bleeker presented a memorial against the embargo from the people of Albany, said to have been signed by men of all parties. This Memorial was principally confined to respectful remonstrance, and asked a repeal only if it were found expedient. Remonstrances of this nature had been assigned for consideration on the 4th of July, the day on which the law expires. A mere change of language did not justify, in this instance, a departure from the usual course. A motion to postpone was accordingly made. It was superceded by a motion to lie on the table, which failed. The motion to postpone recurring, my Lord Chatham's imitator rose, (in his own language,) to "worry the patience of the house"—his infirmity vanished; & a greater change was not wrought in Ulysses, when he threw off his habitments of beggary and strode over the threshold of his banqueting hall. The question under consideration was, how the petition should be disposed of—finally, whether or not the embargo act should be repealed.

In his observations, my Lord in wax, (as you would say) went over the whole ground of controversy, from Gregg's resolutions, in 1806, to the present time. The errors and vices of the American government and statesmen; the virtues and power of Britain; the evils of war, and the impossibility of waging it; the Loan, the Revenue, and every thing he thought calculated to "worry the patience of the house," rather than what properly related to the question.—He drew replies from Messrs. Johnson, Calhoun and Grundy. He rose to "worry the patience of the house," a second, third, and even a fourth time. His evident object was to draw expressions in reply that might be tortured into evidence of a persecuting spirit in the majority. With the same views that he came languishing in the morning, under pretended debility to obtain his ends, by deception rather than by openness and candor. For in his efforts to "worry the patience of the house," he so far forgot his indisposition, that he did not call for a handkerchief to bind his brows, as he had often done before. No female coquette ever laid flimsier nets to catch notice and admiration. "Some of the patriots of this country," said he "who have fled from the justice of their own, begin to threaten, if war comes, all the Tories shall be tarred and feathered—I think (said he) I have one in my eye that will not submit to this discipline,"—looking at Colonel Stewart, who, tho' a Federalist, is no more a Tory than John Randolph is in feeling an American. "Again," said he, "this war is called for by the editors of newspapers, who fled from the tyranny" [here he softened his former expression] "or the justice of the British Government—I speak (said he) of the two leading presses in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore, and one somewhere else," meaning the Nat. Intelligencer, "if it can be called a leading paper."

It is usual for my young Lord to close his speech some four or five times when he gets out of blast, then a peroration affords him time to call up a new idea or to recur to an old one. "One thing more," he will say "and I will worry the patience of the house no more." His object