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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of annuities due to various Indians and Indian tribes, hereinafter enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; that is to say;

To the Six Nations of Indians in New York, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Wyandots, six thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars.

To the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Miamies, twenty-nine thousand and twenty dollars.

To the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Potawatimies, twenty thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatimies, sixteen thousand and nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To the Winnebagoes, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Menominies, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

To the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, four thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Omahas, four thousand dollars.

To the Sacs of Missouri, one thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs, three thousand dollars.

To the Foxes, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioways, five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes, twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways, three thousand dollars.

To the Ottoes and Missourias, four thousand dollars.

To the Kanzas, five thousand nine hundred and forty five dollars.

To the Osages, eleven thousand and seventy dollars.

To the Kickapoos, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, two thousand and fifty dollars, in addition to one thousand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent at St. Louis.

To the Kaskaskias, and Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaws, eight hundred dollars

To the Weas, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaws, five hundred dollars.

To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Shawanees, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Shawanees and Delawares one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanees, and Senecas of Lewistown, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Chocktaws, sixty-six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickasaws, three thousand dollars.

To the Creeks, fifty four thousand, four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To the Cherokees, twelve thousand dollars.

To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dollars.

For to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty with the Apalachicola Band of Indians in Florida, approved thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To the Menomonies, five thousand dollars, for the annuity for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools &c. and other incidental expenses, not otherwise enumerated, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated viz.

For running the lines and marking out the reservations for the Sacs and Foxes, under the first and second articles of the treaty with them, of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of locating reservations and certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Munsees Indians for improvements on the lands on the east side of Fox river, agreeably to the provisional ratification of the Treaty with said Indians, of ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars

For payment to the Brothertown Indians for improvements on the land east of Fox river, agreeably to the same proviso of said Treaty, sixteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines provided for by said Treaty, and for surveying the tracts for the aforesaid Indians, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of selecting and locating reservations under the several treaties with the Potawatimies, of twentieth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the dividing line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between the Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty with them of nineteenth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For to run the lines between the Sacs and Foxes, and to complete the surveys under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission heretofore appointed to visit and examine the Indian country, adjust difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof, and ascertain and report the proper places of location for such tribes, and portions of tribes, as may yet wish to remove to that country, for that part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, included within the term of their appointment, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims due by the Potawatimie Indians to white citizens, and for horses delivered by order of the commissioners to the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule which accompanied the treaty of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as the Secretary of War shall ascertain to have been omitted, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of claims to Cherokees of Arkansas, in addition to eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, appropriated twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; which sum, it is ascertained, falls short of the sum actually required, two hundred and [illegible] eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to Isaac McCoy, for expenses of surveying the lands assigned to the Piankashaws, Weas, Kaskias, and Peorias, and for extending the survey of the Shawnee lands, two thousand one hundred and two dollars.

For surveying Indian reservations in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac, in the Territory of Michigan, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of claims ascertained upon settlement to be due for provisions and bounty money, for Indians emigrating West, under the treaty with the Creeks, five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars ninety-three cents.

For removing five thousand Creeks from the Creek country east of the Mississippi to their new country west of that river, including subsistance on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration, as provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

For rifles, moulds, wipers, ammunition, and blankets, and transportation of the same, as provided for by the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, with the said Creek tribe of Indians, twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For removing such portions of the Cherokees as may emigrate during the present year from the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistance on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration sixty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars, and seventy-eight cents, paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of Febuary nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," and now standing to the credit of Indian contingencies, shall be applied to, and be subject to, the payment of the annuities authorized to be paid by the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the claim of the Seneca Indians against the United States, for the said sum of money, shall continue of the same force and effect as it now is.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to the Creek Indians, friends and followers of General McIntosh, who emigrated under the Treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and who have not received their proportions of the sums stipulated to be paid under the ninth article of the said treaty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the annuities to the Cherokees, for which appropriations are made in this act, shall be paid to the Chiefs of the tribe, or such person or persons as the tribe shall appoint.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 19th June, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 23.]

AN ACT for the relief of the town of Fayetteville, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Whereas, the seat of justice of Washington county, in the Territory of Arkansas, was located and called Fayetteville prior to the public surveys being made, and when the lands were surveyed, the said town fell on section number sixteen, which, by law, is reserved for the use of schools; and whereas the said town is situated on the south half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, of section number sixteen, in township number thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, Therefore,—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustee of the school lands in and for township number sixteenth north of range thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, authorised to select and have set apart for the use of schools in said township, one entire section of any unimproved lands in said township in lieu of section number sixteen; and when the said trustee shall make his selection, he shall file the same in the office of the register of the Fayetteville land office, and the land so selected shall be reserved from sale, and set apart for the use of schools; and that section number sixteen, in said township, shall be subject to sale and entry as other public lands now are

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the south half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, of section number sixteen, in township number sixteen, north of range number thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and is hereby, granted to Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton, Samuel Vaughan and John Wooddy, commissioners of said county, in trust for the use of said county; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to issue a patent for the same; and that the said commissioners shall have power to lay off the said land into town lots, and sell and dispose of the same, and make good and sufficient titles to purchasers; and they shall appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the said lots to the erection of a court-house and jail in the town of Fayetteville, for the use of said county.

APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 24.]

AN ACT to create additional land districts in the States of Illinois, and Missouri, and in the Territory north of the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all that tract of country lying north of the dividing line between township number twelve and thirteen, north of the base line running through the military bounty lands, and that tract of country lying north of the dividing line between townships number thirty and thirty-one, north of the old base line included in the State of Illinois, and all that tract of country lying north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, and south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers of Green Bay, in the present Territory of Michigan, be laid off into four new land districts, to be divided and designated as follows, to wit: That tract lying within the State of Illinois, as above described, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn between the [illegible] principal meridian, and that on the west side of said line shall be called the northwest, and that on the east, northeast land district of the State of Illinois; and all that tract north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present Territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, along the range of township line next west of Fort Winnebago, to the Wisconsin river, and be called, the one on the west side, the Wisconsin, and that on the east side, the Green Bay land districts of the Territory of Michigan; which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers, when the Indian title shall become extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the President shall deem it proper.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in each of the said land districts, one land office, at such time and place, as the President may designate, to be removed whenever he may deem it expedient for the public convenience.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in either of said districts, to appoint one register, and one receiver for each land office so established, who shall reside at the place designated for the land office, and give security, and discharge all duties, pertaining to such office as prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized, so soon as the survey shall have been completed, to cause to be offered for sale, in the manner prescribed by law, all the lands lying in said land districts, at the land offices in the respective districts in which the land so offered is embraced, reserving only section sixteen in each township, the tract reserved for the village of Galena, such other tracts as have been granted to individuals and the State of Illinois, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary to retain for military posts, any law of Congress heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Missouri, as lies west of the range line between ranges ten and eleven west of the fifth principal meridian, and south of the line dividing townships number forty and forty-one north of the base line, shall form a new land district, to be called the southwestern land district; and for the sale of the public lands within the district aforesaid, there shall be a land office established at such place within said district as the President of the United States may designate.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to said office, to superintend the sale of public land in said district, who shall reside at the place where said office is established, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall in every respect be the same in relation to lands to be disposed of at said office, as are, or may be, by law provided, in relation to the registers and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all such public lands embraced within the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at the several land offices at Jackson, Franklin, Fayette, and Lexington, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale, by the proper officers of the office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon like conditions, as the sale of said land would have been subject to, in the said several land offices hereinbefore mentioned, had they remained attached to the same: Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to permit the officers appointed in either of the foregoing land districts to receive compensation out of the Treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 25.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land office in Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Arkansas as lies east of a line commencing on the southern boundary of the territory where it is intersected by the dividing line between ranges five and six, west of the meredian, thence with said range line to the dividing line between townships ten and eleven south; thence east with the said line to the dividing line between ranges two and three west, thence north with said dividing line to the base line, thence east with said base line to the dividing line, between ranges two and three east—thence north with said line to the dividing line between townships ten and eleven north, thence east with said dividing line to the dividing line between ranges six and seven east,—thence north with said dividing line to the northern boundary of the territory of Arkansas, shall form a new land district, to be called the Mississippi land district; and for the sale of the public lands within the district aforesaid, there shall be a land office established at the town of Helena in the county of Phillips, in the Territory aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to said office, to superintend the sale of the public land in said district, who shall reside at the town of Helena aforesaid, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to lands to be disposed of at said office, as are or may be by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of the public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all such public lands embraced within the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at any land office in said Territory, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale by the proper officers of the office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms and upon like conditions as the sale of said land would have been subject to in the said several land offices hereinbefore mentioned, had they remained attached to the same.

APPROVED, 26th June, 1834.

AN ACT confirming certain land claims in the district of St. Stephens, in Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represetatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the decision of the Register and Receiver of the land office for the district of St. Stephens, in the State of Alabama, as contained in their report bearing date the seventh of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, made in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine entitled "An Act confirming the report of the Register and Receiver of the land office of the district of Saint Stephens, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes" be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 27.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Decatur, in the State of Alabama; and to provide for the paying of certain pensioners in said town of Decatur.

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 hereby is, authorized to establish a pension agency at Decatur, in the State of Alabama, for the payment of pensioners of the U. States resident in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, and Marion; *Provided*, That the establishment of such agency can be made without any charge to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorised to make the necessary arrangements with the branch of the bank of the State of Alabama, established in the said town of Decatur, for the payment of the pensioners herein before described.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until the first day of August next.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1234.

[PUBLIC. No. 29.

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the United States, 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 gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of such deposite, deducting from the amount of said deposite of gold and silver one-half of one per centum: *provided*, That no reduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: *Provided*, That, in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposite, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 30.]

AN ACT regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass as current money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britian, Portugal, and Brazil, at not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths, of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per penny weight

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make a report of the result thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the Custom-house from Magnolia, to St. Marks in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the Custom-House, now established at Magnolia on the St. Marks river in Florida, to the town of St. Marks or some other point on St. Marks harbor, which may be deemed suitable when in his judgment the public interests and convenience may require it, and after the removal aforesaid the office of Surveyor at St. Marks shall be abolished.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 32.]

AN ACT to attach the Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri, to the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of the United States bounded on the East by the Mississippi river, on the South by the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of said State to the Missouri river; on the southwest and west by the Missouri river and the White Earth river, falling into the same; and on the north, by the northern boundary of the United States, shall be, and hereby is, for the purpose of temporary government, attached to, and made a part of, the Territory of Michigan, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities and be subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, in all respects, as the other citizens of Michigan Territory.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

PLEASING TO SINGLE LADIES—A Mr. McDonald Clarke is delivering Lectures in New York on *Love and Matrimony* in which he castigates old bachelors with an unsparing hand. But some of these shrivelled shrimps of humanity have the audacity to declare that the title of his lectures should be changed to "Matrimony and Love;" *matrimony* as *they* assert, being the main point, and *love* not at all essential. The scamps—they deserve to be pinned to a petticoat for the balance of their lives. But, as a present punishment we give the following specimen of the manner in which they are "used up" in Mr. Clark's lectnres. By the way, this lecturer deserves to have his path strewed with roses by the fair hands of spinsters.

"In the vast flower-field of human affection, the old bachelor is the very scare crow of happiness, who drives away the little birds of love, that come to steal the hemlock seeds of loneliness and despair. Where is there a more pitiable object in the world, than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare!—How dismal does his desolate room appear, when he comes home at night, wet, and hungry, and finds a cold hearth—a barren table—and a lonely pillow, that looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment! See the sick old bachelor in the dark afternoon of life, when his heart is sinking to its sundown! Not a solitary star of memory gleams over the dusk of his opening grave—no weeping wife, to bend, like a blessing, over his dying bed—no fond daughter, to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and whom his icing blood with the reviving fires of unfailing affection—on manly boy, to link his breaking name with the golden chain of honorable society, and bind his history in the vast volume of the world he is leaving for ever. He has eat—and drank—and died—and earth is glad she's got rid of him; for he has done little else, but cramp his soul into the circumference of a sixpence, and no human being, but his washerwoman, will breathe a sigh at his funeral."

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE FEATURES.

That mortals are made up of quarrelsome clay,
My tale, I imagine will prove as it goes;
For the Features composing the visage one day
Most cruelly fell to abusing the Nose.

First the Lips took it up, and their reason was this—
That the Nose was a bane both to beauty and love:
And they never, moreover, in comfort could kiss,
For that horrid protuberance jutting above!

Then the Eyes, not behind in the matter to be,
With a sparkle began, as I've oftentimes seen 'em
And said it was perfectly shocking to see
Such a lump of deformity sticking between 'em.

The cheeks, with a blush, said the frightfulest shade
By the Nose o'er their bloom and their beauty was thrown;
And Ears couldn't bear the loud trumpeting made
Whenever that troublesome member was blown!

So 'twas moved and agreed, without dallying more,
To thrust the intruder at once from the face;
But Nose hearing this, most indignantly swore,
By the breath of his nostrils, he'd stick to his place!

Then addressing the Eyes, he went learnedly thro'
His defence, and inquired when their vigor was gone,
Pray what would their worships for spectacles do,
If the Face had no Nose to hang spectacles on?

Mankind, he observed, loved their scent and their sight,
Or who'd care a farthing for myrtles and roses?
And the charge of the Lips was as frivolous quite;
For if Lips fancied kissing, pray why might'nt Noses?

As for Ears, [and in speaking, Nose, scornfully curl'd]
Their murmurs were equally trifling and teasing;
And not all the Ears, Eyes, or Lips in the world
Should keep him unblown, or prevent him from sneezing.

To the Cheeks, he contended he acted as screen,
And guarded them oft from the wind and the weather;
And but that he stood like a land-mark between,
The face had been nothing but cheek altogether!

With eloquence then he rereplied their abuse,
With logical clearness defining the case,
And from thence came the saying, so frequent in use,
That an argument's plain "as the nose on your face!"

LAFAYETTE'S FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.

[*From Sparks' Edition of Washington's Writings now in Press.*]

The Americans, and risking his fortune and reputation in their cause. In the summer of 1776 he was stationed on military duty at Metz, being then an officer in the French army. It happened at this time that the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, was at Metz, and a dinner was given to him by the commandant of that place Several of the principal officers were invited, and among others Lafayette. Despatches had just been received by the Duke from England, and he made their contents the topic of conversation. They related to American affairs, the recent declaration of independence, the resistance of the colonists, and the strong measures adopted by the ministry to crush the rebellion.

The details were new to Lafayette. He listened with eagerness to the conversation and prolonged it by asking questions of the Duke. His curiosity was deeply excited by what he heard, and the idea of a people fighting for liberty, had a strong influence upon his imagination. The cause seemed to him just and noble from the representations of the Duke himself, and before he left the table the thought came into his head, that he would go to America, and offer his services to a people, who were struggling for freedom and independence. From that hour he could think of nothing but this chivalrous enterprise. He resolved to return to Paris and make further inquiries.

When he arrived in that city, he confided his scheme to two young friends, Count Segur and Viscount de Noailles, and proposed that they should join him. They entered with enthusiasm into his views; but as they were dependent on their families, it was necessary to consult their parents, who reprobated the plan and refused their consent. The young men faithfully kept Lafayette's secret. His situation was more fortunate, as his property was at his own disposal, and he possessed an annual revenue of nearly two hundred thousand livres.

He next explained his intention to the Count de Broglie, who told him that his project was so chimerical and fraught with so many hazards, without a prospect of the least advantage, that he could not for a moment regard it with favor, nor encourage him with any advice, which should prevent him from abandoning it immediately. When Lafayette found him thus determined, he requested at least he would not betray him, for he was resolved to go to America. The Count de Broglie assured him that his confidence was not misplaced; 'but," said he, "I have seen your uncle die in the wars of Italy, I witnessed your father's death at the battle of Minden, and I will not be accessory to the ruin of the only remaining branch of the family."—He then used all his powers of argument and persuasion to divert Lafayette from his purpose, but in vain. Finding his determination unalterable, the Count de Broglie said, as he could render [illegible] no aid, he would introduce him to the Baron de Kalb, who he knew was seeking an opportunity to go to America, and whose experience and counsels might be valuable.

Through this channel Lafayette procured an interview with Silas Deane, who explained to him the state of things in America, and gave him encouragement. Deane was formal, spoke little French, and the conversation was not very copious. As he had not yet been acknowledged in any public character, and was surrounded by the British ambassador's spies, it was thought advisable, that, to avoid suspicion, no more interviews should take place. The affair was afterwards managed by the intervention of Mr. Carmichael. An agreement was at length concluded by the terms of which Marquis de Lafayette was to join the American service, and to receive from Congress the appointment of major general. A vessel was about to be despatched with arms and other military supplies for the American army, in

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