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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with the Indian tribes, and for holding a treaty with the Pattawatimas.

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, viz:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, under the treaty of the 5th August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, with the Chippewas, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuity to the Pattawatimas, under the treaty of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations of the same treaty in regard to education, two thousand dollars.

For the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the payment of the permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies of the twenty third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the delivery of iron, steel, and tobacco, under the same treaty, and for the employment of laborers, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the annual support of the poor and infirm Miamies, and the education of their youth, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty of the second and third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, with the Osage and Kansas Indians, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars and forty cents.

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the agreement entered into with the Winnabago Indians on the twenty fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty with the Pattawata Indians of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of the limited annuity stipulated in the same article, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of goods and the payment in specie stipulated in said article, including transportation, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expense of farming, and for utensils, specified in said article, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For tobacco, iron, steel, education, annuity to principal Chief, employment of laborers, and purchase of land granted to Nancy Bennett, two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of claims against the Pattawatimas, stipulated in the third article of said treaty, ten thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars.

For expenses of ascertaining the value of property belonging to the missionary establishment, the removal of which is provided for in the fifth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to Cherokee Indians emigrating from within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, with the Cherokees of Arkansas, upon the supposition, that five hundred may emigrate within the year, that is to say: For rifles, including a balance due on rifles purchased last year, for blankets, for brass kettles, and for tobacco, ten thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars and seventy five cents.

For expense of transportation of those articles, two thousand dollars.

For payment for property which may be abandoned by Cherokees emigrating from Georgia, five thousand dollars.

For expense of emigration, being ten dollars per head, five thousand dollars.

For one year's provisions for emigrants, fifteen thousand dollars.

For gratuity of ten dollars to each emigrant, as per eighth article of the treaty, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of appraisers of property abandoned by emigrants, as provided in the eighth article of said treaty, and of such other persons as it may be necessary to employ in executing the provisions of said article, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation for improvements which may be abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, as is provided in the fourth article of said treaty, estimating for one thousand heads of families, thirty seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of appraisers of property so abandoned, in pursuance of same article, and for expense of removal of aged and infirm Indians, five thousand dollars.

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

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate,

Approved, 2d March, 1829.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the public buildings, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, respectively, to-wit:

For repairs and other work necessary to be done in and about the Capitol and its enclosures, eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents.

For erecting fourteen additional lamps in or around the Capitol square, two hundred and ten dollars.

For keeping lighted twenty four lamps in or around said square, six hundred and five dollars.

For erecting an iron rail fence and central gate on that part of the public ground west of the Capitol which adjoins the circular walk, twenty eight hundred dollars.

To complete the north front of the President's house, according to the original plan, by erecting a portico, twenty four thousand seven hundred and sixty nine dollars and twenty five cents.

For work to be done on and about the President's house and enclosures, six thousand three hundred and sixty one dollars and eighty six cents.

For furnishing the President's house under the direction of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase and enclosure of the square numbered two hundred and fifty nine, on the plan of the city, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs and expenses of the fire apparatus of the Columbia and Franklin Engine Companies, six hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to contract with Luigi Persico to execute two statues in front of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

For balance of compensation to N. Gevelot for sculpture in the Capitol, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to continue in office the Architect of the Capitol, as long as may be necessary for the execution of the work to be done upon the Capitol under the first section of this act, at his present rate of compensation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of public buildings annually make to Congress at the commencement of the session, a report of the manner in which all appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied—of the number of public lots sold or remaining unsold each year—of the condition of the public buildings and public grounds, and of the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation and care of the public property.

Approved 3d March, 1829.

AN ACT making additional appropriations for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and of the navigation of certain rivers.

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-wit:

For repairing the damages sustained by the piers under construction at the mouth of Oswego river, from a severe gale in October last, seven thousand four hundred and seventy two dollars.

For closing the breach made in the peninsulas at Presque Isle Bay, Pennsylvania, seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and twenty five cents.

For completing the erection of piers at the mouth of Dunkirk Harbor, in the State of New York, nine thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and seventy five cents.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek, Ohio, six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty five cents.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Cuyahoga Creek, Ohio, two thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars.

For improving Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, twelve thousand one hundred and seventy nine dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio, five thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For completing a Pier at La Plaisance Bay, Michigan territory, two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

For continuing to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah in Georgia, being a balance of appropriations carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, twenty four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

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

Approved, 3d March, 1829.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Lead Mines, in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to public sale, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized, at any time that he shall think proper, to cause the reserved lead mines, and contiguous lands in the State of Missouri, belonging to the U. States, and unclaimed by individuals, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner that other public lands are authorized, by law, to be sold, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That six months notice, at least, of the times and places of the said sales, shall be given in such newspapers of general circulation in such of the States as the President may think expedient, with a brief description of the mineral region in Missouri, and of the lands to be offered for sale, showing the number and the localities of the different mines not known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ore, the facilities for working it, the further facilities, if any, for manufactories of shot, sheet lead, and paints, and the means and expense of transporting the whole to the principal markets in the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of confirmation or sales of lands in Missouri, reported to contain lead ore, the patent shall be issued to the person in whose favor the confirmation has been made, or to the purchaser from the United States, on their heirs or assignees, as in ordinary cases of confirmation of sales.

Approved 3d March, 1829.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and George Town Steam Packet Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, all those persons who have already associated and formed, or may hereafter join, a company or limited partnership, under the name and title of the Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and their successors, shall be, and they are hereby, incorporated, and made a body corporate, and politic, by the name and style of the Washington, Alexandria, and George Town Steam Packet Company; and, as such, shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine; and by that name may sue and be sued, and may be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of records, and any other place whatsoever; and by that name may have and hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, of what nature, kind or quality, soever, necessary for the objects of this incorporation; and the same may sell, grant, demise, alien, and dispose of; and by that name shall have, during the continuance of this act, succession; and may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew, at pleasure; and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to law nor the Constitution thereof, and, generally, to do and to execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said incorporation, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, herein described and declared.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of the said Company shall consist of not exceeding seventy five thousand dollars, money of the United States, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of the said Company shall be conducted by four Directors and a President, whose place, if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body. Two of the Directors, with the President, shall form a board of quorum, for transacting all the business of the Company. In case of the sickness of the President, or in necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any Director, whom he, by writing, under his hand, may nominate for that purpose; or, in case of his not making such nomination, the Board may appoint a President to act during his sickness or absence. The President and Directors, who

may be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act of incorporation, until others shall be duly chosen in their stead. No person shall be a Director or President, who is not a stockholder; and a Director ceasing to be a stockholder, shall cease to be a Director. Every stockholder shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent, or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, at all elections, in virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he shall have shares.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a general meeting of stockholders of the said Company shall be held on the first Monday of January next, after the passing of this act, and on the first Monday of January in every year thereafter, at such place within the District of Columbia as the President and Directors shall appoint, by giving two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the District, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; who shall meet speedily after their election, and choose a President; and the President and Directors, for the time being, shall continue in office until others shall be duly elected in their places, and be organized, by the assembling of a quorum, and the choice of a President. At all elections, the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen: all elections shall be held under the superintendance of the President of the Company, for the time being, and four Stockholders, not being, at the time, Directors, appointed by the Board of Directors, any three of whom shall be the judges thereof; and who shall immediately thereafter notify the persons elected, and make a return thereof to the Directors, at their first meeting; should two or more persons have the same number of votes, the other individuals elected Directors shall determine, by ballot, from among said persons, who shall be the Director or Directors. All elections shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at three in the afternoon.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall have full power to make, revise, alter, and annul, all such rules, orders, by laws, and regulations, for the government of the said Corporation, and that of its officers, servants, and affairs, as they shall, from time to time, think expedient; and to use, employ, and dispose of the funds and property of the said Company, for the interest and benefit of the stockholders, and agreeably to the objects of the said incorporation.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the books, correspondence, and papers, of the Company, shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the Directors.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall have power to appoint all officers or servants requisite for executing the business of the said Company, and to establish the compensation to be made to the President and to the other officers or servants of the said Company, respectively; but no compensation shall be given to a Director, for his services except by a vote of the stockholders, in a general meeting.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes concerning the interests of the Company, giving at least two weeks notice in one or more newspapers of the District.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the shares of the capital stock, at any time owned by any individual stockholder, shall be transferrable only on the books of the Company, according to such rules as may, conformably to law, be established in that behalf, by the President and Directors; but all debts actually due to the Company by a stockholder, requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the dividends of the profits of the Company or so much of said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly, in the second week in January and July, in each year; the amount of said dividend to be, from time to time, determined by the President and Directors, and in no case to exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the Company, so that the capital stock of said Company shall never be impaired by dividends.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said Directors shall, at any time, wilfully and knowingly, make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the Directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable, in their individual capacities, to the Company, for the amount or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by the said Directors; and each Director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter, in writing, his dissent, on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall, at any time happen, among the Directors by death, resignation, or otherwise, the rest of the Directors, for the time being, shall elect a Director, to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in case it should at any time happen that an election of Directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this act it

ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of Directors at a meeting to be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of said Corporation.

Approved 3d March, 1829.

AN ACT providing for ceding to the State of South Carolina the jurisdiction over, and the title to, a certain tract of land, called Mount Dearborn, in the said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint a Commissioner, to meet such Commissioner as may be appointed on the part of the State of South Carolina, to assess the value of a tract of land on the Catawba river, at or near Rocky Mount, (and commonly known as Mount Dearborn,) or so much thereof as in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works in South Carolina may be important or necessary for the completion or preservation of the public works of said State. And if said Commissioners shall disagree as to the value of said land, they are hereby authorized to choose, jointly, a third commissioner, the assessment and valuation of any two of whom, when certified under their hands and seals, shall be conclusive.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so soon as the State of South Carolina shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of such valuation, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to convey to the State of South Carolina all the right and title of the United States in or to said land so possessed; and from and after the execution of said conveyance, the jurisdiction of the United States over the soil so conveyed, be, and the same is hereby, retroceded to the State of South Carolina.

Approved 3d March, 1829.

Wooden Nutmegs—It is said that the high price of nutmegs during the last war, induced some of our Yankee neighbours to manufacture counterfeits from wood, so much in imitation of the nutmeg that it was difficult to detect the cheat. Although we have never seen wooden nutmegs or Bass wood pumpkin seed, we were favored during the last week, with a sight of wooden combs, fresh from the maker's hands, and so imitatively well done, that a close examination was necessary to detect the material of which they were made. The vender of the wooden combs, who was "tall, straight and sleek," when asked if he had any wooden pumpkin or melon seed, replied, that he hadn't neither, but he had down aboard the schooner some wooden Pomatum.—*N. Y. Herald.*

To gild Manuscript Writing—Dissolve a little gum ammoniac in a small quantity of water, in which a little gum arabic and the juice of garlic have been previously dissolved. Write with this liquid instead of ink, or form characters with it by means of a camel's hair pencil. Let the characters dry, then breathe upon them, and apply leaves of gold to them as for any other kind of gilding. The superfluous gold may be removed by a brush, the writing will then appear covered with gold, and may be burnished.

Deaf and Dumb Asylums—The number of establishments for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in the different States of Europe and the United States of America are as follows: There are fifteen in France, one in Spain, one in Portugal, four in Italy, three in Switzerland, twenty four in Germany, four in the Netherlands, two in Denmark, one in Sweden, eight in England, one in Russia, and seven in the U. States of America.—*Degerando.*

Singular Will—The will of Sir Gilbert East has been proved under 300,000! The deceased has left legacies for his dogs at the rate of 7s. per week. They are to be fed with milk, barley, oatmeal, sea biscuit and tripe. Also further allowance for kennel furniture, as well as medicine, and a man to look after them. No dog to be killed under pretence of old age, or from a false notion of charity. His horses and mares to have a run for life in his meadows at Fifield, Berks; to be provided with a warm shed in winter, with plenty of bran, chaff, and hay; 8s a week to be allowed for each, besides payment for a trusty and honest person to attend them. A parrot he gives to Martha Hack, and for the care of the bird 15l. quarterly during the bird's life, and 20l a year as long as she survives it.—*London paper.*

Learning by sight—A few days ago the master of an evening school, in a village near Cheltenham, was endeavoring to beat the alphabet into the head of one of his scholars, but he found the task almost hopeless. The master, enraged at the boy's stupidity, showing him the letter A, asked him whether he knew that letter? "Ees, sur," was the reply. "What is it then?" said the master. "I dont naw, sur," answered the boy. "How is that, sirrah; you said you knew it but just this minute?" "Ay, sur, so I does; I know on very well by sight; but dont me if I can recollect his name!"—*London paper.*