

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

NO. XXVI.  
An Act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appointed, to wit:

For pay to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents authorized by law, thirty one thousand dollars:

For the pay of Sub-Agents as established by law, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars:

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

For houses for sub-agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths at Peoria and Iowa as sub-agencies; expenses of emigrating Indians; claims of Delawares, for horses taken by white men; holding councils for settlement of differences among Indian tribes, &c. within the superintendency of General Clark, as estimated for by him, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars:

For Additional expense arising out of the recently extended intercourse with the Indians within the Michigan Territory, and the establishment of a new sub-agency therein, for the Chippewas, high up Lake Superior, at La Point, or Michael's Island, as recommended by Gov. Cass, five thousand dollars:

For additional expense at the Red River Agency, on account of the removal of Quapaws, and attaching them to that agency, agreeably to the late treaty with them, one thousand three hundred dollars:

For expense attending Indian Agency, established under the late treaty with the Creek nation, and an act of Congress of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, four thousand five hundred dollars:

For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians, providing for them for the period of twelve months after their emigration, and for rendering them such assistance as the President of the United States may think proper, in their agricultural operations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the existing treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, having relation to the aforesaid objects, fifty thousand dollars:

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession, entered into on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States and the State of Georgia, which sum of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokee Indians, to all the lands which they occupy within the limits of the said State:

For contingencies of Indian Department, ninety five thousand dollars.

For refunding to the State of North Carolina the amount expended by her in extinguishing the title of certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, to reservations of land within the limits of said State, granted to them in fee simple, by treaties with the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of twenty two thousand dollars.

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

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 May, 1828.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Approved: 9 May, 1828.

NO. XXVII.  
An Act to authorize a Rail Road within the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the assent of Congress to the constructing a Rail Road by a Company incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, from Baltimore to the City of Washington, be and the same is hereby given to the extent that Congress has jurisdiction of the soil over which it may pass; conceding to said Company to exact such tolls, and to enjoy such benefits and privileges, as the act of incorporation of the State of Maryland gives to said Corporation with in the limits of the State of Maryland: Provided, in the location of the Road it shall not be lawful for said Company to pass through any reserved squares or open spaces of the City without the consent of Congress.

Approved: 9 May, 1828.

NO. XXVIII.  
An Act regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all French Vessels, coming directly from the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and laden with articles, the growth or manufacture of either of said Islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American Vessels, may be admitted into the Ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cargoes, as aforesaid, than are imposed on American Vessels, and on like cargoes imported in American Vessels: Provided, that if the President of the United States shall, at any time, receive satisfactory information, that the privileges allowed to American Vessels and their cargoes and said Islands, by the French ordinance of February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by Proclamation, to suspend the operation act, and withhold all privileges allowed under it.

Approved: 9 May, 1828.

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To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY. N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's genuine Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia. May 8th, 1828. 13:28

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG. THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. EZRA ALLEMONG. Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Works, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAVERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors. He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12

WHITFIELD KERR. Stateville, Ireddell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Trotter & Huntington, Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828. 22

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Taber Church, Ireddell county, N. C. July 1st, 1828. Albee Thomas Judkin Robertson B. Brotherton James McConnell William Caldwell Mrs. Jane Sumners William Eliot Robert Swan Thomas Erwin Enoch Tomlinson William H. Hix Henry Wales Samuel Johnson Benjamin Ward Isaac Johnson John Welch John 3:27 D. GOULD, P. M.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail. SWAN CORRO, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is Catherine, and belongs to William O. Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mulatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor. Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Anny, 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. [241] of Mecklenburg county.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Fanny, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts she may hereafter contract. July 21st, 1828. WM. WILSON.

BLANK BANK BONDS,

OF the new form now required, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

PRESIDENTIAL.

A Toss.—The Adams presses are existing to the very sky, that the President threw off his coat to cut a snag at the commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Nothing wonderful in this. It is not the first time Mr. Adams has turned his coat. Noah. [It was no doubt a victory that stopped his spade.]

Shameful.—In the Report of the Committee on Retrenchment, page 24, we find the following items of expenditure in the Navy Department: 'Do, [expenses] in the Court of Enquiry in the case of Com. Porter, \$2,242 35 'Do, on his Court Martial, 2,997 80

Thus has it cost the Americans \$5,240 15 to drive from the United States' Navy one of its greatest heroes! What American is there, in whose bosom glows one spark of patriotism, but will blush and hang his head when he sees the amount, and reflect on the elevation given to his national character by the heroic achievements of the gallant Porter, now exiled from the land of his nativity—the land he loved? But then, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have such repugnance and such antipathy to 'Military Chieftains,' they think nothing of spending several thousand dollars of the public money in banishing them from our country! We suppose they would squander many thousand to get rid of Jackson—but 'Old Hickory,' won't go—he always sticks to US.

Porter's heart is with US, but we have been deprived of his services by the present Administration because he could not submit to what he conceived to be an outrage on the American character.—Penn Reporter.

Hurra for Jackson.—Maj. Noah, of the New York Enquirer, has a parrot, which he has learned to cry hurra for Jackson! The bird escaped from its master on the 6th ult. and flew about the city: the Courier paper gives the following humorous account of the parrot's adventures: Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised to hear the shout "Hurra for Jackson!" proceeding from the office of our friend Stone (editor of the Commercial Advertiser, an Adams paper.) On examination, we saw Poll perched on the window sill, ogling the Colonel most uxoriously, and evidently determined to bring him over to the good cause. The Colonel was in an attitude of defence, making divers desperate pushes at Poll, and exclaiming loudly, "Go away, don't you!" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll: "Go to thunder!" said Stone. Bloodshed was prevented by the interference of the Police.—Hays seized the culprit, and carried her off; all Broadway heard the shout "Hurra for Jackson!" as Poll travelled to the City Hall. "Darn that bird!" said Jonathan, from Nantucket—"Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll. On being presented to Justice Hopson, the first inquiry was, "What is your name?" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll—"What do you do for a living?" "Hurra for Jackson!" Nothing else could be got out of her; she was about being committed to Bridewell, when our neighbor of the Enquirer entered bail for her good behavior; that she should keep the peace towards the people of New York and William L. Stone in particular. "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll, and away she went.

Bets.—In the New York Enquirer, of the 10th inst. we find the following bets offered on the Presidential election: "As we know that the Adams men are a betting as well as boasting tribe, and that they make assertions in regard to the result of the election in this state; and in the United States, in which they do not believe—we are authorised, in order to test their predictions, to offer the following bets:—\$1,500, that Jackson will get a majority of the electoral votes of this state—\$2,000, that he will be elected President of the United States, and \$100 that he will have one—the like sum, that he will have two—the like sum that he will have three majority, and so on up to fifteen majority over Mr. Adams, at the next election, both candidates being alive when the votes are counted." If the Adams men have confidence in their declarations, let them close with this proposition, which we received with a most responsible name, or let them be silent as to Mr. Adams' prospects. We will repeat this offer, from time to time, in reply to any assertion they may make.

Things to be Remembered.—That Mr. Adams charged and received for his expenses and services between the 20th April, 1813, and the 29th April, 1815, besides contingencies at London the sum of \$62,644 00. At this very time he was denouncing the government as being "feeble and penurious."

That up to the 4th of March last, the expenditures of Mr. Adams' Administration exceeded those of the last three years

That in 1807 Mr. Adams denounced to Mr. Jefferson, the Federal party, to which he belonged, as engaged in a plan to dismember the union, and in a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of Canada, the purpose of which was to negotiate a secession of the New England States.

That in the spring of the same year, he publicly lamented the fearful progress of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced, that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous and so ruinous to the country, that the people would be led to despise the principles and condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then, said he, we may have a form of government better suited to the genius and disposition of our country, than the present Constitution." A. C. Journal.

Clay turned pedlar.—In some of the southern papers, it is stated, that Clay, in his journey through Virginia to Kentucky, scatters political pamphlets. So he is a pedlar at last.

A sign.—A ballot was taken on the Presidency, in one of the road districts in the town of Riga, New-York a few weeks since, which resulted in, 19 for JACKSON, and only 3 for Adams!

Another sign.—Another ballot was taken recently in a boat as it left this village. Twenty nine out of the thirty on board, were for Old Hickory; and the remaining one was for Adams only because his father was!—a better reason than many can give for pursuing the same course. Rochester Advertiser.

New York.—In the Nashville Banner, an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Nashville, says:—"The most astonishing changes have taken place within the last ninety days, and the friends of Gen. Jackson in this quarter are rapidly increasing. The state of New-York will give him 25 votes certainly. We can now beat them in this village. The Adams men do not think they can succeed."

The Boston Statesman announces as an important "Sign," that Mr. Adams has a splendid house building at Quincy, which is to be ready by the 4th day of March next.

A letter from Mobile, of the 3d June, received in Augusta, says—"Our Cotton business is entirely over. We shall not receive 100,000 bales this year.—Present receipt 69,897 bales against 90,000 bales last year."

Southern Manufactures.—The Georgia (Milledgeville) Statesman, of the 28th ult. says, that two manufactories for bagging, negro cloth and sheeting, in the neighbourhood of Milledgeville, are in contemplation, and we have been given to understand that at a late sale of lots at the Indian Springs, a gentleman of Macon, as agent of a house in Savannah, bought a lot for similar purposes.

During the night of the 30th ultimo, the Tariff Bill, together with the effigies of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Everett, Matthew Carey, Taylor of New-York, and Mallary, was burnt, amidst a large concourse of spectators, at Columbia, S. C.

Foreign Prejudices.—Will it be believed that English manufactured Cement, under the name of Roman Cement, is now selling in this place for \$9 per barrel, when New-York Cement, neatly put up in papered casks, inspected, and every way equal to and goes as far as the English, sells at \$4? Charleston paper.

John Neale's opinion of the Tariff. (He is the Editor of the Yankee, published at Portland, Maine, and the avowed enemy of Mrs. Royall.) The Jackson men complain of the tariff—but then who made the tariff? Why Mr. Adams to be sure. But the Adams people, they complain of the tariff too: And why?—because they could not help themselves; they were obliged to vote for it, by the power of the Jacksonites; who are therefore answerable for the mischief. They could do no better—ergo they are to be excused; just as the framers of the federal constitution were, for admitting slave representation—they did the best they could: At the South, they charge the tariff to the north; and here at the north they lay it to the south; and so we have it—on all sides and on every side. Meanwhile this poor tariff is lost sight of; nobody knows whether it is what people say of it or not—nobody cares indeed so that the newspapers are able to grind it up into political ammunition—paper pellets.

Hair restorative.—It has been ascertained that the daily application of salt, will restore hair to the heads of those who, from fever or other causes, may have suffered its loss. The constant application of salt, has been found to give strength and luxuriance to hair which was falling off, and causing rapid baldness. This is a simple and cheap remedy, and worth trying. It may be preferable to all the Macassar oils and cosmetics which the inventive genius of Monsieur the manufacturer of patent sea-powders and flower-pots, ever dreamed of: and it has the additional recommendation, that it is cheap, and always at hand. Whether the salt is to be used in solution, or in substance, we know not: either way would doubtless prove efficacious. We wish some of our readers in Western Carolina, whose brain-pans have been deprived of nature's covering, would test the efficacy of the above, and communicate the result to us, that we might give it publicity, for the benefit of others.

The Gravel.—We have been requested to publish the following recipe for the cure of the Gravel: Take Smalls Weed, boil it to a strong liquor, and drink a tea-cup full three times a day; or take three teaspoonfuls of the juice of said weed in glass of toddy. The white-blossomed weed is best.

AUGUST 3, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT, Andrew Jackson.

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—Jefferson.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c. JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election." JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."—John Q. Adams.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness." HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN, (OF SOUTH CAROLINA.) The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET. 1st Dist... Robert Love, of Haywood county. 2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes. 3d Peter Forney, of Lincoln. 4th John Giles, of Rowan. 5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham. 6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford. 7th Walter F. Leake, of Richmond. 8th Willie P. Mangum, of Orange. 9th Josiah Crudup, of Wake. 10th John Hall, of Warren. 11th Joseph J. Williams, of Martin. 12th Kedar Ballard, of Gates. 13th Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb. 14th Richard D. Spaight, of Craven. 15th Edw'd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

Gov. Taylor, of South Carolina, deems it inexpedient to call the legislature of that state together, as suggested by the anti-tariff meeting at Colleton. Gov. T. seems to be a considerate man; he thinks that a secession from the Union would not be the surest way to obviate the oppressive operation of the new tariff... the grievous burden which the tariff imposes, is, in his estimation, preferable to the horrors of disunion.

Villainy.—A negro lately offered for sale, in Georgetown, S. C. what he called terrapin eggs, but which afterwards proved to be snake's eggs! People ought to be cautious in buying anything of vagrant negroes: it is as dangerous as it is an unlawful business.

Piracies are becoming more frequent and horrible, in the West Indies, than ever known heretofore: a French ship, from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was lately taken, robbed of \$300,000, and all the passengers and crew, 82 souls, murdered! An American schooner, from Zangus to New-York, was taken, and the pirates cut the throats of all on board, among whom were a number of lads, going to New-York to be educated!

Dog machinery.—A poor but industrious German, lately commenced the manufactory of wrought nails, at Utica, New-York; the bellows is kept in blast by two dogs, running in a wheel, who relieve each other at regular periods. He makes excellent nails, and finds ready sale for all of them.

Internal Improvement in Virginia.—A convention of delegates, 170 in number, assembled in Charlottesville on the 14th ult. to devise the most expedient means to promote internal improvements in that state, and revive the fading glories of the Old Dominion. James Madison was appointed President of the convention; a committee of 13, headed by James Monroe, Judge Marshall, Judge Collier, James Barbour, and others, was appointed, to report to the convention the best scheme of internal improvement, &c: an able report is expected: it was thought the convention would remain in session a week. The number of the members, the weight of their characters and talents, conspire to render this convention one of the most important and respectable ever convened in Virginia: the hopes of the state hang upon the result of their deliberations. We hope that this example may not be lost to the public men of North Carolina, but that they will make an effort to improve the physical condition and capabilities of their own state.

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