

United States Laws,
Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. VI.
An Act to revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain Act of Maryland."
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same so far as relates to the act of Maryland, hereby is revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same so far as relates to the act of Maryland, hereby is revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage of vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: 19 March, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. VII.
An Act to alter the time of holding the District Courts of the United States in the District of North Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be holden on the following days, that is to say: at Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October; at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamlico, on the fourth Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, or Clarendon, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, in each and every year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall now be pending, in any of the said District Courts, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for the holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved: 10 March, 1828.

NO. VIII.
An Act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations and in ordinary, one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars; for pay and subsistence and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen, &c. at navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and eighty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars; for pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, fifty-nine thousand one hundred and two dollars; for provisions, five hundred and five thousand dollars; for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; for medicines, surgical instruments and hospital stores, twenty-seven thousand dollars; for ordnance and ordnance stores, fifty thousand dollars; for repairs and improvements of navy yards, one hundred and five thousand dollars; for arrearages prior to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars; for completing the construction and equipment of the sloops of war, authorized by act of Congress of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the following purposes, to wit: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent and chamber money, fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and shore stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel to the navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, nautical

and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilferage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses for objects arising in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars; for pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars; for clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars; for fuel for the same, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars; for contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; for additional contingencies not enumerated for the same, five hundred dollars; for military stores for the same, that is to say, for keeping the arms in repair, armorer's pay and armorer's tools, and ordnance stores, three thousand dollars; for medicines, hospital stores and instruments for the use of the officers and marines on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars; for compensation of Colonel Samuel Miller, for certain extra services relative to the accounts of R. M. Desha, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents; for the following items which have been carried to the surplus fund on the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, viz: for contingent expenses prior to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty-two dollars, thirty-four cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, four cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars, twenty-eight cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, not enumerated, two hundred and forty dollars, eight cents; for Navy Yards, five thousand dollars; for Navy Yard at Pensacola, three hundred dollars thirty-seven cents; for Swords and Medals, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars sixty-two cents; for five schooners, fifty-eight dollars thirty-three cents; for building Barges, sixty-seven dollars sixteen cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, for the purchase of such lands as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper to provide live oak and other timber for the use of the Navy of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, by the first Section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven."

Approved: 19 March, 1828.

One way to collect Debts.
MEN sometimes do that which they should not, and for which they should be sorry: do ye, therefore, that which you would have others do unto you.

Mr. White: Sometime in February, I left home on my ordinary business of trading, not calculating or stating that I would return before 1st of May: however, I did so, ten days sooner; and to my astonishment saw in your paper an attachment sued out against the estate of Alexander Hogan, in favor of John Robinson, Samuel Guy and others garnisheed. That I owe said Robinson \$85, I honestly confess, which shall be as honestly paid; but that he should have taken this singular step, much surprises me; for I flatter myself, that all who know me, would as soon suspect the worthy and Rev. Gentleman himself to desert his family and honest creditors, as me. I think he must have had but little regard for my feeling, in so extraordinary a step. However, I excuse him, inasmuch as I suppose him to be better acquainted with the laws of God than those of nature or his country. A good example indeed, to set a man who starts to market, for no other purpose but to make money to pay his debts; and his estate administered on before he can return. 216 ALEXANDER HOGAN.

Committed to the Jail
OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Juny, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.
May 12, 1828. [15] of Mecklenburg county.

Notice.
ON the 29th of April last my son, George Brem, who is under the age of 21, left his place of abode. I therefore intend prosecuting to the utmost rigor of the law, against any person or persons who may harbour or trade with said George.
JACOB BREM.
Lincolnton, N. C. May 12, 1828. 317

POETRY.

READINGS FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

THE BIBLE.
"This is a true saying, and worthy of all acceptation."
This little book I'd rather own,
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffers shone,
Than all their diadems:
Nay, were he seen on chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

How hale to ambition's eye
His blood-wringing spoils must gleam,
When Death's uplifted hand is nigh,
His life a vanished dream!
Then hear him with his gasping breath
For one poor moment crave:
Fool! wouldst thou stay the arm of Death!
Ask of thy god to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health.

But here a blessed balm appears
To heal the deepest woe,
And he who seeks this book in tears,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Here He who died on Calvary,
Hath made that promise blest:
'Ye heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest.
A bruised reed I will not break,
'A contrite heart despise;
My burden's light, and all that take
'My yoke—shall win the skies!'

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given—
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of heaven?
This is the guide our Father gave
To lead to realms of day—
A star whose lustre glids the grave—
'The light—the life—the way!'

MEMORY.
What is memory? 'tis the light
Which hallows life—a ray profound
Upon the brow of mental night;
An echo—time the passing sound;
A mirror—its bright surface shows
Hope, fear, grief, love, delight, regret;
A generous spring; a beam which glows
Long after sun and star have set:
A leaf—nor storm, nor blight can fade,
An ark in time's bereaving sea;
A perfume from a flower decayed,
A treasure for Eternity!

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.
How sweet to think there still is one
Whose bosom beats for me,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.
The faithful bird that cleaves the air,
Through trackless regions flies;
But still one thought, one hope is there,
To cheer him through the skies.
Affection's chart his opinions guide,
Remembrance leads them light,
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,
He speeds his homeward flight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPLENDID MARRIAGE.
To some of our readers, (especially among the ladies) we doubt not but the following account of the marriage of the son of Marshal Ney, with the daughter of the rich Paris banker, LAFITTE, which took place in February, will be acceptable:

Paris.—The nuptials of Mademoiselle Lafitte with the young Prince de la Moskwa (the son of Ney) have been celebrated with princely magnificence. Between 15 and 1600 persons were assembled at the fete given by M Lafitte the evening of the marriage day. Amongst the company were several Peers, a great number of Deputies, Generals, men of letters, and public functionaries, and amongst the latter M. de Belleyme, the Prefect of Police. Upwards of five hundred ladies, many of them remarkable for their beauty, and all in the newest and most brilliant costumes, presented a most enchanting coup d'oeil. The evening commenced by a concert, in which the principal singers of the French and Italian Operas took a part. A Cantata, composed expressly for the occasion by Rossini was sung by Nowviet and Dabadier, of the French Opera. Several Italian pieces were afterwards sung by Bordogni and Mesdames Pisoni, Sontag, and Malloran (formerly Mademoiselle Garcia.) Rossini presided at the piano. In the intervals of the concert, the bride and bridegroom walked arm in arm through the various apartments. The bride wore a veil and robe of the most costly point lace; on the head was the nuptial crown of orange flowers: her ear-rings were formed of two remarkably fine emeralds encircled with brilliants, and from which hung, in form of a triangle, three large diamonds, terminated by three large pearls en poire—a diamond necklace—or, as the French more poetically call it, a river of diamonds, surrounded her neck, and in the words of the old ballad, "cast light throughout the hall." The extreme paleness of her countenance, rendered still more striking by the raven blackness of her hair, and melancholy, languid, and almost suffering expression of her eyes, offered a singular contrast to the costliness of her dress, and the scene of splendour and magnificence amidst which she

moved. The bridegroom had nothing remarkable in his appearance. He is under the middle size, and his countenance rather devoid of expression. His younger brother (the Duke of Elchingen) was, on the contrary, one of the finest young men of the party. About two o'clock in the morning, the windows of the drawing room which looked upon the court were thrown open, and offered so many entrances to a splendid temporary refectory constructed for the occasion, and raised to a level with the first story. Here was spread a table capable of accommodating 190 guests at a time. This table, the whole length of which ran a magnificent pateau, was sparkling with a gorgeous service of plate, interspersed with vases of flowers, and covered with all that unbounded wealth could procure in point of gastronomical delicacies and exquisite wines. The bride took her seat at the middle of this table; on her right was the Prince de la Moskwa, and next to him one of the prettiest girls present, the daughter of the Duchess of Otranto (the widow of Fouche.) The viands and wines upon this table were renewed seven or eight times during the night, and done justice to by as many detachments of fresh votaries.

During the whole time of the banquet, a military band continued playing; whilst the scene received a novel, picturesque, and dramatic effect from the numbers of those guests who had not yet supped, and who filled the windows of the apartments looking upon the refectory. For the first hour and a half, M. Lafitte did not sit down to supper, but took his station near the principal entrance, in order to see that every thing went on with order, promptitude, and regularity. He bore an air of the greatest possible satisfaction, and looked as if it was really the happiest day of his life. Every one was anxious to felicitate him, not only on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, but also on his generous conduct towards the town of Meudilsen (menaced with complete ruin) for which he had succeeded in opening a credit of five millions of francs (200,000/) the day before, setting down his own name for a very considerable part of the sum. During supper there was but one toast given, and that was, "To the old army;" to which some voices added, "and to the glory of the new." This fete must, it is thought, have cost from thirty to forty thousand francs (from 12 to 1600/).

It is only the prelude to one still more splendid, for which immense preparations are making. This marriage is looked upon with a very evil eye in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain, where it is pronounced to be a seditious union, Monsieur Lafitte having given his daughter to the son of a man who was accused of treason to the Bourbons. The dowagers, male and female, of this antiquated Fauxbourg, are furious against Lafitte for having chosen the husband for his daughter, and the inheritor of his immense wealth, from amongst the Napoleonic noblesse instead of the Bourbonean, thereby preferring the military renown of New France to the musty parchments of the old regime. It is even thought that this noble indignation has not been altogether a stranger to some circumstances that took place before the celebration of the marriage. In the course of the night preceding this event, M. Lafitte received six anonymous letters, in which it was stated to him that his daughter would be assassinated sooner than such a union should be suffered to take place. Two days before the one appointed, another letter was received, stating that Mad'le Lafitte would be immolated even at the steps of the altar; and, what was still more infamous and dastardly, two similar letters were addressed to Mad. Lafitte, who became seriously alarmed on account of her daughter.

M. Lafitte, though attaching but little importance to these missions, thought proper, however, to lay them before the Prefect of Police, who also looking upon them as contemptible efforts of malice without any serious intention of execution, nevertheless took certain precautions, which, to those not in the secret, appeared somewhat extraordinary. About the doors of the church were posted some twenty gendarmes, whilst the carriage in which was the bride, was escorted by three or four more. No person was admitted into the church without a ticket. The prefect even carried his precaution further; he procured several of the most respectable looking police agents, and sent them, in their

holiday suits, to mingle with the well dressed crowd in the church, and keep a sharp look-out. No interruption, however, to the ceremony, nor any accident of any kind took place, and all passed off in perfect order and safety. None of the French Peers who voted for the death of Marshal Ney were invited to the wedding. M. Lafitte gave on the occasion, to the poor of his own parish, 10,000f. (400/.) and to each of the other 11 parishes 4000f. (160/.) total 54,000f. (2,160/.) He gave to each of the clerks in his establishment 3,000f. (120/.) The day after the marriage, his daughter found in her nuptial *corbeille* a little Album upon the first page of which was written "I add to the nuptial presents of my daughter 50,000f. (2,000/.) for the benefit of the Greeks." She may draw upon my house to-morrow for the sum." The widow of Marshal Ney made Miss Lafitte a present of a splendid prayer book, the clasp of which was formed of a superb diamond. This book is valued at 30,000f. (1,200/.)

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe; and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated 1 1/2 inch backwards from the corner of the eye."

"Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic."

"When a horse has been over-ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the white of his eyes."

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is, a weak one."

"Horses that are hardy and good for business, have a short back bone which terminates forward of the hip bones."

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernible when discharged."

"The principal signs of a good horse are these. The eyes are set wide apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses, are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign."

"It is a Spanish proverb, that 'a dapple gray will sooner die than tire.'"

The Variety of Climate in the same Latitude.

The ancients supposed that the torrid zone, where the heat of the sun is most intense, was uninhabited, and incapable of supporting animal life. But the Divine Architect has so regulated his plans in the formation of the earth, that man in the very centre of the torrid zone, enjoys the most delightful temperature; and, what is still more astonishing, he suffers the unremitting cold of the poles. In that part of the torrid zone, which extends along the coast of Peru from the equator to the tropic of Capricorn, the cordillera of the Andes exhibits every gradation of climate. The burning heat of the valleys diminishes as the traveller ascends the mountains: he finds the vigor and productions of the vegetable kingdom varying and decreasing, until he arrives at the frozen deserts on the summit of the Andes, where no living thing can subsist. To these mountains, therefore, may be applied, with the utmost propriety, what the Arabian poets say of Mount Lebanon: "that its head is crowned with winter, and its neck adorned with spring; that Autumn reposes in its bosom, and Summer sleeps at its feet."

THE SIX COFFINS.

Says Ben to Jo, pray let us know
What these six Coffins mean;
Some shipwreck sore upon our shore,
I fear has lately been.

Says Jo to Ben, these hold six men
Once mighty in the nation;
To Jonny Q. belongs this crew,
The wreck's Amalgamation.

The Duke of Wellington, is said to be the first native of Ireland who has filled the post of First Lord of the Treasury in the British government.