

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up. Remittances by mail will be guaranteed by the Editor.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: *Provided,* The use of such wharf shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, JUNE 15, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands for the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Arkansas as are now vested in, and required of, the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor for Missouri and Illinois to deliver to the surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in Arkansas, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records, and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the surveyor of Arkansas, which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor of Arkansas, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skillful draughtsman and two clerks, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

APPROVED, JUNE 15, 1832.

AN ACT granting to the Territory of Arkansas, one thousand acres of land, for the erection of a court-house and jail at Little Rock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the Territory of Arkansas, a quantity of land not exceeding one thousand acres, contiguous to, and adjoining the town of, Little Rock for the erection of a court-house and jail in said town; which lands shall be selected by the Governor of the Territory legal subdivisions, and disposed of in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, shall be applied towards building a court-house and jail in said town of Little Rock; and the surplus, if any may be applied to such other objects as the Legislature of said Territory may deem proper.

APPROVED, JUNE 15, 1832.

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations, 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 following sums, being unexpended balances of former appropriations, be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated to the original objects of their appropriation, specifically, namely:

For the expense of visits of Indian deputations to the seat of Government, three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents.

For expenses incurred by the marshal of Michigan Territory, in prosecuting Winnebago prisoners, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Florida Indians, according to the act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, according to the appropriation to that effect in the act of twenty-second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the re-appropriation of the balance thereof, by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and ten cents.

For compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia, according to the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Pottawatomies, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

For compensation for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

For provisions for the Quapaws, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and four dollars and three cents.

For extinguishment of the title of the Delaware Indians to their reservation in Ohio, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau by the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same is hereby, transferred and appropriated to the contingent expenses of the office of the Chief Engineer for the same year.

That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated:

For defraying the expenses of the Wyandott Delegation to the City of Washington in January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars, and for defraying the expenses of the Cherokee Delegation, west of the Mississippi, now in the City of Washington, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of paying the Militia of the State of Illinois called into the service of the United States by competent authority, and for paying the expenses incurred in defending the frontier from a recent invasion by several bands of hostile Indians, and including the pay of the militia legally called out for the same purpose from the neighboring States and Territories, three hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid under the authority of the Secretary of War, agreeably to the second section of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the relief of such friendly Indians as may seek protection within the Indian agencies on the north western frontier.

APPROVED, JUNE 15, 1832.

AN ACT to authorize the President to raise mounted volunteers for the defence of the Frontiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted Rangers, to be armed, equipped, mounted, and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service may, in his opinion, make necessary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said companies of Rangers shall consist of one Captain, one first, one second and one third Lieutenant; five Corporals, and one hundred privates; the whole to form a battalion, and be commanded by a Major.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said non-commissioned officers and privates shall arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and shall be allowed each one dollar per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, and the officers shall be allowed forage for their horses, and be entitled to the same rations as those of the same grade in the army of the United States, respectively.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as has heretofore been allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in the military establishment of the United States; and shall be subject to the rules and articles of War, and such regulations as have been or shall be established according to law for the government of the army of the United States, as far as the same may be applicable to the said Rangers within the intent and meaning of this act, for the protection and defence of the North-Western frontier of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act; which appointments may be made during the recess of the Senate, but shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

APPROVED, JUNE 15, 1832.

RAISINS, SEGARS, &c.

12 half boxes box Raisins,
Spanish Segars of best quality, in half and quarter boxes,
Loaf Sugar of superior quality,
1 hhd. superior Old Antigua Rum,
Received this day, per schooner Perseverance, and for sale by

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.,
Dunn's Corner.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

From the New York Mirror.
Legion of Honor—Presentation to the King—The Throne of France—The Queen and the Princesses—Countess Guiccioli.

As I was getting out of a *fiacre* this morning on the Boulevard, I observed that the driver had the cross of the legion of honor, worn very modestly under his coat. On taking a second look at his face, I was struck with its soldier-like, honest expression; and with the fear that I might imply a doubt by a question, I simply observed, that he probably received it from Napoleon. He drew himself up a little as he assented, and with half a smile pulled the coarse cape of his coat across his bosom. It was done evidently with a mixed feeling of pride and a dislike of ostentation, which showed the nurture of Napoleon. It is astonishing how superior every being seems to have become that served under him. Wherever you find an old soldier of the 'emperor,' as they delight to call him, you find a noble, brave, unpretending man. On mentioning this circumstance to a friend, he informed me, that it was probably a man who was well known, from rather a tragical circumstance. He had driven a gentleman to a party one night, who was dissatisfied with him, for some reason or other, and abused him very grossly. The coacher the next morning sent him a challenge; and, as the cross of honor levels all distinctions, he was compelled to fight him, and was shot dead at the first fire.

Honors of this sort must be a very great incentive. They are worn very proudly in France. You see men of all classes with the striped ribbon to their button-hole, marking them as the heroes of the three days of July. The Poles and the French and English, who fought well at Warsaw, wear also a badge; and it certainly produces a feeling of respect as one passes them in the street. There are several very young men, lads really, who are wandering about Paris with the latter distinction on their breasts, and every indication, that it is all they have brought away from their unhappy country. The Poles are coming in now from every quarter. I met occasionally in society with the celebrated Polish countess, who lost her property and was compelled to flee, for her devotion to the cause. Louis Philip has formed a regiment of the refugees, and sent them to Algiers. He allows no liberalists to remain in Paris, if he can help it. The Spaniards and Italians, particularly, are ordered off to Tours, and other provincial towns, the instant they become pensioners upon the government.

I was presented last night, with Mr. Carr and Mr. Ritchie, two of our countrymen, to the king. We were very naturally prepared for an embarrassing ceremony—an expectation which was not lessened in my case, by the necessity of a laced coat, breeches, and sword, matters which I had contended with our excellent minister, Mr. Rives, were neither necessary nor becoming to American citizens. I was overruled, however, and we drove into the court of the Tuilleries, as the palace clock struck nine, in the costume of the time of Louis the Twelfth, very anxious about the tenacity of our knee buckles, and not at all satisfied at the justice done to our unaccustomed proportions by the tailor. To say nothing of my looks, I am sure I should have felt much more like a gentleman in my *costume bourgeois*. By the time we had passed through the hands of all the chamberlains, however, and walked through all the preparatory halls and drawing rooms each with its complement of gentlemen in waiting, dressed like ourselves in lace and small clothes, I became more reconciled to myself and began to feel that I might possibly have looked out of place in my ordinary dress. The atmosphere of a court is certainly very contagious in this particular.

After being sufficiently astonished with long rooms, frescoes, and guardsmen, seven or eight feet high, (the tallest men I ever saw, standing with halberds at the doors), we were introduced into the *Salle du Trone*—a large hall, lined with crimson velvet throughout, with the throne in the centre of one of the sides. Some half dozen gentlemen were standing about the fire conversing very familiarly, among whom was the British ambassador, Lord Grenville, and the Brazilian minister, both of whom I had met before. The king was not there. The Swedish minister, a noble looking man, with snow-white hair, was the only other official person present, each of the ministers having come to present one or two of his countrymen. The king entered in a few minutes, in the simple uniform of the line, and joined the group at the fire, with the most familiar and cordial politeness; each minister presenting his countrymen as occasion offered, certainly with far less ceremony than one sees at most dinner parties in America. After talking a few minutes with Lord Grenville, inquiring the progress of the cholera, he turned to Mr. Rives, and we were presented. We stood in a little circle around him, and he conversed with us about America for ten or fifteen minutes.

He inquired from what states we came, and said he had been as far west as Nashville, Tennessee, and had often slept in the woods, quite as soundly as he ever did in more luxurious quarters. He begged pardon of Mr. Carr, who was from South Carolina, for saying that he had found the Southern taverns not particularly good. He preferred the north. All this time I was looking out for some accent in the 'king's English.' He speaks the language with all the careless correctness and fluency of a vernacular tongue. We were all surprised at it. It is American English, however. He has not a particle of the cockney drawl, half Irish and half Scotch, with which many Englishmen speak. He must be the most cosmopolitan king that ever reigned. He even said he had been at Tangiers, the place of Mr. Carr's consulate. After some pleasant compliments to our country, he passed to the Brazilian minister, who stood on the other side, leaving us delighted with his manner; and, probably, in spite of our

independence, much more inclined than before to look indulgently upon his bad politics. The queen had entered, in the mean time, with the king's sister, Lady Adelaide, and one or two of the ladies of honor, and, after saying something courteous to all, in her own language, and assuring us that his majesty was very fond of America, the royal group bowed out, and left us once more to ourselves.

We remained a few minutes, and I occupied myself with looking at the gold and crimson throne before me, and recalling to my mind the world of historical circumstances connected with it. You can easily imagine it all. The throne of France is, perhaps, the most interesting one in the world. But of all its associations none rushed upon me so forcibly, or retained my imagination so long, as the accidental drama of which it was the scene during the three days of July. It was here that the people brought the Polytechnic scholar, mortally wounded in the attack on the palace, to die. He breathed his last on the throne of France, surrounded with his comrades and a crowd of patriots. It is one of the most striking and affecting incidents, I think in all history.

As we passed out I caught a glimpse through a side door of the queen and the princesses sitting round a table, covered with books, in a small drawing room, while a servant, in the gaudy livery of the court, was just entering with a waiter of tea. The careless attitudes of the figures, the mellow light of the shade lamp, and the happy voices of children coming through the door, reminded me more of home than anything I have seen in France. It is odd, but really the most aching sense of homesickness I have felt since I left America, was awakened at that moment—in the palace of a king, and at the sight of his queen and daughters!

We stopped in the antichamber to have our names recorded in the visiting-book—a ceremony which insures us invitations to all the balls given at court during the winter. The first has already appeared in the shape of a printed note, in which we are informed by the 'Aide-de-camp of the king and the lady of honor of the queen,' that we are invited to a ball at the palace on Monday night. To my distress there is a little direction at the bottom, '*Les hommes sergent en uniforme*,' which subjects those of us who are not military, once more to the awkwardness of this ridiculous court dress. I advise all Americans coming abroad to get a commission in the militia to travel with. It is of use in more ways than one.

I met the Countess Guiccioli, walking yesterday in the Tuilleries. She looks much younger than I anticipated, and is a handsome blonde apparently about 20. I am told by a gentleman who knows her, that she has become a great flirt, and is quite spoiled by admiration. The celebrity of Lord Byron's attachment would, certainly make her a very desirable acquaintance were she much less pretty than she really is; and I am told her drawing room is thronged with lovers of all nations, contending for a preference, which, having been once given, as it has, should be buried, I think for ever. So, indeed, should have been the Empress Maria Louisa's, and that of the widow of Bishop Heber; and yet the latter has married a Greek count, and the former a German baron.

THE MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND.

The following interesting information respecting the manufactures of the country, is abridged from an article in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, a periodical now republishing in London:

The whole of England, and some of the counties in Scotland, is but one immense manufactory, sectioned into divisions, and swarming with a population whose innate skill and industry put to shame the perseverance of the ant; or the ingenious labour of the bee. Let us, for example, take a glance at this wonderful human hive. Entering England from the north, we first fall in with the great trading district on the Tyne, covered with ship-building establishments, soaperies, glass works, potteries, iron foundries, and other works of a similar kind, connected with the coal trade and mines. In Cumberland, we find manufactories of gingshams, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods; sail cloth, carpets, paper, pottery and glass bottles. The hilly district of Westmoreland, we find, gives employment to the woolen manufactories of Kendal, and other towns in that quarter. In Durham are found extensive foundries and forges, producing anchors, mooring chains, files, edged tools, sword blades, and all such hardware as is necessary for artificers. Yorkshires come next, and we perceive it has an extraordinary variety of manufactories. The East Riding furnishes wool in large quantities to the weavers in the West Riding, which is without exception, the greatest manufacturing district in the world. The manufactures of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and places adjacent, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery, printing types, and plated goods, are exported to all parts of the world. The knives of Sheffield have been celebrated for many centuries. West of Yorkshire, which is famed for the extent and variety of its manufactories, consisting of silk, cotton, woollen, linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware, porcelain, paper, and many other articles. In this busy scene lies Manchester—a city of cotton-mills and machinery, forming light fabrics of goods intended for the clothing of females in every part of the globe which can be reached by merchants. Here is also manufactured an inconceivable variety of small wares, as tapes, threads, laces, &c. In the vicinity are situated the establishments for printing and dyeing the calicoes. In this district are also found manufactories of iron and

copper, glass, white lead, lamp black, vitriolic acid, paints, &c. Liverpool is the great outlet for those products.

Proceeding down into Cheshire, we discover manufactories of silks, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons leather, and salt. Shropshire, adjoining, has its coal, iron, and tar works, besides manufactories of garden flower pots, pipes china, and queen's ware; also some linen and cotton manufactories. In Montgomeryshire, we find some of the best flannel manufactories in Britain. Let us retrace our steps, and view the centre of England. Here we find the stocking, silk, and lace manufactories of Nottinghamshire; the worsted, woollen, and hat manufactories of Leicestershire; the woollen, linen, cotton, silk, and polished marble of Derbyshire. The great wonder of England is the Staffordshire potteries which occupy a central district. For ten square miles the whole seems a series of volcanoes, as interesting, and a thousand times more profitable, than those of Sicily or the Neapolitan territories. An abundant supply of coal found here, has produced the establishment of these potteries, which give employment to an immense population and send out Del goods to every country. Warwickshire falls next under our notice. Here every town is celebrated for manufacturing some particular article. Birmingham is filled with manufactories of hardware, muskets, pistols, and other goods of a similar nature. In Coventry and its neighborhood, not less than sixteen thousand people are employed in manufacturing ribbons; and many are engaged in making watches, which are reckoned among the best in Britain. Gloves, horn combs, hosiery, flaxen goods, and needles are a few more of the chief Warwickshire products.—Worcester is the great mart of the glove and carpet trade. Gloucestershire has its manufactories of iron, tin-plate, edge-tools, brass-ware, wire-cards, pins, and nails. On the water of Stroud are extensive manufactories of fine scarlet, blue and black cloth; the best worsted stuffs are made at Cirencester, and stockings at Tewkesbury.—In Buckinghamshire, lace and paper are the chief manufactures. In Dunstable, Bedfordshire, straw-plaits is the principal source of employment. Kent has the most extensive paper-mills in the world; gunpowder, calicoes, sacking, and hop-bagging, are also made to a great extent; and the various dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c. employ numerous hands. In the southern country of Berkshire, sacking, paper, cotton, blankets, and copper, are manufactured. Wiltshire, the finest woollens, flannels, broad-cloths, kerseymers, fustins, and gloves, predominate. Dorsetshire is celebrated for its twines, cordage, sail-cloth nettings, and shirt buttons; Somersetshire for its stockings, woollen clothes, coarse linens, ticks, and gloves. The metropolitan districts abound in manufactories, and in London itself, almost every kind of goods is made and prepared for exportation. In all the large towns on the sea-coasts round the island, ship-building is carried on to a greater or less extent, and which necessarily engages a variety of local manufactures.

From the American Farmer.
EXCHANGE PAPERS.

About a year ago we inserted in the *Farmer* a card, offering an exchange with any editor who would copy from the last column of our paper, each week as it should reach him, the little square entitled "Contents of this Number." A very large number of our brethren accepted of these terms, sending us their papers with our contents inserted as proposed. In this manner our exchange list, which was before onerous, has been augmented in a degree unprecedented in our brief annals. Still we are satisfied in every instance in which the agreement, that gave rise to the exchange, has been adhered to; and even where it has not, we are not disposed to complain, since from the nature of the bargain, any editor might rightfully discontinue the exchange whenever he should think proper. Soon many began to omit copying our "Contents," which omission we at first imputed to accident or temporary necessity, but are now convinced that they have relinquished the exchange, or rather that they have discontinued to perform their part of the contract, though we still send them the *Farmer*. Under these circumstances we have deemed it respectful to give notice, which we now do that after the first of July next, we shall strike from our book all those exchange papers which having become such on the terms above mentioned, or which we do not want, the editors of which shall not, from the time of receiving this number, comply strictly with these terms. We shall, however, gladly send our journal to all who shall be disposed to adhere to, or to accept of, the conditions above indicated.

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"The days of this administration are numbered,"—says a rampant National on the nomination of Mr. Clay. True, they will end on the 3d of March, 1837, at midnight precisely.