

For the erection of a public ware-house at Baltimore, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To construct a cistern on the custom-house lot at Key West, five hundred dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom house lot, and a small building connected with the wall, and for repair to the custom house at Providence, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom house lot at New Orleans, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the compilation of the laws of the Territory of Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to Robt Mills, the architect employed by order of the House of Representatives to superintend the alterations in the Representatives Hall according to the plan of said Mills, one thousand dollars.

For the repair and completion of the United States Marine Hospital in Charleston, South Carolina, one thousand one hundred dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the intendant and wardens of the said city of Charleston.

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and Delegates, seventy thousand and eighty dollars, in addition to the appropriation made by act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To enable the Directors of the Mint to procure the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid, and to establish a refinery for that purpose on the most approved principles under the control of the institution, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of preparing, printing and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, forty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object by the act of the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For payment for printing the documents relating to the public lands, ordered to be printed by the Senate of the United States, and for binding and engraving the necessary maps, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate whose accounts for the same shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury in the usual manner.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, in addition to the appropriation contained in the act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four, forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.—And for the contingent expenses of the House of representatives, in addition to former appropriations, thirty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors," approved the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-four, five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due the representatives of Samuel Babcock on settlement of his accounts, one hundred and forty-six dollars, twenty-three cents. For payment of balance due Gurdon Trumbull, Superintendent of the public works at Stonington Harbor, two hundred and sixty-two dollars sixteen cents.

For payment of Major P. H. Parrault, balance due on account of the survey of the harbor at St. Augustine, two dollars and eighty-four cents.

For payment of balance due Joseph D. Selden, Superintendent of the erection of a light-house at Buffalo and Erie, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-two cents.

For payment of the arrearages due contractors on the Cumberland road in Ohio, one thousand six hundred and nine dollars thirty-six cents.

For the expenses of a "Digest of the existing Commercial Regulations of foreign countries" now in preparation under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the sum of five thousand and one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers of the several agents of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: and that the clerks employed by the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the several ports, shall be paid for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three as if they had been specifically included in the third section of the act of the second of March, of said year, entitled "an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-three;" provided however, that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per annum; nor shall the Union of any two or more of these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and provided, also, that no officer shall receive under this act a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided however, that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service; and provided further that the said collectors, naval officers and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will in his judgment best enforce the provisions of this section and shew its operation and effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money, appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made, in the note or notes of any Bank, which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment, of any debt due from the United States to individuals.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to pay, out of the fund appropriated by law for the pay of members of Congress, to Elisha R. Potter of the State of Rhode Island such compensation as is allowed by law to members of Congress, for his travel from his place of residence to the city of Washington, to claim a seat in the Senate and for his return and also the per diem compensation for the days he was in actual attendance at the seat of Government from the commencement of the present session of Congress, until the final decision by the Senate against his right to the seat so claimed by him.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1834.

CHINESE PRECEPTS OF HEALTH.

These wise and excellent maxims, are extracted from *Chang-seng*, (meaning the Art of Health) a Chinese book, written about seven years ago, by Ping-lo, a celebrated Chinese Physician.

Let hunger regulate your food, and never eat too much at once. Excessive eating tires the stomach, and produces many diseases.

Rise early and take some food as soon as you are out of bed, a cracker, a cake, a little rice or sugar.

Take an early breakfast, and do not go out of doors fasting, particularly when the air is hot or foul.

Let your breakfast be moderate, do not overload your stomach with meats in the morning.

Eat slowly and chew your meat very well. To eat in a hurry is to eat like a wolf or a dog.

Do seldom gratify your appetite to its full extent, else you may overload your stomach and impair its functions by degrees.

Sup between and sparingly. Three meals in the day are enough; but in the middle of the summer four are allowable.

Clos your meals with some water or tea, to wash your mouth and teeth, and to settle your stomach.

Do not drink much wine; in excess it produces fermentations and obstructions or inflames the blood.

Avoid intense and constant application of the mind, because it impairs all our functions.

Avoid all immoderate use of sensual pleasures, which enervate the body.

Whatever puzzles and tires the mind, impairs the body; avoid, therefore, deep researches beyond your capacity.

Whenever your mind feels heavy and dull, take a walk or ramble in a garden.

Avoid spitting and hawking, it is tiresome and injurious to health.

Swallow your saliva, it is required to moisten your throat, and help the functions of the stomach.

Wash your mouth and clean your teeth before going to bed. Rub, besides, the soles of your feet with your hands; it makes you sleep well and easy.

Do not busy yourself with any thing striking before going to bed, else your sleep will be broken by bad dreams.

On arising stretch your limbs, and rub well your breast with your hands.

In summer we evaporate in water and sweat, and must therefore drink more water and fluids.

Do not pamper and spoil your children with excessive food, caresses or indulgence, if you value their health and welfare.

Practice virtue, moderation and equity in every station and on all occasions. This will make your mind easy and content.

Make your virtue and prudence beneficial to others besides yourself, that happiness may surround you.

Keep your heart in peace and your face will ever be bright and joyful.

Avoid anger, sorrow, grief, envy, hatred, and disputes, which spoil the peace of mind.

Anger and grief cause disorders of the blood, liver, lungs and stomach, ending in indigestion, obstructions and inflammations.

Think how many are worse than yourself and be comforted. Think of the sailors, soldiers, indigent bedridden, prisoners; and other unfortunates, whenever you dream yourself unhappy.

Set bounds to your desires, else you will always be wretched, or live in anxiety and trouble.

If you rise in life, think of what you have instead of what you have not. If you fall, say what is left is sufficient, and make it so.

When you enjoy a good state of health, know the value of it and study to preserve it.

Attend to the state of your mind with as much care as the body; both influence each other.

Feed your mind with knowledge and wisdom; they are as useful to it as good food to the body.

The greatest bane of health are intemperance and sensuality; avoid them by all means.

From the New York Times.

The French Bill. The history of the transaction is simply this: The Treaty was concluded with France, by which American citizens were entitled to receive from the French Government the sum of \$5,000,000, for spoliations committed on American commerce. Most of the original parties who suffered by these acts have passed away, & are now represented by widows and orphans, whose interests the Administration of General Jackson undertook to protect. The first instalment of this indemnity under the treaty fell due in the winter of 1832-33; and on the last day of the session of the Congress of that year, the principal and leading agents of the claimants under the Treaty, drew a section to add to an appropriation bill, with the advice and concurrence of Mr. Webster, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lend the proceeds of that first instalment upon certain stocks, to the end that the claimants might have the benefit of the interest on the money. This section was passed into a law. It became then important to the claimants to get the funds home as soon as possible, or in some way to realize it, and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the agent for the claimants, and at their suggestion, drew a Bill of Exchange on the French Government, and to enable him to comply with the law, passed at the request of the claimants, he made arrangements with the Bank, to advance the money upon it, when he should be ready to loan it under that law. The provision of the law, in relation to the stocks on which the money was to be loaned, did not suit the views of some of the claimants in the city, and the Secretary was requested not to make the loan. For this, or some other reason, the money was never drawn from the Bank of the United States, and they sustained no sort of injury by reason of having forwarded the bill to Europe for collection; but it set up on the return of that bill unpaid a claim of the enormous sum of \$158,842 77 for damages, which they alleged that the Bank sustained in consequence of the French Government not having accepted and paid the Bill, and this amount is now retained out of the moneys due by the Bank to the Government for dividends on its stock.

The Bank takes law right into its own hands; it appeals to no tribunal, it listens to no arbiter. It preferred a claim, the justice of which is denied by Government. The Bank says, "we will decide the point ourselves; Congress, the Supreme Court, shall not interfere—we decree that we are right, and that you are wrong: the thing is settled—you have trusted the money into our hands, and we will keep it." Was there ever such an audacious violation of justice—such a glaring breach of trust—such desperate disregard of public opinion! Will any candid man among the friends of the Bank justify this act?

If this claim for damage is paid, it must be paid by the Government, but it must come out of the funds arising under the Treaty: it must be paid by the claimants: it must come out of the pockets of the widows and orphans who represent the owners of property seized and captured by the orders of the French Government. The Government has acted throughout as the agents of the claimants: and Mr. Biddle, and the Bank Whigs, will fail of their mark, when they attempt to rob the Treasury, and throw the responsibility upon the administration of the Old Hero. The Bank has to settle this account with some 10,000 claimants under the Treaty. The opposition orators in the Senate, with Mr. Sprague at their head, when it was their wish to detract from the merit of the Administration, undertook to show that the indemnity would not exceed thirty-four cents on the dollar; and yet the attempt is now made, and will no doubt be sanctioned by these same gentlemen, to take from the poor claimants the sum of \$158,842 77, to put into the pocket of the nabobs of the land, and to give to Mr. Biddle adequate funds to carry on the fall elections. If the people will permit this, we have not heretofore formed a just estimate of their firmness, intelligence, and virtue.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

A Rule de Guerre.—Stratagie as well as force is among all nations considered justifiable in war, but whether the conduct which is embraced in the anecdote which we are about to relate, should be considered strictly in accordance with the moral principles which ought to regulate the actions of men, we leave to casuists to decide.

During the early part of the last war with Great Britain, a small brig mounting about ten sixes, with a crew of forty or fifty men, sailed from New England as a Letter-of-Marque, with permission to sail as a privateer for a certain length of time, and capture prizes from the enemy. While cruising in the latitude of the homeward bound West Indians the brig one morning fell in with a large ship, to which she gave chase, but the Captain an "old sea dog," on reconnoitering through his spy-glass, was satisfied that she mounted too many guns to contend with, with any prospect of success, and hauled off, much to the dissatisfaction of the crew, who attributed his conduct to want of spirit and courage. In fact they were not backward in exhibiting their feelings, and the word coward was more than once bandied about the ship in the hearing of the Captain.

A few days afterwards the brig fell in with another vessel. Every stitch of canvas was spread, and just at night, the chase was made out to be a large West Indianman, apparently well armed and manned, and looking like an "ugly customer." "Now," said the Yankee Captain to his crew, "I wish you to listen, men, to what I am going to say. I heard some of you muttering something, not long since, about cowards,—and to oblige you, I will give you an opportunity of testing the courage of every man on board. You see that ship ahead. She is pierced for twenty-four guns, and probably carries sixteen at least of heavy metal. That ship shall be my prize before two hours. So look out for squalls. If some of you don't lose the number of your mess I'm mistaken. But mind ye, no backing out—Coward ha!"

The crew looked rather blank at this pithy harangue, but dared not remonstrate. They were caught in their own toils and resolved to fight it out like men.

Night came on but they still kept sight of the Englishman. It was about half past eight in the evening when they ranged up within hail, on the weather quarter of their more bulky antagonist, who had every man at quarters evidently prepared for a brush, and with his high bulwarks and numerous deck lanterns presented rather a formidable appearance. The captain of the brig seized his speaking trumpet, and in a peremptory manner hailed the stranger.

"Ship ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"Heave too—and I'll send my boat on board."

"What brig is that, pray?"

"The United States Brig, ARGUS!"

"Aye, aye, sir!"

John Bull thought it would be madness to contend with the U. S. Brig Argus, which was well known to be a crack sloop of war of twenty guns, and accordingly backed his maintop-sail, without further parley. The Yankees were thunderstruck at their captain's impudence. But the quarter boat was lowered and officered and manned immediately, in true man-of-war style.

The American officer ascended the gang-way of the English ship, with a "swab" on his shoulder.—"What ship is this?" said he, in an authoritative tone, as soon as he reached the deck.

"The English ship Carnavon Castle from Barbadoes, bound to Bristol," returned the Englishman submissively.

"Then sir, you will please step into the boat with your papers, and return with me on board the Argus." "Mr. Simpson," said he to the captain's clerk, who filled the post of midy on this occasion, "I leave you with the men in charge of the ship!—you will proceed to put the prisoners in irons, ready to be transferred to the Argus."

When the British Captain arrived along-side the Argus, he was astonished at her diminutive size;—when he got on board he saw at once that he had been duped: but it was then too late to remedy the evil.

"Sir," said he to the yankee captain, more in anger than in sorrow, "you told me this vessel was the United States brig Argus."

"And I told you the truth, sir. Her name is the Argus, and she belongs to the United States!"

General Ripley, a warm friend of the administration, has been elected a member of Congress for the second district of Louisiana, over Chinn, the Bank candidate, by a majority of two hundred and sixty-six votes.

Louisville Advertiser.

Crops. Accounts from every part of the Union represent the Wheat crop of this year as being exceedingly good; and, as far as we can learn from our exchange papers, the prospect of an abundant Corn crop in the southern and southwestern states is very flattering.

N. C. Star.

HEALTH.—A writer in the United States Gazette says—"Many persons are so situated that they are obliged to stow ten or twelve children and domestics in one small sleeping chamber, after which the doors and windows are closed. In all such cases the atmosphere of the room becomes completely diseased before morning. The windows of every sleeping chamber should be so made, that the upper sash should lower, when all sleeping in the room, would receive the benefit of the air, without its blowing immediately upon them. Not only all sleeping-rooms, but every room, closet, pantry, larder and cellar in every house, should be sprinkled, at least once every week, during the warm weather, with diluted Chloride of Lime, say one part chlorine, to eight or ten parts water; this being done, the writer would guarantee that such a house would not be visited with any epidemic or small-pox.

If this claim for damage is paid, it must be paid by the Government, but it must come out of the funds arising under the Treaty: it must be paid by the claimants: it must come out of the pockets of the widows and orphans who represent the owners of property seized and captured by the orders of the French Government. The Government has acted throughout as the agents of the claimants: and Mr. Biddle, and the Bank Whigs, will fail of their mark, when they attempt to rob the Treasury, and throw the responsibility upon the administration of the Old Hero. The Bank has to settle this account with some 10,000 claimants under the Treaty. The opposition orators in the Senate, with Mr. Sprague at their head, when it was their wish to detract from the merit of the Administration, undertook to show that the indemnity would not exceed thirty-four cents on the dollar; and yet the attempt is now made, and will no doubt be sanctioned by these same gentlemen, to take from the poor claimants the sum of \$158,842 77, to put into the pocket of the nabobs of the land, and to give to Mr. Biddle adequate funds to carry on the fall elections. If the people will permit this, we have not heretofore formed a just estimate of their firmness, intelligence, and virtue.

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