General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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Laws of the United States,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, 19TH. CONGRESS.

By Authority.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT concerning the seat of Justice in Gallatin county, in the state of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Illinois is hereby authorized to give or sell, in fee simple, to the county of Gallatin, in that state, for the purposes of locating and fixing the Seat of Justice in said county, a tract not exceeding one hundred acres of land, situate in said county, and granted to said state, for the use thereof, by the act of the 18th of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," any restriction in the said act of Congress notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [52]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expense of holding treaties with the Miami and Pottawatami tribes of Indians, and any other tribes claiming lands, in the state of Indiana.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [53]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed ed to the Attorney of the United States, for the District of Missouri, a fee of six dollars in each case now pending, or hereafter to be by him prosecuted on behalf of the United States, to be paid by the unsuccessful party, in addition to the salary and compensation by law: Provided, That the fees herein provided for shall not be taxed on any suit now commenced, or to be commenced, or any petition filed or to be filed, in relation to the confirmation of land claims in Missouri, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, as a compensation to the said District Attorney, in all cases in which he has already prosecuted suits, for the United States, to judgment, he shall receive the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [54]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on the continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract of country reserved by the state of Virginia, between the Litte Miami and Sciota rivers, shall be allowed until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to obtain warrants, and until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to complete their locations, and until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies thereof, to the commissioner of the General Land Office, and to obtain patents: *Provided,* That no location shall be made by virtue of any warrant obtained after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and no patent shall issue in consequence of any location made after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two: *And provided also,* That no patent shall be obtained, on any such warrant, unless there be produced to the Secretary of War, satisfactory evidence that such warrant was granted for services, which, by the laws of Virginia, passed prior to the cession of the Northwestern Territory, would have entitled such officer, or soldier, his heirs or assigns, to bounty lands; and also a certificate of the Register of the Land Office of Virginia, that no warrant has issued from the said Land Office for the same services.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no patent shall be issued, by virtue of the preceding section, for a greater quantity of land than the rank, or term of service, of the officer or soldier to whom or to whose heirs or assigns such warrant has been granted, would have entitled him to, under the aforesaid laws of Virginia; and whenever it appears to the Secretary of War, that the survey made by virtue of any of the aforesaid warrants, is for a greater quantity of land than the officer or solder is entitled to for his services, the Secretary of War shall certify, on each survey, the amount of such surplus quantity, and the officer or soldier, his heirs or assigns, shall have leave to withdraw his survey from the office of the Secretary of War, and re-survey his location, excluding such surplus quantity, in one body, from any part of his re-survey, and a patent shall issue upon such re-survey, as in other cases.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no holder of any warrant, which has been, or may be located, shall be permitted to withdraw or remove the same, and locate it on any other land, except in cases of eviction, in consequence of a legal judgment first obtained, from the whole or part of the located land, or unless it be found to interfere with a prior location and survey; nor shall any lands heretofore sold by the United States, within the boundaries of said reservation, be subject to location, by the holder of any such unlocated warrant: *Provided,* That no location shall, after the passage of this act, be made on lands for which patents had previously issued, or which had been previously surveyed, nor shall any location be made on lands lying west of Ludlow's line, and any patent which, nevertheless, may be obtained, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be null and void.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [55]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas county, in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as, in his judgment, the interests of the United States, and the parties concerned, may require, for the purpose of carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the intentions of Congress, as expressed in said act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [56]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the district of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be holden on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established by law, that is to say: at Edenton, in and for the district of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October; at Newburn, in and for the district of Pamptico, on the Thursday next after the third Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the district of Cape Fear, on the fourth Monday of April and October.

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

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [57]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," passed fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifteenth section of the act of fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to extend the provisions of said section as well to public open spaces as to public squares or reservations.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [58]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT altering the times of holding the Courts in 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 Circuit Court for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, shall, hereafter, commence and be held, on the first Monday of December, and first Monday of May, in each year, instead of the days now fixed by law; and the Circuit Court, for the county of Alexandria, in the said District, on the first Monday of November, and the second Monday of April, instead of the days now fixed by law; and that all process whatsoever, now issued, or which may be issued, in the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria, in said District, returnable to the days respectively, now fixed by law, for each of the said counties, shall be returnable, and returned on the days prescribed by this act; and causes, recognisances, pleas, and proceedings, civil and criminal, returnable to, and depending before, the said Courts, at the respective times of holding the same, as heretofore established, shall be returned and continued, in the same counties, respectively, in the same manner as if the said causes, recognisances, pleas and proceedings, had been regularly returned or continued to the said respective times appointed by this act for holding the said courts.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [59]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the District of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday of July, and the fourth Monday of December, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court; and all suits and matters of every kind returnable to, or pending in either of said Courts, shall be held to be returnable and continued to the terms of said Courts herein provided for.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [60]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to aid certain Indians of the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will give to each warrior of the nation of Creek Indians, who shall at any time within two years, remove to the west of the Mississippi, according to article six, in the treaty made and concluded at Washington city, on the 26th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between the United States and the Creek Indians, one rifle gun and ammunition, a butcher knife, one blanket, one brass kettle, and one beaver trap; and shall further aid them with provisions on the way, and with transportation across the Mississippi, river, and other streams; and furnish them with provisions for their support for one year after their arrival in the country which may be set apart for them, to the westward of the territory of Arkansas or state of Missouri; and the United States will pay to all such emigrants, the actual value of all the improvements left by them, and which are of a nature to add to the real value of the land, which is to be ascertained by a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose, and paid for as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the agent to be appointed to accompany and reside with the aforesaid emigrating Creeks, according to article eight of the treaty last abovementioned, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be delivered to the said agent, in each and every year a fair and full proportion of all the annuities heretofore stipulated to be paid to the Creek Indians, according to the number of emigrants who may remove; and to enable the government to divide the annuities fairly, the agents shall make annual returns of the whole number of such emigrants; and the amount to be paid, under the ninth article of the treaty aforesaid; may be extended to any number of emigrants over and above three thousand persons.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of making known the beneficial objects of the government, and for carrying into effect the objects of this act, the agent to be appointed to reside with the emigrating Creeks shall have full liberty, for the space of two years to go among the Indians of the Creek nation, and explain to them the policy of the government, and to give to such individuals, families, and parties, as may determine, from time to time, all the aids which are contemplated by this act; and shall designate a proper place at which the emigrants may cross the Mississippi river; and shall establish *depôts* of provisions at one or more places, under the care of suitable persons, to support them on their march.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expense of carrying this act into effect.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 20, 1826. [61]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at May Term, 1826—The subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on the 13th of JULY next; between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock of that day, all those lands (part of the real estate of Arthur Holt late of Talbot county, deceased) which the said Arthur Holt purchased of James Nabb, Esq. deceased, situate in Talbot county, called "Bridge Water," containing by a recent survey the quantity of six hundred and ninety acres. This land lies near the head of Wye River, adjoining Hill's Mill; it is finely timbered, and possesses a large quantity of excellent marl, together with a body of thirty or forty acres of meadow land. The dwelling house and out buildings are in comfortable condition, and the soil generally is kind and well adapted to cultivation. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by Levin Millis, Esq. residing thereon. By the terms of the decree, a credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, he passing his bond with such security as the Trustee may approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest to the Trustee at the expiration of that time, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money with interest, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to execute to the purchaser a Deed for the premises. The creditors of Arthur Holt are hereby notified, to file their claims against his estate with the clerk of Talbot county court, duly authenticated, within six months from the 13th of July.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
june 20 Trustee.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 2.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"THE BEST SERVICE THAT CAN BE RENDERED TO A COUNTRY NEXT TO GIVING IT LIBERTY, IS IN DIFFUSING THE MENTAL IMPROVEMENT, EQUALLY ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION AND ENJOYMENT OF THE BLESSING."

Such are the words of an eminent jurist and a pure patriot; and no freeman, who is qualified to preserve and enjoy his proper title, will attempt to impugn the great truth which they assert.

In the contrariety of opinions amongst men, there will always be found some opposed to the best system that human wisdom can devise; and although it may be said, and the assertion may be maintained upon its intrinsic merit, that "he who would destroy a good system of education is wholly unworthy of the right of suffrage, or of even a place in a free state," it will not be contended that the law of "public instruction" enacted at the last session of our general assembly, and since published by the Governor and Council, is the best system which could be devised; yet it may be urged in its defence, if defence were necessary, that it is based upon the wisdom of other states, where the happiest consequences have rewarded the enlarged views and extended policy of their enlightened and profound statesmen; that it has been under discussion from year to year, and received amendments from session to session, until every objection had been removed, and the plan perfected to meet the sanction and approbation of large majorities in each branch of the legislature—The vote stood in the House of Delegates 49 to 14, and in the Senate 9 to 4.

The names of those who voted in favour of *Primary Schools* are here subjoined.

In the House of Delegates.

B. I. Semmes, Speaker, Millard, Hawkins, Gough, Welch, Boon, Wickes, Harris, Gantt, Linthicum, Estep, M. Smith, Garner, Rogerson, Edelen, Turner, McCulloh, Banning, Millis, A. E. Jones, Teackle, Brohawn, Eccleston, Grubb, Gilpin, Harlan, Beal, Duval, Speed, Ridgaway, Stevens, Sadler, Hooper, Parker, Mitchell, Cockey, Barnes, Sappington, Farquhar, Montgomery, Williams, Potter, Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Kershner, Kennedy, Blair, Armstrong.

In the Senate.

W. R. Stewart, President, Bowie, Claude, Dickinson, Emory, Johnson, Miller, Quinton, Tilghman.

It is to be lamented, and the more particularly as it has been predicted, and often repeated, that the supporters of this system would be handed down to future ages as pre-eminent benefactors of the state, that many of its firmest friends were absent on foreign service, confined by sickness, or kept away by other causes, and could not, consequently record their names upon the passage in each house; yet all who value their best blessing may well rejoice in the liberal votes which it received from those present, and ascribe it as alike honorable to their intelligence, and a testimonial strong in favour of the measure.

And it may, with truth, be further urged, that the best information was sought, industriously, from every source, the various bills, as reported, were, in succession, sent to those esteemed the wise and good in different sections of the Union; and the collected wisdom of these sources, deliberately adapted to our localities and circumstances—the details digested and matured, after deep and serious thought was combined to form the general system of public instruction in Primary Schools, for all the youth of this state.

From a mass of testimonials, all according in commendation of this system the letters of three of our venerable Ex-Presidents are deemed, especially, worthy of presentation—they are as follows:

MONTICELLO, March 31, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I am indebted for the communication of your law of primary schools—I rejoice at the measure, being sincerely desirous of seeing the promotion of education, and especially in the south, where we have been so inattentive to it—You have begun at the right end the Primary Schools—I wish you entire success in your laudable design, and pray you to accept of the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

MONTPELLIER, March 29, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I have received a copy of the law to provide for Primary Schools throughout your state—I congratulate you on the foundation thus laid for a general system of education, and hope that it presages a superstructure worthy of the patriotic forecast which has commenced the work—The best service that can be rendered to a country, next to that of giving it liberty is in diffusing the mental improvement equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of the blessing. With esteem and friendly wishes,

JAMES MADISON.

MR. TEACKLE.

QUINCY, February 15th.

Sir,

I have received with gratitude, your system of education for the state of Maryland—It has been read to me, and I have heard it with admiration—It appeared to me the most perfect system of instruction, that I have ever known, or read of for any community—It will do immortal honor to the Maryland people if they will adopt it, and support it. With great respect, I am Sir, your most obd't serv't.

JOHN ADAMS.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

Such are the opinions of three of our enlightened sages, and most distinguished patriots—men who have devoted their whole lives to the service of their country, and who in the evening of their days, are justly entitled to our highest regard and consideration.

In the continuation of these illustrations it may be proper, by repetition, to expose an error or misconception, which some, inconsiderately, have accepted—It is that the necessary support of the general system will operate as a tax upon the rich, for the benefit of the poor—this is surely a gross mistake—The system is general, and although the poor will doubtless derive incalculable benefits, the rich will receive the greater gain, inasmuch as their greater riches will thence obtain its greatest protection and security—from the best assurance of good government, to wit, the general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the great body of the people—and it must be observed that this advantage is over and above their full share of intellectual improvement—and the idea of increased burthens upon the property of the wealthy is also false and mistaken—It has been shown, in a previous number, that even admitting that the means be raised, entirely, by assessment upon the counties that very few would pay as much for the superior benefits of improved instruction as they now pay for a precarious or imperfect course—But no increase of taxation is contemplated or expected—one half of the direct revenue was discontinued at the last session, and it is believed that the other half may soon, hereafter, be relinquished—It will appear by reference to the last report of the committee of ways and means that a surplus of more than eighty-nine thousand dollars was in the treasury on the 1st day of December; 1825, and that, after the payment of the last debt due by the state unprovided for, there will remain in the treasury a balance of more than one hundred thousand dollars at the end of the current fiscal year—and besides allowing for the diminution of demands for interest, on account of the total extinguishment of the state's debts; of the gradual reduction of the pension list, which, in the course of nature must soon cease; and of sundry other, temporary charges, the avails of lotteries, when liberated from their present incumbrances, and other improving branches of the public income, may be safely calculated to so increase the annual surplus, as to produce sufficient means for the new system without recourse to a further assessment upon the counties.

The general system of public instruction may be found in chapter 162 of the last session of the legislature, and the following sections are well worthy of public attention.

"29. And be it enacted that at the next election of Delegates to the General Assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of the election, to state whether he is for or against the primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against the primary schools, and if the majority in any county shall be in favor of the primary schools, then the said act shall be voted for such county."

"30. And be it enacted, that if a majority of the voters of any county shall be against the primary schools, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

Now the manifest meaning of these clauses that each and every county which shall give a majority for primary schools will receive from the treasury a full proportion of the money assigned for their support; and that "any county," which shall be against the primary schools" shall be excluded and shut out from all benefit of, or participation in said money—such a question was fairly tested at the last election of Delegates for the city of Baltimore, and the affirmative vote was highly honourable to their people—can it be expected that "any county" will give a negative at the next election?—for the state's honor, and the common welfare; I trust not—Further views will be submitted.

With high respect,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset co. June 12, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for CASH.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, June 13 w

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Has just received & is now opening,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for CASH.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

june 6 w

MARTIN & HAYWARD

HAVE RECEIVED

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be offered at very reduced prices for *Cash*, or in exchange for *Wool, Feathers,* or *Country Tow Linen.*

Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, May 2 w

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM
PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL assortment of fresh *Garden Seeds,* warranted genuine, for sale by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo. 21, 1826. w

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

RECEIVE on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

Domestic Woolen Goods,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.

Philadelphia, nov 22—eow

FOR RENT,

THE ensuing year, the FARM on Miles' River, now occupied by James Denny, two miles below St. Michaels, has 3 fields of one hundred thousand corn hills each.

ALSO—A house, garden, stable and carriage house in the town of St. Michaels, in good repair with a lot of 8 or 10 acres of ground, well enclosed. For terms apply to

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

☞Immediate possession can be had of the House and Lot.

june 27 3w

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