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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to repeal the act, entitled "An Act to encourage Vaccination."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act to encourage vaccination," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court in the District of New-Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court for the district of New-Jersey shall hereafter be held at New-Brunswick on the 2d Tuesdays of March and September, & at Burlington on the third Tuesdays of May and November, in every year; any thing in any act heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expenses of missions to the independent nations on the American Continent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for such missions to the independent nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States may deem proper, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT relating to Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, no Treasury Note shall be received in payment in account of the United States, or paid, or funded, except at the Treasury of the United States.

Washington, May 3d, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT vesting in the state of Pennsylvania the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be, and the same hereby is, vested in the said state.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all monies in the hands of those

who now are, or heretofore have been, marshal or deputy marshals, which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of assessing and collecting, shall be paid by them respectively to the treasurer of the said state.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said fines shall be recovered by the said state under such regulations, provisions, and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said state, provided it shall accept of the provisions of this act, shall account to the United States for the sum of three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-six cents, if that amount of the said fines shall be collected, it being the expenses of three courts martial, held in the said state, for the trial of the said delinquents, of which Colonel Thomas C. Miller, Colonel James Wood, and Colonel Thomas Moore, were respectively presidents.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer, volunteer, ranger, cavalry, or other persons, engaged in the campaign of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, against the Seminole Indians, who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse or horses, which, in consequence of the government of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died, or were unavoidably abandoned and lost, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said officers, volunteers, and rangers, cavalry, or other persons, for the loss of any necessary equipage of said horse or horses, or for any guns lost in said service, or which were left in possession of the United States, or of any officer thereof, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof; said claims to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That, if any payment shall have been made to any officer or soldier aforesaid, for the use and risk, after the death or abandonment of his horse, such amount shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless said officer or soldier shall shew that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such officer or soldier served on foot: And provided also, That, if any payment shall have been made to any officer or soldier, on account of clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements: And provided further, That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this act, until proper evidence shall have been received by the accounting officers, from the company to which the claimants shall have belonged, shewing the number of horses lost in said company in manner aforesaid, the time when lost, and the name of the owner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officer of the Treasury Department shall audit and settle those claims under such rules & regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, in addition to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For provisions, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, already appropriated, and to an unexpended balance of thirty thousand dollars, the sum of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars already appropriated, the sum of three hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars.

For improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves, fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, storekeepers, inspectors of timber, clerks of the yards, and artificers, thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For laborers and teams employed in loading and unloading vessels, piling, docking, and removing timber, stores, &c. and fuel for the engine, twenty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars already appropriated, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty-two thousand dollars, one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For clothing the same, in addition to an unexpended balance of six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For fuel for nine hundred and thirty-eight noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For military stores for the same, the unexpended balance of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fifteen cents.

For contingent expenses for the same, that is to say, fuel for commissioned officers, bed sacks, repairing barracks transportation, and travelling expenses to officers, postage of letters, armorers, and armorers' tools, and stationery, with extra rations to officers commanding posts, fourteen thousand dollars.

To make good a deficit in the contingent expenses of the marine corps, which accrued prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of nine thousand one hundred and nine dollars and twenty-two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person for his compensation or perquisites, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: Provided further, That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation [depreciation] of Treasury Notes received by such person to be expended in the public service. But in cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department the balance due, and it shall be the duty of said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such defaulter.

Washington, May 4, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to the act concerning navigation, and also to authorize the appointment of deputy collectors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that the ports in the islands or colonies in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States shall thereafter be opened to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States, and such islands or colonies, subject to such reciprocal rules and restrictions as the President of the United States may, by such proclamation, make and publish, anything in the laws, entitled "An act concerning navigation," or an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the Pre-

sident of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized, should he deem the same expedient, by proclamation, to suspend, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and also to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid first and second sections of this act shall continue in force to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the third, fourth, and seventh sections of the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to continue in force an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, revived and made perpetual.

Washington, May 6, 1822. Approved JAMES MONROE.

Miscellaneous Selections.

ANECDOTES.

A Professor in a certain College, reading a pompous lecture, on the powers of the human mind, defined man as an animal that draws an inference. When his lecture was concluded, two of his scholars, who had not long before graduated as Bachelors of Arts, and who did not feel the definition quite satisfactory, walked out to converse about it, and in their perambulations through town, saw inscribed upon a door, Wiseman, drawing master. They entered the house, and after some other questions relative to his professions, asked him what he could draw? To which he replied—a landscape, a portrait, or a history piece.

"Pray, Sir," said one of them, "can you draw an inference?" "Why, truly," answered he "never having seen one, or the picture of one, I cannot." On this they walked into another street, where observing a brewer's dray, with a large and powerful horse in the shafts, before a door, one of them patted him on the flank, and remarked that he seemed a very strong animal—to which the drawman fully assented.

"I dare say he can draw a great weight," said the scholar. "Indeed he can, master," said the drayman, "indeed he can, a very great weight."

"Pray, my good fellow, do you think he can draw an inference?" "Sir, he can draw any thing in reason," replied the drayman. The two scholars were now satisfied, and returning to the lecture room, one of them thus addressed the reader—"Master, we have been conversing upon your definition, and are convinced that it is stark naught, for we have met with a man, and a wise man too, who cannot draw an inference—and we have met with a horse that can."

We cannot believe the scholars above alluded to are a fair sample of all who pass through collegiate studies, but we think they are not surpassed by some who have done so. Gaz.

Soon after the passage of the pension act by Congress, granting relief to revolutionary soldiers, a lawyer in the village of B—, thinking it a politic measure to volunteer his services in aiding applicants to obtain their pensions, as there was but little probability of many claims being presented, advertised that on a certain day he should be in readiness at his office to act gratuitously as an agent for all claimants that might then present themselves. The appointed day arrived—and to the lawyer's dismay, before noon his office was thronged with invalids and veterans, who apprised him of his promise in terms of sufficient gratitude. How to proceed in this exigency, staggered the wits of Sir Mitimus himself. To go on was expensive, and to recede was certain death to his popularity. But present interest outweighed all scruples; and summoning up resolution and putting on the air of a madman, the lawyer roared out to his trembling audience: "Avant! thou phalanx of ghosts and goblins; how dare you thus leave the grave in broad day light to rattle your bones in my presence? Away, I say; I attended some of your funerals twenty years ago, Avant! you are the vanguard of the resurrection—Clear out, I say."

POETRY.

For the Washington Whig. Commodore Stephen Decatur.

But yesterday a star of glory blaz'd With peerless light on freedom's sacred throne, With rapt'rous joy Columbia's Genius gaz'd And hail'd the noble planet as her own. To day in tears Columbia's Genius stood, And saw that brilliant star go down in blood.

The Hero falls—not by his country's foe— The Hero falls—not in his country's cause. In single combat met the indignant blow, Against the mandates of his country's laws. Whilst o'er his grave the weeping willows spread, We mourn the cause for which the Hero bled.

For the Washington Whig. MY MOTHER'S GREEN GRAVE.

Sing our past love when I am gone, she said, The tender strains will cheer my clay-cold bed.

Once more the loud tempest at distance reposes, Stern winter has fled to his snow-cover'd cave, And light-footed May weaves her garland of roses,

To strew at the foot of my mother's green grave.

How soft is the sigh that awakes retrospection, For a moment to dwell on the days that are past,

Yet deeper the pang of renew'd recollection That youth's blooming tints were too lovely to last.

My heart then exulting thought not of that morrow, Nor saw that thick cloud frowning over the wave;

My bright laughing eye shed no dew-drop of sorrow,

That now would fain hallow a mother's green grave.

Though deep in misfortune's dark mazes benighted,

The pilgrim of passion—of error the slave— In the midst of its tumults the heart is deluged.

To breathe its sad sighs o'er a mother's green grave.

No more by my childhood's fond guardian attended,

Who watch'd my light steps as they wander'd astray,

I'll seek the low mound where her form has descended,

With the clouds of the valley to moulder away.

This mansion of solitude, silent and dreary, Is an alm for the poor—a reward for the brave—

To the wanderer's haven—a rest to the weary,

But more sacred than these—is my mother's green grave.

Long beside the loved spot the blossoms shall flourish,

That grow round the tomb at the summon of spring;

The tears of affection the fragrance shall nourish,

And the dove hover round on her dew-moist ten'd wing.

Soon, alas! I shall press the same humbled pillow,

No longer exposed to time's turbulent wave, From my sorrow reclining beneath the same willow

Whose branches drop low o'er my mother's green grave.

Al! then, shall I hail her long lost benediction,

Those verdant retreats her dear presence restore,

Where death shall invade the lone couch of affliction,

And brandish his dart o'er the wretched no more.

CAROLINE. Port Elizabeth, May 12, 1822.

To a Lady with the Tooth Ache.

You complain, my dear girl, with the ache of your tooth,

Which indeed I have heard with surprise;

But have you forgot, that to many a youth, You have given heart-aches with your eyes.

Then cease from your wallings and outcries of woe,

And quit all your bubbles and sighs; For fate, dearest maid, has order'd it so, Through your teeth thus to punish your eyes.

Detroit Gazette.





