

STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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THE STAR,

And North Carolina State Gazette,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS.
Subscribers in other States
cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer
than one year, and persons resident without this
State, who may desire to become subscribers,
will be strictly required to pay the whole amount
of the year's subscription in advance.
ADVERTISERS, not exceeding fifteen lines,
inserted three times for one dollar, and two
times for each continuance.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

NEW GOODS.

A large and general assortment now opening by
W. A. WILLIAMS,
Cannon's Corner, opposite the Market.
It is deemed superfluous to enumerate the
thousand items to be found in a lot of Spring in-
vovs. In general, the goods now opening consist
of new and desirable styles for the Summer;
all the variety of Fancy and Staple duffs; Electro-
plated and super Saxony Cloths, of the best in-
dian and soft velvet finish; all the various tex-
tures of Silk and Linen of Great Britain, India,
Italy and France; a general assortment of Hosi-
ery, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-
ware and Groceries; also a large supply of Cotton
Yarn.
Being desirous to lessen a stock at present very
heavy, any of the above goods will be sold at
reduced prices.
Raleigh, April 25, 1834 19-1f

Fresh Arrivals.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MEAD & AVERY

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
all kinds of new
Spring and Summer Goods,
which, together with their former stock, com-
prises a FULL and extensive assortment of every
description of GOODS. And from the particu-
lar care taken in the selection of every article,
and the very advantageous manner they are laid
out, they feel confident in saying, that a better,
or more select assortment, has never been offered
before in Raleigh. They respectfully invite
from their customers and the public generally,
a continuance of that patronage they have already
so liberally received. They also state, that
their terms will not only be liberal, and their
goods sold low for cash, but that they will supply
their regular customers with any article
whenever, at less than 12 months credit, as for Cash.
Their assortment consists of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Groceries of every description,
Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Queens Ware,
Looking Glasses, of all sizes and descriptions,
Hats and Shoes, &c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, May 22, 1834 23-1f

More New Goods.

In addition to the general assortment of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
Recently received and opened by the undersigned,
and of which mention has already been made in
the public prints, he has again the pleasure of
announcing to his friends and customers, that
he has received from NEW YORK, a large and
valuable stock of the following
NEW and DESIRABLE articles, which, for
elegance and durability, cannot be surpassed in
this or any other market, to wit:
Blue, black and brown Velvet Cloths
Black, brown, green and mulberry Grape Cambrics
Diagonal Cassimeres and Leopold Cordes
Black Florentine Silks and Marcelline Vestings
White and brown Drillings
Best Gro de Swiss and Italian Silks
Laines, Lawns, and French Cambric Hanks.
Red, yellow and fancy colored Pongee Hanks.
Beautiful Blood Gauze Scarfs and Hersey's Dress
Handkerchiefs, of every color and quality
Splendid Belt Ribbons
Large Shell Tuck and Side Combs
Beard Rags, Purses, and many other articles
Splendid 6-4 checked Cambric Muslins, (new
style).
Black and White Stocks
Carved Ivory handled and most elegantly fringed
Parasols
Browns and black Silk Umbrellas
First rate black and drab Beaver Hats
Finest Half-skin Fashionable SHOES
and PUMPS.
These Goods, having been bought on the very
best terms, will be sold, for the Cash, at uncon-
mon low profits; and in CLOTHS and
CASSIMERES, especially, he will give un-
usually GOOD BARGAINS. Gentlemen
and Ladies having occasion to purchase, and de-
siring of guarding their own interest, will do well
to call, and give the assortment an impartial ex-
amination.
B. B. SMITH,
Raleigh, June 19, 1834 26-6w

State of Tennessee,

Giles County.

Chancery Court at Pulaski, at Rules
in the Clerk's Office, the first Monday
in June, 1834.
John McNeill, Complainant, }
vs. } Original Bill.
Benjamin Moseley, Defendant. }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk of
said court that the defendant is not an inhabitant
of this State, so that the ordinary process of this
court can be served on him; it is therefore ordered
that publication be made, for four weeks in suc-
cession, in the Raleigh Star, a newspaper printed and
published in the town of Raleigh, in the State of
North Carolina, and that the last publication be
made at least one month before the next term of
this court, requiring the said defendant, to ap-
pear here at or before the said next term, and
answer the complainant's bill; otherwise the same
will be taken for confessed and set for hearing
ex parte against him, at said term.
CHARLES C. AHEATHY,
Clerk and master of said court.

The bill states, in substance, that in considera-
tion of military services rendered to the State of
North Carolina by one William Moseley, who has
since departed this life, his heirs were entitled to
a grant for 640 acres of land; that Benjamin Mose-
ley, the defendant in this case, who is the brother
and only surviving heir of said William Moseley,
deceased, sold said claim, on the 25th day of Octo-
ber, 1816, in compliance, and gave a memorandum
in writing transferring his claim thereto, and also
a power of attorney, enabling him to act under
and transfer that in pursuance of said power of
attorney, complainant procured a warrant to be
issued, (No. 263,) upon which said 640 acres of
land, lying in Harlan county, Tennessee, were
granted by the State of Tennessee to the heirs of
said William Moseley, dec'd; that said Benjamin
Moseley refused to make any other conveyance of
said land to complainant than the memorandum
before mentioned. The prayer of the bill is, that
all right, title, claim and interest which in and
to said 640 acres of land, be divested out of him
and his heirs and assigns, and that the same be
conveyed to complainant, and for general relief, &c.
Price 4c-7.

COTTON GINS.

Persons disposed to purchase Cotton Gins can
be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to
Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same re-
duced prices of last year. A credit of six months
is given, or a discount of 12 1/2 per cent per an-
num for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION
for sale on accommodating terms. It contains
2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under
good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new
Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and
Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for
a Store, and is now a Stage stand on the Char-
leston line. Persons desiring an active life would
be well suited in this place. I will exchange it
for Town Property, Slaves or Western Lands.
J. N. Q. W. POWELL,
Leesville, Robeson county, N. C. }
June, 1834 } 25-3m

Twenty-Dollars-Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber,
(living 21 miles from Raleigh, on
the Tarborough road,) on the
20th June last, my Negro man
Egan, 28 or 30 years old, dark
complexion, about 5 feet high;
he has a bad set of teeth, a flat head
and a long face, and a scar on his
right thigh just above his knee caused by a cut;
crooked feet, the left one rather more than the
other. He is quite active and artful, and I ex-
pect he has got in with some base white man to take
him out of the State. I will give a reward of ten
dollars to any person that will take him up and
deliver him to me or confine him in jail so that I
get him again, or twenty dollars if taken and se-
cured out of the State.
BENNETT BURNE,
July 3, 1834 29-4w

LOST,

On the 8th instant, by the subscriber, the fol-
lowing papers, to wit:
Judgment, John Talley vs. Oney Atison, 1
dollar 40 cents, with interest from 2d April, 1834.
Judgment in favor of Haris Wilkerson vs. El-
drige Atison, 2 dollars 40 cents, with interest
from Nov. 1831.
Warrant vs. Susana Evans, for bastardy.
State's Warrant vs. Nancy Cameron's Anderson,
at the cost of Mrs. Cameron.
Account in favor of Anderson Clements vs. John
Hays, for 99 dollars.
Account in favor of Alford Brassfield vs. Wil-
lie Simmons, for 60 cents.
Judgment in favor of A. Clements vs. Robert
Hall, 40 cents.
Judgment in favor of Anderson Clements vs.
Ambers Phillips, 1 dollar 43 cents, at interest
from 2d June, 1833.
Execution vs. George Roberts, in favor of W. N.
Pruitt, for 12 dollars 75 cents, at interest from 19th
April, 1834.
Judgment vs. Jacob Hledine in favor of Aba-
ham & Stand, by King Barbee, for 22 dollars 50
cents, interest from 19th April, 1834.
Judgment vs. A. Crabtree in favor of William
Newton, for 17 dollars, subject to a credit of 12
dollars, interest from 1st April, 1833.
Judgment vs. John G. Thompson in favor of
Wright Stanley, Adm'r, for 6 dollars, interest
from 20th March, 1833.
Judgment vs. James H. Thompson in favor of
William A. Tharpe & Co. for 40 dollars 65 cents,
interest from 1st November, 1818.
Judgment vs. Fielding Edwards and J. A.
Hendon in favor of A. Mitchell, for 6 dollars,
interest from 25th December, 1833.
PAYTON C. CLEMENTS,
Wake county, June 14, 1834 25-3f

Methodist Camp Meeting

will be held at Mount Vernon, Chatham county,
12 or 14 miles west of Pittsborough, to com-
mence on the 1st of August. Ministers and the
community are respectfully invited to attend.
July 3, 1834.

Serpents in a Pile in South America.

In the savannas of Icacubo, in Guiana,
I saw the most wonderful, the most
terrible spectacle that can be seen; and
although it be not uncommon to the
inhabitants, no travellers has ever men-
tioned it. We were ten men on horse-
back; two of whom took the lead, in
order to sound the passage; while I
preferred to skirt the great forest.
One of the blacks who formed the van-
guard, returned full gallop, and called
to me, 'Here sir, come and see serpents
in a pile.' He pointed out to me some-
thing elevated in the middle of the
Savannah or swamp, which appeared
like a bundle of arms. One of my com-
panions then said, 'this is certainly one
of the assemblages of serpents which
heap themselves on each other, after a
violent tempest; I have heard of these
but have never seen any; let us pro-
ceed cautiously, and not go too near.'
When we were within 20 paces of it,
the terror of our horses prevented our
nearer approach, to which, however,
none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass
became agitated; horrible hissing is-
sued from it, thousands of serpents is-
sued spirally on each other, shot forth
out of the circle their hideous heads,
presenting their envenomed darts and
fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the
first to draw back; but when I saw this
formidable phalanx remained at its
post, and appeared to be more dis-
posed to defend itself than to attack us.
I rode round it, to view its order of
battle, which faced the enemy on every
side. I then sought to find what
could be the design of this numerous
assemblage; and I concluded that this
species of serpents, dreaded some co-
losal enemy, which might be the
great serpent, or the caynean, and that
they reunite themselves after having
seen this enemy, in order to attack or
resist him in a mass.—[Humbolt.]

Productive small Farm.

The Ohio
Repository furnishes the following pro-
duct of 15 acres of improved land.
Mr. Thomas Gibbons of Harrison
county, Ohio, has a farm of twenty
acres of land, 15 of which are improved.
He keeps three cows, sells 11 lbs of
butter per week, and from 50 to 60
lbs of cheese per annum. He killed
2200 lbs of pork, sold 1723 lbs, and
keeps 7 hogs over winter. He raised
100 bushels of wheat; and 2 1/2 acres
of corn; mowed 3 tons of clover hay, and
one of timothy; and has from 7 to 9
bushels of clover seed for sale. He
keeps two horses and 10 head of sheep
has 3 children; and his hired labor cost
him but 25.

Sully the Painter.

The following characteristic anecdote was related to
us the other day as occurring recently at
the Virginia Springs. A party of
gentlemen, and amongst them Mr.
Sully, of Richmond, well known to the
public as a painter of great merit,
wandering amongst the mountains to
while away the time while at the
springs, came suddenly and unexpect-
edly upon a little cabin in the midst
of the woods. There was a good deal
of interest somehow about the singu-
larity of its situation and its loneliness;
and Sully determined the next day, to
come and take a sketch of the cabin,
& as far as he could get sight of them,
its inmates, and the surrounding scenery.

Early the next morning, he accord-
ingly fixed himself in a favorable situ-
ation, with his pencil and paper, and
went to work. But he was narrowly
watched through the chinks, at the cor-
ners of the cabin, by the numberless
little rag muffs thereabout. At length
one, bolder than the others, ventured,
by many circumlocutions, to get up to
where Sully was at work, and to peep
over his shoulders; and after gazing a
moment with utter surprise, bawled
out with great glee, 'La! Mamma,
this ere man done got us all down
here in his book, and little Bill in his
shirt-tail.' Now this proves two
things—a keen natural perception in
the child, and great merit in the painter.
The sketch must indeed have been
striking, to have caught the attention
of the child in a moment. Mr.
Sully, we believe, is a native of Virginia,
and we hope he will give us, in a
portable form, many of our native
scenes, which are not surpassed by any
in the world.—[Farmville, Va. Chron.]

Extraordinary.

While certain per-
sons in the employ of M. J. Bure of
Guernsey, Va. were lately engaged in
quarrying stone for the repair of the
National Road on the hill west of Cam-
bridge, they found in a petrified
state, what is supposed to have been
the body of an Indian child, which per-
haps centuries ago, was deposited in
that spot. This extraordinary speci-
men of ancient remains was found in-
closed in a mass of solid rock, and the
appearance of a stone image, some-
what imperfect in form, yet having the
general outlines of the human shape.
The material of which it is composed ap-
pears to be a species of limestone. In
the same cavity was also found a small
row of what appear to have been In-
dian beads—mated to either.
Guernsey Times.

Something Romantic.

Some years ago a captain of a corsair carried off
the wife of a poor woodman in the
environs of Messina. Having kept her
several months on board his vessel
the pirate landed her in one of the
South Sea islands, and abandoned her
to her fate. The savage monarch of
the island, to whom she was brought,
became so enamored of her, that he
married her according to the customs
of his country—placed her by his side
on the throne, and when he died, left
her the sovereignty of his dominions.
A European vessel lately arrived at
Messina from a voyage to South
America has not only brought to the
poor woodman this intelligence respect-
ing the fate of his wife, but has also
brought presents from her of sufficient
value to make him one of the richest
private individuals in Sicily, until such
time as it shall please his royal spouse
to call him to her court.

Banks.

Banks were first estab-
lished by the Lombard Jews in Italy,
803; the name taken from banco, a
bench—benches having been erected
in the market-place for the exchange
of money. &c.; the Bank of Venice,
established, 1157; of Genoa, 1845; of
Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburg, 1710;
of Rotterdam 1635; of England, 1696;
Old Scotch Bank, 1695; Royal ditto,
1727; in the East Indies, 1787; A-
merica, 1791. The Bank of England
was incorporated by King William
and his Parliament, in consideration
of £1,200,000 lent to government.
In 1797, the interest was reduced
from six to five per cent. Discontin-
ued paying in cash, Feb'y. 25, 1797.
Issued 80s. notes, March 9, 1797. Dis-
continuance of its payments in cash re-
stricted by Parliament in 1816; not to
extend beyond April 5, 1818. Cash
payments resumed, 1821. Five per
cent. reduced to four, March, 1822; lent
sums on mortgage and funded stock,
April 24, 1824. Bank of the United
States, first established, February
1791. Present Bank of the United
States, April 30, 1816. Capital,
\$35,000,000. Charter expires, 3d of
March, 1836.

The Wife with two Husbands.

Some of our readers will recollect that
some fifteen or eighteen months since,
we published a notice of the marriage of
Miss Phelps to a Mr. Rowell M. Field
of F. yettville; and also to Mr. J. H.
Clark, of Boston. The circumstances
were the subject of considerable remark
at the time, but the cause of this singu-
lar departure from the ordinary rules of
matrimonial etiquette was not at the
time made public. By the following

which we copy from the Montreal Ga-
zette, the mystery of these almost simul-
taneous marriages is developed, and a
satisfactory reason assigned for what, in
different circumstances, would be con-
sidered unjustifiable and unmatrimonial
conduct.

It seems that Miss P. possessed an
ample fortune, besides every other
charm that could make a young lady
lovely in the eyes of a suitor; she was
betrothed to Mr. C. with the consent
of all parties—he being a gentleman
of medium circumstances, and merchant
of Boston.

In the mean while in steps and Robin
Gray, in the form of a Mr. F. a rich
gentleman from the South, rather ad-
vanced in years but having ample store
of the ready the parents were
charmed with the glittering of gold—
and of course used all their endeavors
to break the lady's engagement with
Mr. C., but she, true to her first love
resisted all their efforts, wrote to her
lover concerning her situation, and
announced an elopement ere the dreadful
day of her union with Mr. F. should
arrive. The sordid parents suspecting
by the cheerfulness of their victim that
all things were not right, ordered the
marriage rites one day earlier than an-
ticipated at first. The poor girl was
consequently hurried to the altar more
like a statue than any thing else—and
the ceremony was performed. The
Boston lover in the meanwhile had not
been idle; he stationed a relay of horse-
men on the road—and arrived at Putney just
in time to be too late—the rites had
been performed. Not in the least dis-
heartened, he put his wits to work;
and soon found out the bands had not
been published, and Miss P. was not
a wife in the eye of the law. He con-
sequently stole an interview with her,
and had an explanation of affairs. The
hour for retiring had yet not arrived—
& the groom began to be in fidgets about
his bride—she was sent for, but could
not be found;—and so poor Pitgar-
rick was left to make the best of it.
Chase was instantly made, but the lovers
were too fleet for their pursuers.
They reached Boston, and were law-
fully wedded—Thus the mystery is ex-
plained; it is said they frequently laugh
at the joke—a laugh which must be a
the expense of Mr. F.—[Salem Mercury]

Thrilling Story.

An extraordinary
story is told by Captain Wallace of a
lover and his mistress who were saved
in a similar manner from the jaws of
shark.

A transport, with a part of a regiment
on board, was sailing with a gentle
breeze along the coast of Colony; one of
the officers was leaning over the poop
railing, conversing with a young lady
who had inspired him with the tender
passion. The fair was in the cabin in
the act of handing a paper to her lover
when, overreaching herself, she fell in-
to the sea, and supported by her
clothes, drifted asering; the officer los-
ing no time in plunging in after her,
and upheld her by one arm. The sails were
quickly backed, the ship lay to, and
preparations were made to lower a
boat, when to the dismay of all on board
a large shark appeared under the keel
of the vessel, and gliding towards his
victim; a shout of terror from the ago-
nized spectators called the attention of
the officer to the approaching danger;
he saw the monster's fearful length
near him; he made a desperate effort,
plunged and splashed the water so as
to frighten the shark, who turned and
dived out of his sight. The current
had now carried the officer and the
lady close to the vessel when the shark
appeared the second time, and was to
the act of turning on his back to seize
one of the hapless pair when a private
of the officer's company who was stand-
ing in the hammock nettings, jumped
fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in
his hand which he plunged into the back
of the shark which instantly disap-
pearing, the three were released from
their perilous situation.

Distressing Death.

A highly re-
spectable maiden lady of an advan-
ced age, Miss Julia Lynch, residing
at No. 170 Duane street, lost her life
last night in a most distressing manner.
Living with her were two females, the
one in the capacity of upper domestic
and nurse, the other a servant girl.
The former had left Miss Lynch be-
tween ten and eleven o'clock, prepar-
ing to retire to rest. The fire almost
extinguished and but one candle burn-
ing half an hour having elapsed without
Miss Lynch ringing her bell, as was
her custom, the nurse became uneasy
and went up to her room. On opening
the door she found herself enveloped in
smoke. Aid being obtained, the corpse
of Miss Lynch was discovered. She
was absolutely burnt to death. The
sofa on which she had been sitting when
the nurse left her was also almost con-
sumed. This lady had been ill for a-
bout two months and was extremely
feeble. It is supposed she got up for
some purpose, and having taken the
candle in her hand, it fell, or by some
means communicated to her clothes or
the covering of the sofa and she was
too weak to extricate herself from the
flames. Not a cry from her was heard
by the two females down stairs.

N. F. Courier.
Miss Lynch was near seventy years
of age, a lady of piety and great moral
worth. Her death will be a calamity of
unordinary character. She was the recip-
ient of a large annuity from a planta-
tion of the island of Jamaica, which
ceases with her death. Fr in this an-
nuity she reserved all the surplus,
which was very considerable, beyond
her means of support, and bestowed it
upon the worst objects of charity.
An inquest was held this morning on
her remains, and the verdict of the
coroner's jury was, that she came to
her death by being burnt.
New York Commercial.

More ways than one to choke a Cat.

The Lowell Journal contains the follow-
ing:—We have heard of a ludicrous
mode of getting out of this vale of tears
adopted, not long since by a man in
Bellevue almshouse. The unfortunate
fellow had a wooden leg, and be-
ing unable to march well in this world
he unshipped his leg and by the help
thereof, managed to march out of it.
His soul was "above all law delay,"
and could not rest contented upon the
narrow sole to which his remarkable
member was tapered; and after taking
a comfortable position on the flat of his
back, he crammed the small end of his
leg down his throat, on consequence of
which his soul not liking the rivalry
of such a co-tenant of the body, took
flight, and left the immortal part of
man as inanimate as the wooden sub-
stitute. There he lay in the morning,
with the butt of his leg raised high in
air, and the straps flying out like tri-
umphal banners.

Something new—Another step to- wards annihilating time and space.

We must no longer talk of the inge-
nuity of the Yankee; their fame is now
being eclipsed by the West. A gen-
tleman of Cincinnati has invented an
aerial steamboat, with which he was
to have made a trial at that place yester-
day; it is said he places the ut-
most confidence in his ultimate suc-
cess, having made several successful
experiments in private. *Non parvum
The boat is thus described in a Cincin-
nati paper:—It is about ten feet
long; the ribs being covered with silk,
in order to render it very light. The
engine, of two horse power, is placed
in the middle, and turns four vertical
shafts projecting over the bow and
stern, into each of which are fixed 4
spiral silken wings, which are made
to revolve with a sufficient velocity to
cause the vessel to rise. Over the
whole is fixed a movable silken cover
designed to assist in counteracting the
gravitation force, at the same time
tending to assist in its propulsion for-
ward. The whole boat, including the
engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has
cost about \$300.—N. Y. Ev. Star.*

A good Wife.

A woman who uni-
formly makes good Coffee, and does
not scold even on washing days,
possesses two very important requi-
sites in being a good wife.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the
twenty-third Congress, ending June
30, 1834.

- Making appropriations for the Military A-
cademy of the United States, for the year
1834.
- Making appropriations for the support of
the army for the year 1834.
- Regulating the value of certain silver coins
within the United States.
- Making additional appropriations for certain
harbours and removing obstructions in the
mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1834.
- For the relief of sundry citizens of the
United States who have lost property by the
deprivations of certain Indian tribes.
- Making appropriations for the Indian De-
partment for the year one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-four.
- Making appropriations for the naval ser-
vice, for the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty four.
- Making appropriations for Indian Annuities
and other similar objects, for the year 1834.
- Making appropriations for the Revolution-
ary Pensions of the United States, for the
year 1834.
- Concerning the Gold coins of the United
States and for other purposes.
- Making appropriations for the civil and dip-
lomatic expenses of Government, for the
year 1834.
- Further to extend the term of certain pen-
sions chargeable on the Privateer Pension
Fund.
- Making appropriations, in part, for the
support of Government for the year 1834.
- To extend the time allowed for the dis-
charge of the duties of the commission, for
carrying into effect the Convention with
France.
- Regulating the value of certain foreign
gold coin within the United States.
- To change the boundary between the
Southeastern and Western land district in
the Territory of Michigan, and for other
purposes.
- For the relief of certain inhabitants of East
Florida.
- To revise and amend "An act for the relief
of certain insolvent debtors of the United
States," passed on the second day of March,
eighteen hundred and thirty one, and an act,
in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth
of July, 1832.
- Supplementary to the act entitled "An act
to carry into effect the Convention between
the United States and his majesty the King
of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples
on the fourteenth day of October, 1832."
- To enable the Secretary of State to pur-
chase the papers and books of General
Washington.
- To authorize the removal of the Custom
House from Magnolia to St. Marks, in Flor-
ida.
- To equalize representation in the Terri-
tory of Florida, and for other purposes.
- For the reappropriation of an unexpended

balance of a former appropriation for the
payment of the Georgia Militia Claims, for
the years one thousand seven hundred and
ninety two, and one thousand seven hundred
and ninety three, and one thousand seven
hundred and ninety four.

Giving the consent of Congress to an a-
greement or compact entered into between
the state of New York and the state of New
Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and
jurisdiction of said states.

Making additional appropriations for the
Army at Harper's Ferry, for the year 1834.

To amend an act passed on the twenty
ninth day of May, 1833, entitled "An act for
the relief of the owners of sundry vessels
sunk for the defence of Baltimore."

Making appropriations to carry into effect
certain Indian treaties and for other pur-
poses.

To attach the territory of the United
States, West of the Mississippi river and
North of the State of Missouri, to the Terri-
tory of Michigan.

To provide for the organization of the
Department of Indian Affairs.

Making appropriation for certain fortifica-
tions of the United States for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the Public Build-
ings and grounds and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the U. States
Marine corps.

To increase & regulate the pay of the sur-
geons and assistant surgeons of the army.

To procure a bust in marble, of the
late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

For the completion of the road from a
point opposite to Memphis, in the State of
Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory
of Arkansas.

Concerning the duties on lead.

Authorizing the election of certain Wash-
and Erie Canal lands in the State of O-
hio.

For the repairs of Mars Hill military road,
in the State of Maine.

To establish a port of entry at Natchez, in
Mississippi, and creating certain ports of de-
fence, and for other purposes.

Concerning naval pensions and the navy
pension fund.

Authorizing the President of the United
States to cause certain roads to be opened
in Arkansas.

To provide for rebuilding of the Frigate
Congress.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to
make experiments for the safety of the
Steam Engine.

Authorizing the purchase of live oak
frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for
other purposes.

To authorize the President of the United
States to direct transfers of appropriations
in the naval services, under certain circum-
stances.

Authorizing the construction of a Bridge
across the Potomac, and repealing all acts
already passed in relation thereto.

Authorizing Edgewood Brook to remove to
the District of Columbia two Slaves own-
ed by him prior to his removal from Vir-
ginia.

Authorizing a sum of money to be distri-
buted among the officers and crew of the
late private armed brig General Arm-
strong.

To suspend the operation of certain pro-
visions of an act to alter and amend the
several acts imposing duties on imports," ap-
proved 14th July, 1832.

An act in addition to the act more ef-
fectually to provide for the punishment of
certain crimes against the United States
and for other purposes," approved March
3d, 1823.

Authorizing the Governors of the several
States to transmit by mail certain books
and documents.

For the benefit of the City of Washington
To regulate trade and intercourse with
the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on
the frontiers.

Making appropriations for building light
houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments,
for the year 1834.

Making appropriations for the improve-
ment of the navigation of the Hudson river,
in the State of New York.

To continue further in force "An act to
authorize the extension, construction and
use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and
Ohio rail-road into and within the District
of Columbia."

To authorize Gazaway B. Lamar to im-
port an iron steamboat, in detached parts
with the necessary machinery, and working
utensils therefor into the United States,
free from duty, and to provide for the remis-
sion of the same.

To enable the President to make an ar-
rangement with the Government of France,
in relation to certain French Seamen killed
or wounded at Tonlon, and their families.

To authorize the correction of erroneous
selections of land granted to the State of In-
diana, for the purpose of constructing the
Michigan road.

Limiting the time of advertising the
sales of Public Lands.

For the continuation and repair of the
Cumberland road.

To revise the act entitled "An act to
grant preemption rights to settlers on the
public lands," approved May 29, 1830.

To prohibit the Corporations of Washing-
ton, Georgetown and Alexandria, in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, from issuing promissory
notes or bills of any denomination less than
ten dollars, after the period therein men-
tioned; and for the gradual withdrawal from
circulation of all such notes and bills.

Supplementary to the act to amend the
several acts respecting copy rights.

For establishing the northern boundary
line of the country purchased of the Chick-
asaw by the treaty of 1822.

Making compensation for certain diplo-
matic services, and for other purposes.

To relinquish the reverendary interest of
the United States in a certain Indian reser-
vation lying between the rivers Mississippi
and Des Moines.

To provide for the payment of claims for
property destroyed by the enemy while in
the military service of the United States dur-
ing the late war with the Indians on the
frontiers of Illinois, and Michigan Territory.

To complete the Improvements of Penn-
sylvania avenue.

Concerning tonnage duties on Spanish ves-
sels.