47. An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes. 18th May, 1826.

48. An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague. 18th May, 1826.

49. An act regulating tqe accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department—May 18, 1826.

50. An act relative to the issuing of Executions in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases—May 18, 1826.

51. An act altering the time of holding the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia—May 18, 1826.

52. An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the State of Illinois—May 18, 1826.

53. An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes—May 18, 1826.

54. An act allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri—May 18, 1826.

55. An act to extend the time of locating Virginia Military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office—May 18, 1826.

56. An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscorawas county, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the 20th of May, one thousaed eight hundred and twenty four.—May 18, 1826.

57. An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North-Carolina—May 18, 1826.

58. An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," passed the fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty. May 18. 1826.

59. An act altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.—May 18, 1826.

60. An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio. May 18, 1826.

61. An act to aid certain Indians, in the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. May 18, 1826.

62. An act to allow [illegible] of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster [illegible] by the mail routes. May [illegible]

63. An act to enable [illegible] the [illegible] States to [illegible] the [illegible] May 18, 1826.

64. An act to regulate the [illegible] of Grand Jurors in the District Courts.—May 18, 1826.

[illegible] Mississippi.—May [illegible]

65. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from [illegible] in the state of Alabama. May [illegible], 1826.

[illegible] the evidence [illegible] dwelling houses, lots, and [illegible] non-payment of direct taxes due the United States. May 18, 1826.

68. An act to allow compensation to such witnesses, on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned, to compel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance—May 18, 1826.

69. An act autlorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware—May 18, 1826.

70. An act authorizing the importation of statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty—May 18, 1826.

71. An act improving certain Harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers therein mentioned—May 18, 1826.

72. An act to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—May 18, 1826.

73. An act to extend the width of the Washington Canal—May 18, 1826.

74. An act making appropriations to defray the expense of negotiating and carrying into effect certain indian treaties—May 18, 1826.

75. An act to amend the charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia—May 18, 1826.

76. An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, in the State of Missourie and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same—May 18, 1826.

77. An act to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Virginia, to hold the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the trial of certain cases. May 18, 1826.

78. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria," passed thirteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. May 18, 1826.

79. An act to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore. May 18, 1826.

80. An act concerning the United States Arsenal in Georgia. May 18. 1826.

81. An act appropriating lands for the support of schools in certain townships and tractional townships not before provided for. May 18. 1826.

82. An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty land drawn by them, and to locate others, in lieu thereof. May 22, 1826.

83. An act making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, ratified the 22d April, 1826. May 22, 1826.

84. An act to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the United States in the District of Alabama. May 22, 1826.

85. An act allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the Northern District of New-York, in certain cases. May 22, 1826.

86. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New-York. May 22, 1826.

87. An act to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, for extra services rendered under the provisions of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. May 22, 1826.

88. An act to compensate receivers of public moneys for transporting and depositing the same. May 22, 1826.

89. An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes. May 22, 1826.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract from the report of the operations of the American Bible Society, read at the Anniversary meeting in New-York on the 11th ult:

During the year which has now ended, there have been printed at the Repository, or are now in the Press, 28,250 bibles in English, 4000 in Spanish, and 2000 in French, making a total of 34,250. Of testamentes, there have been printed 44,750 in English, and 2000 in French; 46,750; making a total of both of 81,000; which added to the amount stated in the Ninth Report, of 451,902, makes a grand total of 532,902 bibles and testaments, or [illegible] the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society in New-York, and in Lexington (Ken.) or otherwise obtained for circulation during the society's existence. Plates for a bible have at length been [illegible] after, some [illegible] and an [illegible] 2000 has [illegible] press. The issue from the 30th of April, 1825, to the [illegible] bibles; 35,927 testaments; [illegible] Gospels, and 1 Delaware Epistle. To-[illegible] 4. Which [illegible] issued in former years, makes the whole number issued from the commencement of the institution to be 440,047; exclusive of those issued by the Kentucky Bible Society and printed from plates belonging to this society, and those which have been procured by Auxiliary Societies from other quarters.—The issues of the scriptures in foreign languages have been considerably augmented during the past year. The account is as follows:—Spanish bibles, 2,705 French, 203; German, 157; Dutch, 1; total 2,943. Total of both, 6,009.

A writer in the N. York Commercial Advertiser states that the grave of Commodore Perry, at Trinidad, remains without a stone or even a stake to guide those of his countrymen who may visit that place, to a spot where their patriotic feelings would so naturally direct them; and that *one only* of the inhabitants can guide a stranger thither!

[Congress has passed a resolve to remove the mortal remains of the gallant Commodore from a foreign land, to his native soil: this is a national duty, that should long since have been performed.]

ED. WEST. CAR.

Georgia 'Canal.—Messrs. Jenckes and Van Slyke have contracted to cut and completely finish the canal from the Savannah to the Ogechee rivers, at $8000 per mile; the work to be completed by the 1st of January, 1828. The length of this canal is sixteen miles. The cost was estimated by Colonel Clinton at $162.676: but the sum named in the contract is but $140.800; so that the canal will be completed for $21,876 less than the estimate of the Engineer.

Items of late Foreign News.

It was said that Col. Serves, who was in the Imperial Guards under Napoleon, and is now in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has surrendered at discretion at Tripolitza.

The health of the emperor of Austria, was improving. It is said that the Archduke Charles, eldest son of the Emperor, has beforehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

Salisbury:

JUNE 13, 1826.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BOARDMAN'S GRAMMAR.

Among the various expedients resorted to for making money, none is more frequent than publishing books by subscription. This method of forcing books on the public by exaggerated accounts and false statements, is generally taken to effect the sale of works which do not possess intrinsic value sufficient to induce people to purchase them. If it be said that this is the only way of ascertaining whether the publisher will be indemnified for his expenses; we confidently answer that any piece of composition of so questionable merit, is not worth the ink to print it. Such works are commonly ushered forth, *bolstered* up by recommendations of persons eminent for their literary and scientific acquirements. Formerly recommendations from such persons carried with them some weight; now they are only so *dog cheap*, as to be expected as a *matter of course* in every compilation, however worthless.

The most gross and flagrant impositions have been practised on the community by the solicitors of subscriptions. Frequently by their splendid accounts and exaggerations persons are induced to subscribe for a work. Now, we ask, are these the men whose attainments in literature and science enable them to judge correctly concerning the merits of a literary work? Surely not. If these considerations have no weight, some regard is due to the fact, that books have almost invariably been sold much cheaper to non-subscribers than to subscribers. This is not an empty assertion unsupported by facts. Were not the task too humble and invidious, I would enumerate frequent and repeated instances of this fact.

These remarks have been elicited by the examination of an English Grammar, published by Mr. John Boardman, of Richmond, Va. We are of opinion that Mr. Boardman has greatly overrated his abilities, in thinking himself qualified to write a grammar of the English Language. A more contemptible *catch-penny* than this, never came under our observation. At first we considered it almost beneath criticism; but at length we have deemed it best to expose its slender claims to public favour.

Our first charge against the compiler (for he can make no pretensions to authoriship) is that he is unable to write the English language correctly; much less to compose a treatise to assist others in doing so. This we will demonstrate by extracts from his preface, which we presume to be his own [illegible]. "When [illegible] the numerous [illegible] what noun [illegible] *derive* [illegible] adapting what? [illegible] any is reduced [illegible] &c. [illegible] should be followed by an [illegible] active case. [illegible] mistakes are taken from a single half page of the preface. Of the whole preface, we say that a piece of composition so loose, so inelegant, bungling, would do no credit to a school-boy in in the vestibule of literature.

Our remarks have hitherto been confined to Mr. B's preface, for the following reason; that it is the only *original* piece of any length in the book. The Grammar is a mere naked transcript of Mr. Murray's, with a very few alterations (and we are sceptical whether these are improvements,) but entirely *shorn* of those excellent and judicious remarks which adorn, in an eminent degree, the pages of Mr. Murray. We indeed recognize in every page, Murray's Grammrr, the companion of our youthful studies—but it appears like the naked oak withered by a blast of lightning, stripped of its foliage, deprived of its beauty. So servilely has Mr. B. copied from his original, that he has inserted a part of Murray's Exercises; to which he has [*judiciously?*] added the key in the same volume. Was this for the purpose of enhancing the price of the book?

The only thing original in this Grammar, is the method of parsing, and the insertion of five of Murray's notes among the rules. The common method of parsing consists of brief elegant formulæ of defining the attributes and relations of the different parts of speech. We have carefully examined the method proposed by Mr. B. and after candid and attentive consideration, we are constrained to say, that in our estimation, it is laboured, unwiedy, tedious, useless, requiring more time than can be conveniently devoted to this exercise in common schools. The limits of this essay will not permit us to examine Mr. B's method in detail. Admitting for a moment the superiority of Mr. B's method, we think that a two-penny pamphet would have been a more proper vehicle of making it known to the public, than Mr. Muray's Grammar with Mr. Boardman's name atached to it.

We have finished the humiliating, the invidious task of pointing out the defects in Mr. Boardman's Grammar. If we have not called the attention to its merits as well as its faults; if we have not stopped to remark on excellencies; it is, (we speak conscientiously) because we could discover none of the latter, which are his own. If it be objected to us, that we have made "garbled extracts" from his preface, we answer, that the limits of a newspaper essay, would admit none more extensive; that, of the defects of this grammar, as a manual for beginners, "the half has not been told."

We cannot conclude without giving Mr. B. the following advice, which may be of use to many others. If he ever becomes author again; or if a second edition of his grammar be called for, that he previously give "his days and nights to the volumes" of Murray and other elegant and correct writers; that he may acquire, himself, a knowledge of the English Language, before he attempts to teach it to others. Q.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

We stated in our paper of the 23d ult. that a party of about 30 members of Congress, who chartered a steam-boat to go from Washington City down the Potomac on a visit to the Tomb of Gen. *Washington*, at Mount Vernon, had been refused permission to land, and otherwise treated uncivilly, by Judge Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, and nephew to the late Gen. Washington. Since then we have seen Judge Washington's excuse, or rather apology, for his conduct on that occasion. We have thought it fair to give the judge a hearing in his own defence, and have added his publication, below. We leave it to the reader to decide for himself, whether the Judge has, or has not, made it appear that his conduct towards the members of Congress was marked by that hospitality and gentlemanly demeanor which might be expected at *his* hands.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Messrs. Snowden & Thornton: I should not notice a statement made in the National Journal, of the 16th inst. (said to be a rumour) respecting the steamboat party which landed at Mount Vernon, on Sunday last, if it were not to correct two mis representations contained in it, which I am persuaded, could not have received the countenance of either of the respectable and honourable gentlemen who composed, what is styled, "the Committee." The first is, that "the Committee was not treated with common politeness."

I should feel much mortified if I could suppose that my conduct was so understood by the members of that body; but if it was, I beg them to believe, that as I had no cause, so undoubtedly, I had no intention, to treat them otherwise than with respect, after being assured by them that they were ignorant of the prohibition to visit Mount Vernon on that day, and in that mode; and this declaration, I trust, they will accept, not as an apology, but as an avowal of the feelings which influenced [illegible] them during our short interview. That I felt some irritation against the Captain of the boat, who, with a prohibitory letter, perhaps, [illegible] time, could [illegible] expose his passengers to dis[illegible] me the unpleasant [illegible] refusing them [illegible] place, or, by [illegible] particular [illegible] my de[illegible] feeling [illegible] towards those who [illegible] ignorance of [illegible] captain [illegible] other than the most respectful feelings, with which I had hoped my behaviour entirely corres[illegible] [illegible] to be corrected is, that "the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits," &c.

What threats are to be understood as comprised under the &c. I know not.—After stating to the gentlemen, that the commanders of all the steamboats on the river had been long since warned not to bring parties to Mount Vernon, I stated that I should certainly sue the captain of this boat for his present conduct. I expressed no other threat—I intended nothing beyond it. When those gentlemen expressed their regret that the Captain should be in this predicament, and after giving their names, requested that I would consider them as the responsible persons, I repudiated the proposition; and this was confirmed by my friend, Mr. Herbert, to the persons who afterwards assembled at the tomb, and who insisted upon sending me their names.

The threat against the captain of the Surprise, I am determined to execute, whenever I may have the opportunity, although I can scarcely hope that a resort to legal proceedings against the commanders of these boats, will contribute to protect my rights, if the passengers should think proper to indemnify them against the consequences of their violating them.

If the best efforts I can make to protect this spot from those intrusions which many painful and mortifying circumstances have constrained me publicly to forbid, nothing will remain for me but to abandon it altogether. I claim no particular privilege as attached to the place, or to the name of him from whose bounty I received it. I asked to be protected in those privileges only, which are the birthright of the humblest citizen of Virginia.

BUSH. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 18th May, 1826.

Samuel A. Foote, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Connecticut legislature, has been elected U. S. senator from that state, in room of Mr. Edwards, whose term of service has expired. Mr. Foote received 94 votes, and a Mr. Bristol 84.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana.

A week or two since, we gave place to an extract from the speech of Mr. Livingston, in the House of Representatives, in which he pays a flattering, but very just, compliment to Gen. *Jackson*. That extract was communicated, and of course we cannot be chargeable with garbling the speech, to suit our own purposes. On examination of the speech, we find the following remarks in relation to Mr. Adams: the justness of which we are not disposed to gainsay:

"In rendering an account to my constituents," says Mr. L. "of the public conduct I had pursued in their service, I told them what I *truly felt*, that in our disappointment [in the Presidential Election] we had much to *console* our disappointments, in the TALENTS AND PATRIOTISM of the successful candidate, [Mr. Adams] and that if the measures he should adopt were, as *I believed they would be*, calculated to promote the *happiness of the country, I should consider it a duty not to embarrass, by any party means, the measures of his administration; and from this course nothing shall force or tempt me to swerve.*"

Messrs. LLOYD and RANDOLPH.

It is supposed that Mr. Randolph's excessive rudeness towards Mr. Lloyd, in the Senate, on the day he (Randolph) left Washington to embark for Europe, drew a challenge from that gentleman. The facts are these:—Mr. Randolph had declared his intention of leaving Washington for Baltimore; the carriage was at the door, and relays of horses on the road. As he was leaving the senate chamber, Mr. Lloyd handed him a note, which he opened, and tore to pieces, saying something about "gentleman" and "impertinence"—then jumped into the carriage, and drove off.

The New-York "Times" newspaper, says that, in China, there are *thirteen* females to *one* male inhabitant, throughout the Empire! A fine opening for those antique beaux who have sinned away the day of grace in Matrimony, without finding an help-mate in their own country, is now offered for obtaining an East Indian beauty.

On our first page, will be found the circular letter of Sam'l. P. Carson, Esq. representative in Congress from the Morganton district, which was communicated to us for publication.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with chagrin and mortification, that the Editor of the Western Carolinian is compelled to announce to the public, that a despicable imposition has been practised upon him. The [illegible] notice of "[illegible] S. Jones," [illegible] L. Gwin" who were announced [illegible] paper of the 23d ult. as having died in [illegible] Jasper county, Georgia [illegible] The parents of [illegible] young gentleman [illegible] in Wilkes [illegible] state, and [illegible] informa[illegible] them of a later date than the letter [illegible] decease. [illegible] contain[illegible] was postmarked at Hillsboro', Geo. [illegible] May, and signed by the *assumed* name of an esteemed friend of the Editor's. The name of our friend being attached to the letter, was sufficient to preclude all suspicion as to any [illegible] or imposition. [illegible] what motive the author of this malignant forgery was actuated, is not known,—unless his purpose was to gratify feelings of malice, interest, envy, or revenge. It is humbling to our pride as men, to think there is a *civilized* being who is so far lost to the better feelings of humanity, as to sport with the finest sensibilities of our nature, and prostitute the awful character of death to his detestable purpose of Slander. Efforts will be made to detect the wretch who has, either thoughtlessly or wickedly, committed an act so strongly marked by innate depravity; and it is hoped he may be exposed to the scorn and contempt of the community.

CELEBRATION of the FOURTH of JULY.

In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Salisbury assembled in the Court-House, on Saturday, the 3d inst. with the view of entering into some suitable arrangements for celebrating the 50th anniversary of American Independence. Dr. S. L. Ferrand was called to the chair, and Philo White requested to act as secretary. After the meeting had been thus organized, it was moved, and unanimously *Resolved*, that, as the approaching 4th of July will be the half-centennial anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, the day ought to be celebrated in a style more imposing than is usual on similar occasions;

Resolved, That a Dinner be given on that day,—and that it be served up in some grove, (should it be convenient,) in such a style as to accommodate all classes of society, and at the same time to do honor to the day; and that Messrs. Rich'd H. Alexander, Isaac Burns, Samuel Lemly, John L. Henderson, and George W. Brown, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion; to request some gentleman to deliver an Oration,—&c. &c.

Resolved, That a Ball be given in the evening; and that Messrs. M. A. Locke, C. Fisher, Sam'l Lemly, Hugh Meenan, Ezra Allemong, and Henry Giles, be the managers thereof.

Resolved, That Capt. Lemly be requested to call out his company of Light Infantry Blues, on that day; and that Messrs. M. A. Locke, S. L. Ferrand, and Philo White, be a committee to