General Advertiser.

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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 to authorise a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

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 hereby is, authorised and directed to subscribe for, or purchase, in the name, and for the use of the United States, not exceeding one thousand shares, of the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to pay for the same at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required of, and paid by other stockholders of said company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* said shares can be procured for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States, for the shares aforesaid.

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 13, 1826. [36]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, ratified the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

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, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, on the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, that is to say: For the payment of the sum to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation, stipulated in the third article of the said Treaty, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and which is hereby directed to be used for the purpose of this act, forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, both of which sums shall be paid to the Chiefs of the Creek nation, to be divided among the Chiefs and Warriors of said nation, and that the same be done under the direction of the Secretary of War, in a full council of the nation convened upon notice for that purpose.

For the payment of the permanent annuity to the Creek nation, provided for by the fourth article of the said Treaty, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the sum to the friends and followers of General M'Intosh, stipulated for in the ninth article of the said Treaty, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of the sum to the Creek nation, stipulated for by the supplemental article to the said treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth articles, and to defray all other expenses attending the faithful execution of the provisions of said Treaty, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

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 22, 1826. [84]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the United States, in the Districts of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts in the Districts of Alabama shall hereafter be holden at the times and places, and in the manner herein provided for, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, that is to say: At Huntsville, in and for the northern District of Alabama, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of October; at Mobile, in and for the Southern District, on the first Monday in May, and on the second Monday in October, in each year: *Provided,* That, for the final disposition of causes commenced in, and pending in the District Court, now held at Cahawba in said Southern District, there shall be a Court held at said place, at the times now fixed by law, and after judgment in said cases, final process thereon may be issued from, and made returnable to, the said Court, to be held at Mobile, in which Court all further proceedings thereon shall be had.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all causes and proceedings, of every description, commenced or depending in either of said Courts, shall be continued and returnable to said Courts, to be held according to the provisions of this act, and proceeded with in due form of law.

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 22, 1826. [85]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the Northern District of New York, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from decisions in the District Court for the Northern District of New York, when exercising the powers of a Circuit Court; and from decisions which may be made by the Circuit Court for the Sourthern District of said state, in causes heretofore removed to said Circuit Court, from the said District Court sitting as a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from Circuit 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 22, 1826. [86]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper Accounting Officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of New York, against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of New York, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which New York has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to New York, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of New York for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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 22, 1826. [87]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, for Extra Services rendered under the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the services rendered by the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Districts, in carrying into effect the act for the relief of the Purchasers of Public Lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the several acts supplementary thereto the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, in addition to the fees allowed by the said act and supplementary acts, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such allowance and compensation to each of the said officers, as shall appear to him to be reasonable and just; which allowance shall, in no case, exceed the expenditure incurred in clerk hire, by any Register or Receiver, in consequence of the duties imposed upon those officers by the provisions of the said act, and the act supplementary thereto, and the one-half of one per cent. on the amount of payments made by relinquishments and discounts, calculating the value of the lands relinquished at the rate of two dollars per acre: *Provided,* That the allowance made on account of per centage, including their annual salary, and including their commission on the money actually paid, shall, in no case, exceed, to any one officer for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

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 22, 1826. [88]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT to compensate Receivers of Public Moneys for transporting and depositing the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to allow to the several Receivers of Public Moneys, in the several Land Offices, a reasonable compensation for transporting to, and depositing such moneys in any Bank or other place of deposite, that may, from time to time, be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which compensation shall be regulated according to the actual labour, expense and risk, of such transportation and deposite, to the place of deposite, and returning therefrom.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to make a like compensation to the several Receivers of Public Moneys for similar services by them performed since the reduction of their compensation by the act of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

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 22, 1826. [89]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings in Washington, 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 be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For finishing the large room in the President's house; for the purchase of furniture, and for repairs of the House, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; for finishing the fences, and graduating and improving the grounds connected with the President's House, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars; for continuing the work on the Capitol, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; for repair of hose for fire engine, the sum of three hundred dollars; for the widow of Giovanni Andrei, four hundred dollars, to defray the expenses of her return to Italy.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That all furniture purchased for the use of the President's House, shall be, as far as practicable, of American or domestic manufacture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall hereafter receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum as his salary, to be paid to him as other salaries are paid, and any law heretofore authorizing him to employ a clerk in his office shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

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 22, 1826. [91]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT for the relief of the Florida Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the directions of the President, in affording sustenance to the suffering Florida Indians.

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 22, 1826. [91]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RESOLUTION authorizing the delivery of Rifles promised to Captain Atkin's volunteers, at the seige of Plattsburg.

Resolved 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 cause to be delivered to Martin J. Atkin, Azariah C. Flagg, Ira A. Wood, Gustavus A. Bird, James Towbridge, Hazen Mores, Henry K. Averill, St. John. B. L. Skinner, Frederick P. Allen, Hiram Walworth, Eatham Everist, Amos Soper, James Patten, Bartemus Brooks, Smith Bateman, Melancton W. Travis, and Flavel Williams, each one rifle, promised them by General Macomb, while commanding the Champlain Department, for their gallantry and patriotic services as a volunteer corps, during the seige of Plattsburg, in September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, on each of which said rifles there shall be a plate containing an appropriate inscription.

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. [3]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RESOLUTION directing a system of Cavalry Tactics, and a system of Instruction for Military to be prepared for the use of the Cavalry and Artillery of the Militia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics, and also a system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery, for the use of the Militia of the United States, to be reported for consideration, or adoption, by Congress at its next session.

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 18, 1826. [4]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RESOLUTION directing Surveys and Estimates for Dry Docks

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause an examination and accurate survey to be made by a skilful engineer, a site for a Dry Dock, at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia; and that such engineer be required to state the dimensions necessary for such establishment, the objects that apply to either, with a detailed estimate of the expense of a suitable site, and of constructing a dock at each of said places; and that the President be requested to communicate the same to Congress in the first week of the next session.

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 22, 1826. [5]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

IT being found necessary to sell the Negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said Negroes are for sale; among them are several Women who are good cooks and House Servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely young Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
dec 6 w for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

[From the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 6.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Be wise O ye Kings; be instructed O ye Judges"—'If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it'—'Who is wise, and he shall understand these things'—'Behold I have taught you statutes'—that you should do in the land'—keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear of these statutes'—'How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver'—'Man's wisdom maketh his face to shine'—'Wisdom is justified of her children.'

The sublime and salutary influences of education were demonstrated, and well established by the sacred motto and succeeding arguments of my last essay—since which the communication of a neighbouring gentleman alike distinguished, and preeminently so, for pure piety and profound erudition, as for courtesy of deportment and an ardent zeal in the highest of all human callings, has furnished an opinion, and supplied matter of incalculable value to sustain the law of public instruction—He says

Except with the really sordid and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question you are discussing and developing—I had, before any conversation between us on the subject, given my humble approbation of the scheme, which you have proposed'—'The historical connection between real christianity and good letters, which you have luminously traced and exhibited, in your No. 5, and which doubtless is founded in fact presents a fine view of the subject—To which I beg leave to add, although it is but little more than an echo of your own thought, that it is known to the learned that christianity was introduced into the world in an age of the highest mental culture and philosophy; and that the existing circumstances were such as to give to the doctrines of our holy faith a strict though fair trial; that the trial evidently succeeded in substantiating the claim and truths of the christian religion and wherever they were proclaimed, generally in the total wreck and overthrow of idolatry and superstition—It is equally well known to the learned, as an historical fact, that the genial soil of christianity is the disciplined soul of an enlightened community, and that, from the christian era to the present time, every distinguished revival of religion the greatest prosperity of the church, has always been in an age equaliy distinguished for its science and literature—The opposition to the law in question will ultimately have no ill effect as to its approval by the suffrages of the people—enlightened discussion will only serve to disclose its legitimate character and claims.'

An interesting and important fact set forth by this learned and distinguished gentleman, has been overlooked, or not commonly known and estimated—The most prevailing impression seems to have been that the origin of our religion was in an age of gross ignorance, or barbarism; and this arose very naturally, from a regard to the low standing, or ordinary occupations of the first Apostles of Jesus Christ—As many of them were poor watermen, or publican, or taxgatherers—We have, however, to remind those who are under this impression (and would that every neglected child of poverty and ignorance could read and understand the same) that the advent of our Blessed Saviour, by the Divine dispensation, occurred in an age when letters were at their highest state of cultivation—He was born under Augustus Cæsar, the fostering father of literature, and the place of his birth and ministry, were under the Roman government; and it might be supposed, if it were not verified by sacred, as well as profane proofs, that emanations of the light of knowledge had extended to, and influenced the minds of the people of her provinces; and it is, also worthy of remark that the sacrifice of the Redeemer happened under the reign of Tiberius, when letters had began to decline, and when ignorance and the basest mental servility had dimmed their light, and led his subject-men into a pandemonium of slavery and crime; and it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant here to observe that when the christian faith had been too firmly established to be uprooted, even by the ignorance succeeding the dark ages, yet superstition, the child of ignorance, perverted its sacred doctrines so lamentably, that the annals of the world cannot produce a picture of such dark horrors, as ignorant uncultivated christians have handed down to shock, and to warm the minds of men.

It must have occurred to every enlighted reader of the Bible, that the laying on of the 'live coal' upon the lips of Isaiah by the Seraphim (Isaiah VI. 6th and 7th) might be taken as a sublime type of the purifying effects of knowledge—A light which gives fervour to the heart and fructifies the understanding; and which would fit and qualify, many an heart, (full of the divine, but now dormant, seeds of usefulness) to do the errand of his Lord—Even the poor mechanic, whilst benefitted in his ordinary occupation by the fruits of education, might console his weary hours of labour by reflecting upon passages of that book, which all can find time to read, if they have but the ability and the will—'come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest'—and if his taste for reading has been at all cultivated, he will employ his hours of leisure, or recreation, in useful researches after knowledge, which hours might, otherwise, be spent in low and debasing occupations—But if the poor, the majority of our youth, are left to grope in hopeless ignorance, how many a future holy agent will want the inspiring touch of sacred fire, and remain dumb to call, 'whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'—My countrymen 'the harvest truly is plenteous,' and, 'the labourers' cannot be too many in this, nor in any other high and useful calling, for which an universal extension of education might prepare minds which, without it, would vegetate 'as grass' which 'the wind passeth over,' 'and it is gone,' and the place thereof shall know it no more.'

Every person who reads the scriptures must have observed that in the selection of the Apostles the ignorant and poor, as well as the learned and rich were chosen; and it cannot have escaped the intelligent mind, that if the ignorant were called they went not out to preach and to teach, unendowed—They were miraculously inspired with a knowledge of letters and languages, before even they, although their faith entitled them to be chosen, were deemed qualified to teach others that which they themselves felt to be the true faith—the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.

It is admitted that many of the Apostles were ignorant when *first called* to their divine office; yet no one whose mind has ever been raised to a just admiration of the sublime, though simple, grandeur of Matthew's Gospel, the poor publican—No one who has felt his soul purified, and his faith fixed by the fervent zeal, and powerful exhortations, of poor Peter, the fisherman, will for an instant imagine that they remained ignorant, or unlearned—Faith, or enthusiasm, may do much to excite the feelings of men, by that natural elocution with which even savages are endowed—But men must be informed with humane letters to reason—To have their thoughts so systematically arranged as to carry permanent convictions and belief to the minds of others—Hence were the learned labours of the Fathers prosecuted; which nothing but enlightened reason, combined with faith, could have enabled them to perfect, and to transmit for the guidance, and support, of the intermediate and present shepherds of Christ's flock upon earth.

Shall we then, my fellow citizens, seeing the exalted calling to which letters have been chosen—*inspired letters!*—calling ourselves a christian people, shall we renouncing the example of *Him* who is knowledge, shut the door of wisdom on our brethren, and like the Jews of old, in one sense, again stone the Prophets—God forbid!—And for what?—'Shame where is thy blush'—for the fear of that—*taxation*—for which, in fact, there is no cause of fear, as has been shown and demonstrated.

I have feebly essayed in the preceding, and in this number, to put this subject in a point of view, not less real than commanding—the highest point of all!—And I have endeavoured, in previous essays, to prove that as freemen it is our policy, and true interest to shed abroad the light of knowledge—To improve and strengthen the moral, and to fortify the physical sinews of the state—'The wise man alone is free,' was a maxim of the stoics; and 'I would have you wise unto that which is good,' was a benevolent expression of the learned saint Paul.

With high respect,
Your faithful servant,
LITTLE DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 8, 1826.

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

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

FOR RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

MY FARM at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr. This farm is laid off in three fields, each containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.

THE HOUSE is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber. SUSAN SETH.
Talbot co. July 25 w

N. B. Also a House and Lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "Bridgewater," at present cultivated by Levin Millis, Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton. GEO. W. NABB.
july 25 3w

FARMS TO RENT.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewhn, will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the ensuing year—None need apply except such as can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. J. ROGERS.
Perry Hall, July 25 3w

NOTICE.

Department of State,
July 14, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay, incident to the return of Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for patent rights all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications, such notes or drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

☞ The publishers of the laws of the United States will insert this Notice in their papers ten times.
july 25 10w

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