

It is even said to obtain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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By Authority. Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty-first Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the transportation of Merchandise by land or by water with the benefit of drawback. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, the duties on which have been paid, or secured to be paid, may be transported by land, or partly by land, and partly by water, from the district into which they were imported to two other districts, and exported from either of them with the benefit of drawback: Provided, That all regulations and formalities now in force, relating to the transportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, by land or by water, from the district into which they were imported to another district, for the benefit of drawback, and such other regulations as are prescribed under and by virtue of the act to which this is an addition, for the further transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to other districts, shall be complied with: And provided, also, That all the regulations and formalities now in force, respecting the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall be complied with, so far as may be consistent with the other provisions of the act to which this is an addition; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate to be used, and the oaths to be taken, on the transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, from the second district into which they may be so brought, to the third district.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. Sec. 1. 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, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury for certain fortifications, viz: For the preservation of George's Island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars. For fort Adams, Rhode Island, one hundred thousand dollars. For the completion of fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars. For repairing fort Columbus and east of Williams, New York, twenty five thousand dollars. For fort Monroe, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars. For fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars. For the completion of fort Mifflin, seventy thousand dollars. For the completion of the fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, ninety five thousand dollars. For fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, forty five thousand dollars. For fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars. For a fort at Mobile point, ninety thousand dollars. For repairs of the battery at Bienville, Louisiana, three thousand four hundred dollars. For repairs of fort Wood, Louisiana, three thousand six hundred dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars. Approved, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proceeds of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars,

being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, for the Seneca tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund; and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of six thousand dollars, annually, in any and manner as heretofore practised, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, on account of the deficiency, by that amount, in the sum paid over to said Indians the last year. Approved, February 19, 1831.

AN ACT to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in which the Indian title has been extinguished, lying west of the meridian line in the Territory of Michigan, shall constitute a new land district; and for the sale of the public lands within the said district, there shall be a Land Office established at such place within the district as the President of the United States may designate, who is hereby authorized to change the location of such office, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests may require it. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Land Office now established at Monroe, shall be removed to the place designated for the location of this office, and the Register and Receiver of the Monroe Land Office, shall superintend the sales of public lands within said district, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, as are or may be by law provided, in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Monies in the several offices established for the sale of public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands lying east of the Meridian line in the Territory aforesaid, which are not now embraced in the district of Detroit, be, and they are hereby, attached thereto; and it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in said district to deposit in the Land Office at Detroit all the records, books and papers, surveys, &c. which pertain to said Land Office at Monroe, which shall be kept by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Detroit, as a part of the records of said office. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands as shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at Monroe or Detroit, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which are embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale, by the Registers of the Land Offices to which they are hereby attached; and all provisions of law applicable to the public lands, to which this act applies, shall continue in full force and effect. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the State of Illinois as lies between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, bounded on the south by the base line, on the north by the northern boundary of that State, and on the extreme east by the third principal Meridian, be formed into a separate land district, the offices for which to be located where it will best accommodate purchasers and others by the President; and a Register and Receiver shall be appointed at such place as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each district be also formed in that State, on the north of the dividing line between townships and sixteen and seventeen north of the base line, and east of the third principal Meridian, including all that part of the State to its northern boundary, the offices for which to be located by the President, where the public interest and the convenience of purchasers may require; and a Register and Receiver shall be appointed at such time as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Registers and Receivers shall reside, respectively, at the places where the Land Offices are located, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, in every respect,

be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as may be by law provided in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States north-west of the river Ohio. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said lands shall be disposed of in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of other lands of the United States: Provided, That no tracts of land excepted from sales by virtue of any former acts, shall be sold by virtue of this act. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, lying in that part of the State of Indiana which is east of the Lake Michigan, bordering upon the northern line of said State, and not attached to any land district, shall be, and the same are hereby, attached to the Fort-Wayne District.

Approved, February 19, 1831.

AN ACT respecting the jurisdiction of certain District Courts. Sec. 1. 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 to-wit: the northern district of New York, the western district of Pennsylvania, the district of Indiana, the district of Illinois, the district of Missouri, the district of Mississippi, the western district of Louisiana, the eastern district of Louisiana, the northern district of Alabama, and the southern district of Alabama, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court shall within the limits of their respective districts, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are, or hereafter may by law be made, cognizable in circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court. Approved, February 19, 1831.

AN ACT to alter and amend "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive." Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons entitled to lands, under a contract entered into on the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and nineteen, by the Secretary of the Treasury on the part of the United States, and Charles Villar, Agent of the Tombebee Association, in pursuance of "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive" approved on the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, their heirs, devisees or assigns, who appear by the report of William L. Adams, special agent of the Treasury, appointed in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed the twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to have complied with the condition of settlement and cultivation, as stipulated in said contract or who shall hereafter make it appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that they have so complied, shall on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three receive a patent for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under said contract their heirs devisees or assigns, who have failed to comply with the conditions of settlement and cultivation within the period required thereby, who at the time of the passage of this act shall be in the actual occupancy and cultivation of the same, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, previous to the third of March eighteen hundred and thirty-three, receive a patent for the same. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the widow and children of any person who became entitled to an allotment of land under said contract, and died without performing the conditions required, shall on paying into the Treasury, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, previous to the third of March eighteen hundred and thirty-three receive a patent for the same. Approved, February 19, 1831.

An Irishman observing a pair of enormous long legged stockings hanging in a hosier's window, stepped in and enquired who they were made for—to which the clerk replied, "for no body in particular;" "Arrah, honey," said he, "what a long legged fellow that Mr. No-body-in-particular must be."

Variety.

We yesterday witnessed, (says the Pawtucket Chronicle of the 4th inst.) the disinterment of the Hon. Joseph Jenks, one of the first Governors of the Colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 14th of June, 1740, ninety one years ago. The skeleton was nearly entire, and in a better state of preservation than could be expected. Governor Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the state, standing when living, seven feet and two inches, without his shoes.—His thigh bones, when taken up, measured eighteen inches. [A chap of our acquaintance would not suffer much by a comparison of limbs with the defunct Governor.]

Female Friends.—We have remarked that, as the ground of general truth, the females of the society of Friends are more intelligent than any other class; and we attribute this to the fact, that their time is not spent in fadling out new fashions, or in altering dresses, or inquiring how Miss Such-a-one's bonnet is trimmed, but in improving their minds and fitting themselves to be useful members of society; to fill stations of high and uncompromising respectability.

Rural Felicity.—"O!" said a young lady at a party, while looking at the landscape that was painted on a plate she had in her hand—"what a beautiful cottage!—I should admire to live in just such a one all the days of my life." The young gentleman that stood by her, anxious to know what would please her, looked very tenderly at the picture, and found it was a steam boat.

Two Paddies met one morning one of whom, the night before, had lost his wife: "O, Jemmy," says he, "how hard are the dealings of Providence towards me, in taking away my dear wife by death, yours is left to comfort you—but mine alas! is no more!" "Hould, hould," replied Jemmy, "don't break your poor heart about that, dare honey, I'll swap even wid you now'an you will."

An Irishman was once brought up before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain: "Please your worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get a good one."

Nothing can more highly contribute to the fixing of right apprehensions, and a sound judgement or sense of right or wrong, than to believe a God who is ever represented as such to be exactly a model and example of the most exact justice, and highest goodness and worth. Such a view of divine Providence and bounty, and extended to all, and expressed in a constant good affection towards the whole, must of necessity engage us, within our compass and sphere, to act by a like principle and affection. And having once the good of our species or public in view, as our end or aim, 'tis impossible we should be misguided by any means to a false apprehension or sense of right or wrong. Shaftes.

The following lines by Goethe, the celebrated poet, are now, we believe, for the first time presented to our readers. They apply exactly to the question so often agitated, are we better with or without the aid of romance and antiquity, in a literary and moral point of view.

America thou hast it better Than our ancient hemisphere, Thou hast no fallen castles Nor Basalt as here: Thy children, they know not, (Their youthful prime to mar) Vain retrospection Of ineffective war! Fortune wait on thy glorious spring! And when in time thy ports sing, May some good genius guard them all From Baron, Knight and Ghost traditional. Frazer Mag.

We understand that JOHN D. HONZA, Esq., has consented, if elected, to represent this county in the Senate of the next State Legislature. Fayetteville Observer.

Town affairs.—At a meeting of the citizens of this town yesterday afternoon, J. W. Wright, Esq. presiding, and W. J. Anderson, Esq. acting as Secretary, the following resolution, moved by Louis D. Henry, Esq. was adopted. Ordered, That the commissioners cause, with all convenient speed, a longitudinal Market to be erected in the centre of the Public Square, intersected by Green, Gillespie, Hay and Person streets, running parallel with Hay street, to be surmounted with a tower for a Clock and Bell, the roof to stand on brick pillars, the ceiling to be arched, lathed and plastered, not exceeding seventy feet long and forty broad.

At the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, held in this town on Friday, the 24th inst., the following Officers were elected for the present year, viz: M. E. Robt's Strange, Fayetteville, G. H. P. M. L. Wiggins, Edinboro, D. G. H. P. William Kerr, Greensborough, G. K. J. A. Lillingston, Wilmington, G. S. J. R. Lloyd, Tarborough, G. Treas'r. E. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Secretary. Rev. Colin Melzer, Fayetteville, G. Chap. E. George Blair, G. M. The next Convocation will be held at Tarborough, on the 23d June 1832.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION.—The New York Daily Advertiser states that in cleaning the cabin of the ship Birmingham, on Saturday week, some cotton was used, which became partly saturated with linseed oil, and after a while it took fire. It was then determined to try an experiment. A small quantity of cotton was partially dipped in linseed oil, and was placed in the shade, which became ignited in two hours. The experiment was repeated for the third time, and the result was the same, it being two hours each time before the cotton took fire.

So the world goes. A worthless, brainless fellow, in whiskers and gloves, will be welcomed into society, while an industrious citizen, who dresses within his income, is discarded or overlooked—A dashing fop can gull almost every body. He runs upon the tailor, he runs upon the land-lord; he runs upon the labor of the shoemaker, he runs his face at the billiard board; and his presence into good society all by the taciturnation of dress, his whiskers and borrowed gold watch, and at last he runs away, leaving his creditors and dupes unpaid and perhaps unperished.

DOCT. WATKINS. The Philadelphia Inquirer speaking of the case of Dr. Watkins, says—We are enabled to state on sufficient authority, that the President will immediately release Watkins on its being shown that he is not competent to the liquidation of the amount of the fine, or as soon as he absolves himself of that claim by availing himself of the insolvent law. It only remains for Mr. Watkins or his friends to do one of these two things to effect his release.

Cheap Living.—"You haint got no more cold victuals for me, is you?" said a beggar boy, whose basket was well charged with the fat of the land. "I've given you enough already, replied the citizen, "what do you want with so much cold meat?" "Oh! I don't want it myself, but my mummy keeps boarding house, and she expects some visitors to dinner to day, so I thought as how you might help her out."

Beat this!—The Oxford Observer, (Me.) states that the wife of James Buckminster, of Franconia, N. H.) has had, since the year 1824, nine children at three births—three at the first, two at the second, and four at the last! They are all boys, and are all living and doing well.