

For a Fort at Mobile Point, twenty thousand dollars.
For Fort Jackson fifteen thousand dollars.
For Fortifications at Pensacola, twenty thousand dollars.
For Fortifications at Charleston, fifteen thousand dollars.
For Fortifications at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.
For repairs and contingencies of Fortifications, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but that no part of the same shall be drawn from the Treasury before the first of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

AN ACT in relation to the Banks 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 it shall be, and is hereby declared to be lawful for the several Banks of the District of Columbia, in calculating their discount or interest, to charge according to the standard and rates set forth in "Rowlett's Tables," and, in computing the time which a Note may have to run, to reckon the days inclusively.

Approved May 24th, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]

AN ACT to amend the acts concerning naturalization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act entitled "an act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," which was passed on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first section of the act entitled "An act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization," passed on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, between the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without having made any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen: *Provided*, That whenever any person, without a certificate of such declaration of intention, shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the applicant was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction, of the United States, before the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and has continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be so admitted: and the residence of the applicant within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States; which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses; and such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens, in the record of the Court admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a citizen of the United States.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

Effects of Lightning.—During a great thunder storm last week, a house in the county of Waterford was struck with electric fire. The fluid entered forcibly, bursting open the doors, and burned four inmates dreadfully, who were standing near the fire. The house-dog that had been lying near the old man, who was much injured, was killed. A large aperture was made in the wall, and two pigs were also killed, and a horse injured. At the moment this occurred, Mr. Crotty and his family, who surrounded their own fire, were prostrated; but, fortunately, without sustaining any serious injury.—*Waterford (Ireland) Chronicle*.

The following note was endorsed on the New-Orleans Post Bill, of July 4, for the office of Washington City, received yesterday. The newspapers of the 3d were silent on the subject.—*Balt. Gaz.*
"The Postmaster and every one of his assistants are sick with a raging fever, called Spanish fever. Half of the citizens in town are laid up with the same sickness; it is considered the greatest epidemic ever experienced in Louisiana."

EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. to his father, giving an interesting description of a violent earthquake at Lima, on the morning of the 30th of March. The letter is dated, LIMA, April 21.

I wrote you last under date of 20th ult.—Since that time this city has been visited by one of those dreadful earthquakes which are looked for about once in a century, and had it continued a few seconds longer the whole of Lima must inevitably have been laid in ruins. The calamity occurred on the morning of 30th March, at about half past seven o'clock, and although only of 30 or 40 seconds duration, was of such prodigious violence as to prostrate many buildings and injured all, including the stupendous churches, some of which are so much shattered that it is contemplated to take them down, their massive walls of 6 and 9 feet thickness, being literally rent from the top to the bottom. A great number of houses have been pulled down by order of the authorities and several have, since the shock, fallen of their own accord, in one instance burying two or three persons in their ruins.

The amount of injury to the city is estimated, by an official survey, at six millions of dollars, a sum quite within bounds, when it is recollected that from the nature of the buildings they cannot be repaired in many instances, but must be rebuilt. The house occupied by Alsop, Wetmore & Co. is considered one of the strongest in Lima, and is said to have cost \$90,000. Some of the rooms are cracked perpendicularly in many places, and in others the upper part of the house (which is composed of bamboo sticks and mud, of about 2 feet in thickness), separated itself from the "adobe" or sun dried bricks, of which the walls, to the height of three feet above the floor of the second story are composed, and had the shock continued three seconds longer the whole top, with its brick roof, would have fallen in.

About 30 persons perished; that is the number of bodies which have been dug out from the rubbish, but others are supposed to be still undiscovered. Had it been in the night the loss of lives would no doubt, have been greater. I was awakened from a sound sleep by the most terrific noise, and jumping up, saw the walls of my room vibrating very violently. I concluded that no time was to be lost, and made the best of my way into the street, amidst falling plaster, and stumbling along over the floors like a drunken man. In the street all was dismay; the appalling noise which ushered in this frightful phenomena, and the sound of the cracking walls, were still ringing in our ears, the poor natives were upon their knees, (many of them just as they had risen from their beds) beating their breasts, and calling upon God, the Virgin, and all the Saints to save them; and expecting every instant another and an overwhelming shock. Indeed, when I reflected that this was a danger against which no place afforded security, (as the earth was expected to open as it had done during the great earthquake of 1740), I was very well disposed to join the cry of "misericordia," and seek protection from Him "who but looketh upon the earth, and it trembleth."

The great shock was followed by five or six slight tremblings in as many days, which excited great terror, and I must confess I have been more alarmed by these harmless shocks than by the great convulsion; and it is remarked generally, that a person who has never experienced an earthquake, cannot, when the alarm of "Temblo" is given, enter at all into the feelings of him who has witnessed one—the first has merely a vague idea of danger—the last the full possession of extreme terror and dismay.

The excitement has, in a great measure abated; but for a week or ten days after the shock, you would see every night hundreds stretched upon mats in the squares, alameda, and wherever an open space could be found, almost afraid to close their eyes, and starting upon their knees at the least alarm to repeat their "avers." Even now many are seen sleeping at the open doors, and when the subject is mentioned, cross themselves, adding, perhaps, their common exclamation, "Jesus, Maria."

The depth of superstition and ignorance to which the common people of this country are degraded, may be seen by their implicit belief in the stories inculcated by the priests, as the causes of this calamity. Of course these designing men lose no opportunity to endeavor to regain their former ascendancy, and feeling that their occupation is almost gone, do not hesitate about the means for effecting their object. They look upon foreigners as decided enemies; not only as heretics but as necessarily imparting to the people with whom they have intercourse, a portion of their liberal notions. The residence of the heretics in the country was first preached up publicly as the cause; that the earth indignant at their being suffered to remain among the catholics, would as it were shake them from her bosom; and we could not walk the streets for a day or two after, without hearing knots

of choleros and negroes gravely assigning this as the earthquake's origin. It is said Gen. La Mar, ordered the monks to take heed, under pain of his displeasure, and that since, they have been more cautious. Some other reasons were assigned even more absurd and ridiculous.

At Callao the shock was felt after the dust was seen to rise from Lima, so that it would seem that it proceeded from the mountains to the sea. Those persons who were on board vessels in the harbor described the sensation to be the same as when a ship thumps violently against the bottom, and the noise like that produced by "twenty chain cables running through the hawser holes." The water was very turbid, and for a considerable time afterwards large air bubbles came up in every direction.—Several villages on the coast to the northward, have been destroyed. It was not experienced at the southward, but a few miles. I have a letter of the 12th April, from Arica, where it was not felt at all.

I have almost filled my sheet with this engrossing subject. There has hitherto been a stated period for the occurrence of these heavy shocks, and people here feel very confident that in their lives such another will not happen.—*Daily Arg.*

The 4th July was celebrated at Carthage-Tenn. by a large concourse of citizens, among whom was Gen. Jackson as an invited guest.

The following Address was delivered to the General by Col. Overton, in behalf of the company:

General—You have been invited by the citizens of Smith County to unite with them in the celebration of this day; you have accepted the invitation, and now honor them with your presence.

Give me leave, Sir, in the name of your friends here assembled, and in behalf of your fellow-citizens of Smith County, (whose humble organ I am) to tender you their unfeigned congratulations, and to assure you of a sincere and cordial welcome among them.

It is not in the abject spirit of adulation, nor in the fulsome language of flattery, that we desire to hail your presence among us. No, Sir, such a degraded offering would be rebuked by the spirit that rules this memorable anniversary. These living monuments of our revolutionary glory would scorn such vile degeneracy, and the exalted patriotism of our honored guest would disdain such servility in his countrymen; but as freemen, proud of their independence, rejoicing in the event that announced it to the world, we hail you, with the animated welcome of gratitude, as its most illustrious preserver.

We delight to contemplate you as the youthful hero who, mingled, with patriotic ardor, in that glorious struggle which redeemed this land from British domination. We trace you, with unfeigned satisfaction, through the successive variety of civil employments to which you have been called by the voice of your country, and in which you have displayed the warmest and most enlightened zeal for her interest. We remember, with the liveliest sensibility, that when savage massacre had drenched our defenceless frontier with the blood of our citizens—when invasion hovered around our country, in its darkest and most fearful form, you rushed to the scene of danger, and, by an energy and skill unparalleled in the annals of warfare, achieved our deliverance from the desolation of the storm.

Around you, General, are many of those brave spirits, who shared with you the toils, the dangers, and the glories of your eventful career—many of your "brethren in arms," many of your old associates in peace. They have known you long, they have known you intimately, and they proclaim you with a united voice, a patriot, a statesman, and a benefactor, worthy of the warmest gratitude, and highest honors. But the high testimonials you have given of your love of country, your devotion to its interests, its honor and glory, have not shielded your reputation from the calumny and detraction of your enemies. The venal, the vulgar and the vile have lavished upon you, in the most unfeeling and relentless manner. Even the sanctuary of your fire-side has been invaded; the happiness and comforts of your domestic and private relations have not been spared. It is a calumny unmanly in its motives, unnatural in its object, and unworthy in its means. It has not, it cannot prevail. Innocence will vindicate itself, and guilt draw down its own condemnation. Truth will triumph; and the authors of such falsehood will feel its dreadful recoil in the infamy to which the justice of mankind will consign them; and your name, General, shall go down to posterity, doubly hallowed by the severity of its trials.

General Jackson's Reply.

Sir—Permit me to offer you my sincere thanks, for the complimentary terms in which, as the organ of my fellow-citizens of Smith County, you are pleased to greet my arrival amongst them.

I accepted their polite invitation to celebrate with them this day as a neighbor and friend, conscious that in thus manifesting his respect for the birth of li-

berty, he could not be charged with a desire to court popular favor, nor they with a disposition to gratify a spirit so unworthy. No, Sir, the patriotism displayed by many in this assembly, during the last war, would not bear the imputation, and I trust will never authorize it by any act of servility whether to an old commander, or to any other citizen.

I am truly grateful, Sir, for the good opinion of my fellow-citizens. Obtained without a sacrifice of conscience, and without a violation of the interests of the country, it is the greatest of all earthly rewards, and as such do I regard that which you have so eloquently expressed. Unbiased by the hopes of office, and animated by an ardent devotion to the inestimable blessing of liberty, it must consign to infamy the authors of the present system of calumny, and uniting with the great stream of public opinion, cannot fail to bear down the machinations of the demagogue, and bring back the government to its original simplicity. In the advancement of this object, be assured, Sir, that I shall bear with patience, the attacks of my enemies, and if it shall be my destiny to be made the instrument in the hands of Providence, by which it is to be effected, shall rather be humbled than elated by the possession of so high a trust.

Baltimore vessels.—The doings of the ship owners of New York and Baltimore, present a paradox, which, though easily explained, might puzzle an individual who casually glances at the facts. "Who wants a ship? Who wants a ship, gratis?" is the cry of the British agents in the former, while in the latter almost every week our papers announce the launch or clearance of a new vessel, rivalling the most splendid and excellent specimens of naval architecture. Those that have lately sailed are laden with the productions of our looms and workshops, which in any market, equally accessible to us as to the British, we are enabled to sell with advantage, notwithstanding the skill, experience, and tact of our rivals. These matters speak a language not to be misunderstood; but our present purpose is to call the attention of the public to the fact, that our enterprising and excellent ship builder, Mr. James Beatham, since the cry of "who wants a ship?" was first echoed by the advocates of the British interest, (a few weeks since) has launched two elegant brigs, and that in a very short time a third will be in readiness for her destined element. They are all vessels of superior class, whether considered in relation to their models or excellence of workmanship, and well sustain the high reputation of the builder. The first has sailed for the Pacific with a full American cargo, of which domestic cottons form a considerable portion, and the second will be speedily fitted for sea.—*Niles*.

Major General Scott.—This gallant and distinguished officer has, as we are informed, resumed command of the western department of the army in obedience to the orders of the president of the United States. As many mis-statements in relation to the difference in relation to his rank between himself and the executive have been made, we give (of course without entering into the controversy) what we understand to be the general's views on the subject; in which, against the high authority opposed to it, we are informed he is supported by many of the most intelligent officers of the army, and some of the first jurists in our country. General Macomb, who has been appointed to the major general's station, vice Gen. Brown, deceased, is a major general from the 11th September, 1814, (the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh)—his subsequent appointment to Gen. Brown's vacancy conferring, as Gen. Scott contends, no possible additional rank, but is merged in his former commission. Gen. Scott is a major general from the 2d July, 1814 (the battle of Bridge-water) and of course senior to Gen. Macomb, by their respective brevets. Gen. Scott contends that a brevet commission diff is in no particular of rank and command from any other commission, save, when limited by the law; and the only known restriction by the law is contained in the 61st article of war, which alludes only to officers "of regiments or corps," and of consequence does not apply to general officers, who belong to no regiments or corps. He contends that unless the president can appoint Gen. Macomb to a higher grade than major general, it is impossible he can ever be Gen. Scott's senior—the title of major general being the highest known by law in the army; the style of "general in chief," was assumed in obedience to an order of the president, and implied nothing more than that his juniors were ordered so to address the late major general Brown. General Scott has appealed to the authorities whence brevet commissions and laws were derived, and to all precedent, in support of his claim. Whether correct or not in his opinions, the result will probably show.

In returning to his post, Gen. Scott does not intend to acquiesce in the rights of Gen. Macomb to command him. The issue, therefore, must soon be taken, and a court martial, will, we suppose, be called to pass upon it.—*N. Y. American*.

Riot.—On Sunday afternoon, July 20, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser) "on board the steam-boat Matilda, while on her way from Troy to Albany, two men got in a fight, on the after deck. The captain and owner of the boat interfered, and succeeded in separating the combatants, when some of the other passengers

pretending that they conceived that these men were imposed upon, assaulted the captain and owner: the hands of the boat interposed to protect the officers; other passengers, chock full of fight, and of the creature, assaulted them, and the battle became almost general and very violent. Several persons were hurt, but not seriously. Six of the most turbulent were finally secured in the forward cabin, until the boat arrived here, when the mayor was sent for, who, with a number of constables, went to the boat; she having been kept off in the stream until their arrival, and escorted them to the police office, when justice Cole committed them to prison. Yesterday they were bailed to appear at the next sessions. They are all foreigners, and have been but a short time in this country: five of them reside here and in Troy. There were about fifty passengers on board the boat, a number of whom were females."

Torrigviano and the Inquisition.

[From Anecdotes of Painters.]

Torrigviano had undertaken to carve a Madonna and child of the natural size, at the order of a Spanish grandee: it was to be made after the model of one which he had already executed, and a promise was given him of a reward proportioned to the merit of his work. His employer (the duke d'Arcas) was one of the first grandees of Spain, and Torrigviano, who conceived highly of his generosity, and well knew what his talents could perform, was determined to outdo his former work. He had passed a great part of his life in travelling from kingdom to kingdom in search of employment, and, flattering himself with the hope that he had now found a resting place after all his labors, the ingenious artist, with much pains and application, completed the work; and presented to his employer a matchless piece of sculpture, the utmost efforts of his art. The grandee surveyed the striking performance with great delight and reverence, applauded Torrigviano to the skies, and impatient to possess himself of the enchanting idol, forthwith sent to demand it. At the same time, to set off his generosity with a better display, he loaded two lacqueys with the money; the bulk was promising, but when Torrigviano turned out the bags and found the specie nothing but a parcel of brass maravedis, amounting to only thirty ducats, vexation upon the sudden disappointment of his hopes, and just resentment for what he considered as an insult to his merit, so transported him, that snatching up his mallet in a rage, and not regarding the perfection or (what was to him of more fatal consequence) the sacred character of the image he had made, he broke it suddenly in pieces, and dismissed the lacqueys, with their load of farthings to tell the tale. They executed their errand too well. The grandee, in his turn, fired with shame, vexation, and revenge, and assuming, or perhaps conceiving horror for the sacrilegious nature of the act, presented himself before the inquisition, and impeached the artist at that terrible tribunal. It was in vain that Torrigviano urged the right of an author over his own creation. Reason plead at his side, but superstition sat in judgment: the decree was death, with torture. The holy office lost its victim, for Torrigviano expired in prison, and not under the hands of the executioner.

Fatal Affray.—On Saturday evening last a quarrel took place between James Jackson, sometimes called Cobus, and John Thompson, two colored men, and half brothers, in the town of Victor, near Brownsville, New-York, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that James went to the house of his brother, for his clothes; that, after some altercation, he was ordered out of the house, and his clothes thrown out of the window into the street; that he challenged his brother to come out, with a threat that he would lay him up for the summer, if he did. Prevented by his wife from going out at the door, John seized a large fire shovel, and rushed up the chamber and jumped out of a window, upon a back stoop. As he reached the ground, he was met by James with a large club, which the latter had broken from the fence, and they both aimed a blow at each other nearly at the same instant, but without effect. A second stroke from James' club upon the hind part of his brother's head, broke his neck, and caused instant death. The man-slayer immediately fled, and was pursued and arrested in the village, the next morning.

On Monday he underwent an examination before Justice Chipman, and was fully committed for trial.—*Ontario N. Y. Republican*.

From the Connecticut Herald.

Lightning Rod.—In a dry atmosphere its influence extends to from 30 to 40 feet.

In a damp do, from 20 to 25 feet. When it rains profusely, from 15 to 20 feet.

From this statement it will be obvious, that conductors should always be erected with reference to the most watery state of the atmosphere. S. FANCHER.