

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a farmer, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

For the pay of an interpreter, stipulated in the sixth article of same, three hundred dollars.

To the Florida Indians. For the limited annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

To the Paonees. For the limited annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments, stipulated in the sixth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For support of four farmers, stipulated in the seventh article of same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Cherokees, West. For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the support of a wagonmaker and a wheelwright, stipulated in same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five thousand Seminoles to their lands west of the Mississippi, under the seventh article of the treaty with them of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty three cents.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same, forty eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For the blanket and homespun frock to each individual of the same, stipulated in the third article of the same treaty, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the difference in value of cattle abandoned by them on the east, and of those to be delivered to them west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the fifth article of the same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five hundred Quapaws from the Arkansas Territory to their lands west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in same, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of one thousand five hundred Choctaws, west of the Mississippi, from April eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to April eighteen hundred and thirty-five, under the provisions of the sixteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the purchase of looms and wheels, &c. &c. stipulated in the twentieth article of the same treaty, in addition to appropriations heretofore made, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the removal of one thousand Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, under the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same treaty, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expense of certifying contracts for Creek reservations, under the provisions of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expense of locating reservations, under the provisions of the treaty with the Choctaws of the twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand dollars.

To replace a portion of the annuity of the Chickasaws for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, stolen from the agent, in conformity with the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-fourth of May eighteen hundred and thirty-four, one thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with the Laddo and Camanche, and other wandering tribes of Indians, west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the fifth article of the treaty with the Pottawattamies of the Wabash, dated October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaties recently ratified with the Pottawattamies of Indiana and for negotiating the same, five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas, Ottoways, and Pottawattamies, concluded at Chicago, September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one million, thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of conducting said treaty, two thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-three cents.

For the expense of an exploring party of fifty Pottawattamies, from the Chicago agency, to the west of the Mississippi, nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To defray the expenses which have been incurred, or may be incurred in any negotiation with the Cherokees, for the cession of their claims in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee, the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with

the Caddo Indians, in Louisiana, and Arkansas, the sum of five thousand dollars.

To repay William Marshall, this sum which he advanced by order of the commissioners, holding a treaty with the Pottawattamie Indians, in October eighteen hundred thirty-two, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

For refunding to Captain William R. Jouett, the expenses incurred in the necessary defence in two suits, brought by the American Fur Company, and Joseph Reuville, against him, in the District Court of the United States, at Mineral Point in Michigan Territory, on actions of trespass, for having seized certain spirits belonging to them, while in command of Fort Snelling, and acting under orders from the War Department, and for the safety of said post to prevent the said spirits from being used, by the Indians, the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the valuation made or to be made, of the buildings, improvements, and other property, belonging to the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions, lying within the limits of the purchase made of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek, it shall be found that the said valuation is less than the original cost of the same, in that case, the estimated value shall be apportioned to the United States, and the said American Board, pro rata, according to the sums advanced by them respectively towards the aforesaid buildings and improvements, and the amount thus found due to the said Board, shall be paid to the Trustees thereof out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars be paid to Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Edward Mitchell, for instructing the Choctaw Indians to spin and weave, in conformity with the request made by their chiefs and head men to the President of the United States at the treaty of Doak's Stand.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

At five o'clock [8th April], I took my departure from the Amphitheatre—which was pretty well filled with spectators, and contained the beauty and fashion of the city—and ascended with celerity into the atmosphere, amidst the cheering sounds of music and the acclamations of my friends. In a few moments I had a full view of Cincinnati, of Newport and Covington, and of the thousands of spectators that surrounded the amphitheatre and covered every part which afforded a favorable opportunity of seeing the ascension. I soon arrived at a sufficient altitude to give the spectators a good view of the descent of my parachute, which contained a dog of about twenty pounds weight.

The parachute, on being liberated from the car, descended with great velocity for a considerable distance before it spread open; but when it did open, it descended slowly, and I watched its course downwards. I thought for sometime that it would fall into the canal; but at last I saw it pass a little to one side, and I have no doubt it arrived safe upon terra firma. As I ascended, my scenes became more extensive and diversified; but every object more diminutive. The spectators shrank to Lilliputians; and the horses and carriages on the roads, were like the toys of children. The hills around the city, which form the boundary of our view below, sink into the earth and seemed level with the plain; and far beyond them, amidst the vast woods, I could distinguish numerous towns and cultivated spots. The whole scene appeared like an extensive map, spread at my feet: every street, and alley, and building, and every improvement, plainly marked upon it. Through the centre of the picture, the river Ohio passed, and wound its serpentine course in each direction, until lost in the mist which bounded my view. For a number of miles I could trace the river Licking, the zigzag course of the Miami canal, and the turnpikes and different roads branching from the city.

At starting, the barometer stood at 29.3-10 inches—the thermometer at 72 deg.—and the wind carried me E. S. E., in the direction of Batavia. At half past 5 o'clock, the barometer stood at 19 inches, and the thermometer at 26 degs. I began to feel cold, and put on my great coat. At this time, I heard a report of a cannon, and even at this height, the nose of cattle and the woodsman's axe.

I soon passed over the Little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river to my right, and after descending a little I had a fair view of the towns and farms on each side of me. A few minutes before 6, I passed over Batavia, and continued in an E. S. E. direction—my altitude then, as indicated by the barometer, was two and a half miles. I began to feel cold:—the thermometer stood at 23 deg.—I sat down in my car and took some refreshment.

I was now moving delightfully through the air.—The bad agitation the balloon received on starting, had ceased, and there was not the least rotary or oscillatory motion perceptible—not a ripple in the silk of the balloon to be seen, and all was perfect silence. I could almost have imagined, that I was an inhabitant of a little world of my own, fixed in the immensity of space, from which I could view at my feet, the earth in motion revolving on its axis. At this altitude I experienced no unpleasant sensation, no difficulty in breathing, no pain nor swelling in my head, as has been said by some aeronauts, to be endured at great altitudes; but I have no doubt that at the height of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty of breathing, and a swelling in the head is experienced. At such an altitude, the scenery is not so beautiful as it is at a half mile from the earth; for the objects appear concealed in mist, and the whole has a monotonous appearance.

At 25 minutes after 6, I had a fine view of the setting sun. 30 minutes after 6, I passed over Williamsburgh: at about 7, over Georgetown; and although I was several miles distant from the Ohio river, yet it appeared but a very little to the right of me. I could distinctly see Augusta and Mayville, and the towns and farms along the side of the river.

A little before 8, I passed over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the South,—about one point—making S. E. by E. About 9 o'clock I passed something to the west of Portsmouth, and could see plainly the Scioto, and the Canal. I was enabled to discern the different places over which I passed, by the light of the moon, and by the lamps and lights in the Houses.

These lights were numerous and in every direction that I could turn my eyes, forming a field of fiery stars at my feet: and contrasted finely with the brilliant stars that shone in the cloudless sky above me.

WHITE WATER CANAL.

We take the liberty of presenting the following letter to our readers. It contains matter of deep interest to this section of Indiana. Did we feel ourselves permitted to send with it the name of the gentleman who honored us with the communication, it would command for the suggestions and ideas advanced, much attention and respect, both in this State and Ohio. He does not present himself as a common and superficial scribbler, but as one whose long, extensive and practical experience in connection with Western Improvements, particularly by Canalling, together with his present station, entitle his sentiments to high consideration:

"INDIANAPOLIS, April 11, 1835.

Sam'l W. Parker, Esqr:

DEAR SIR:—The course pursued by the Ohio Legislature, in regard to the Whitewater Canal, seems to have been received with surprise and regret in every part of the State. This you have doubtless perceived from the tone of the Newspapers, particularly those of this place. I cannot say that I am discouraged in relation to the prospects of the Canal—I hope the People of the Whitewater Valley will not be. The policy of the Committee's Report cannot be sustained by the State. Her past legislation forbids the supposition. When application was made for leave to construct the Wabash & Erie Canal through Ohio—the same liberal policy set forth in this report was urged and did actually prevail at one session. But it was afterwards set aside, and a more liberal course adopted by a large majority. So I apprehend it will be in this case. The people of Hamilton cannot induce the State to pursue a course for their benefit which will be so discreditable to her.

I have heard it intimated that some of your leading men were almost ready to give up the Canal and adopt the substitute of a road, but hope this is not so. The Whitewater Valley must before long have some improvement. The canal, I am convinced, will be vastly more beneficial than any other work. When Ohio shall ultimately and finally refuse leave for its construction, it will then be time to think of a substitute. The People of Cincinnati and Hamilton may try to persuade you that a Railroad would be better. But they would not preach this doctrine, if the canal could go to them. Ask the people of the Upper Miami country if they would exchange their Canal for a Road? I repeat my conviction that the project of a canal ought not to be given up. It has been suggested that it is practicable to make a branch of the Canal from Harrison to Cincinnati, by way of North Bend. Should this be the case, Cincinnati would take a deep interest in the work. I was in that city recently, and heard the plan proposed.

But should Ohio finally refuse, it will then be necessary to devise some other mode of improvement. Two plans might be suggested—1st, make the Canal to Harrison, and then connect it by a Rail-road to Lawrenceburg, passing up the Valley of Jemison's creek and down Tanner's creek—2d, to construct a Railroad, or M'Anized road for the whole distance, terminating at Lawrenceburg. Both in that case, I hope there will be spirit enough in Indiana to prevent the construction of any roads pointing either to Cincinnati or Hamilton.

The proposition of the Ohio Committee to make a road from Connerville to Hamilton, is most absurd. Surely we have routes enough for Roads within our own State, which would terminate on the Ohio river and thereby avoid the trans-shipment from Cars to Canal-boats.

* * * * *

Yours, truly."

REMARKS—We think there is no abatement of ardor (says the Watchman,) and determination in this section of the State in behalf of the Whitewater Canal. Great as was our surprise, because of the Committee's Report, and inimical as is that paper to the interests of Indiana and the Whitewater country in particular—we believe that the matter will ultimately redound to the advancement of the Canal. See a notice in this paper from the Lawrenceburg Palladium. The illiberality of that Report has awakened the spirit and excited the energy of our fellow citizens to an extent that was unfeigned and unknown at any prior period. There is not very little if any lukewarmness and halting about the Canal. If we were for it before, we are doubly so now. If Hamilton or any other portion of Ohio is jealous of the prosecution of this project, it is but an argument in behalf of its intrinsic value and great importance. We are fully of the opinion that had our Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill for the immediate commencement of this work—that the last Legislature of Ohio would not have adjourned until the requested permission had been granted. The expectation is now general, that such a bill will pass the next Legislature. We say let the bill pass, forgetful of the Ohio Committee's Report—let the work be commenced and continued as far as Harrison—and then if the State of Ohio will, in the face of her sister States and the world, take upon herself the responsibility of stopping it there, let her do it. But this we feel very confidently persuaded she will not do. But should she then act so ungenerously and unrighteously as to put her *et cetera* upon this canal—a Railroad can be constructed from Harrison to the Ohio River, within the borders of our own State. And we are more than half of the opinion that in such an event the People of Hills will be ripe and ready to cut down the barrier of Hills and run the canal itself through. It can be done. And if in such an emergency the Hoosiers are not *et cetera* and *et cetera* for the business, we have mistaken their character. We were in conversation a few days ago with an old farmer of this country, who informed us that he had in his life time cleared up three farms, the last of which he now resides, is somewhere amongst the hills of Bear Creek some four or five miles from the line of the contemplated Canal. He knows what it is to pay one's taxes by hard knocks—but says he will hold up both hands for appropriating One Million of Dollars, just for cutting the canal through the Hills, should Ohio persist in the illiberal policy of her committee's report. Such are not novel sentiments in this section, during the last month or so.

Original Anecdote. "Aint you a goin to ride again the rail road?" said an old grey headed pioneer to us in one of our late excursions in the country; "no, I am rather in favor of the project." "So would I be if the people didn't have to be taxed to pay for it." "The people will not be taxed for that purpose, the road will be made by an incorporated company." "Why, I was in town the other day and Doctor — told me that the money is at Madison waiting for the legislator to carry it next winter.—However, I don't care much, if I live I shant stay here much longer no how."

"Aye, where do you intend to bend your steps?" I'm goin to Texy, they dont have no tax to pay there, they've got no lawyers, nor sheriffs, nor courts neither, without the law is altered within the last fifteen years. I havn't had no straight account from there since that time."

Western Herald.

The use of a dead Wife. A German journal contains the following paragraph:—The wife of a laboring man, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago and the husband made the necessary preparations for the interment. He however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin, instead of the corpse, which he conveyed, during the night, into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a court of justice; but far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals.

Baltimore Republican.

RHODE ISLAND. We have not received any definite intelligence of the election in Rhode Island; the probability, however is, that Mr. Francis, the Jackson candidate for Governor, and the Jackson ticket for State Senate, have been elected, as also a sufficient number of the Representatives to give a majority in joint ballot.

New York Elections. The charter elections in New York, terminated on Thursday last, in the success of the democratic ticket in eleven out of fifteen wards. Cornelius W. Lawrence, is re-elected without opposition.—The whole number of votes given at this election was 20,024, just 6,100 less than was given at the election a twelve month since. The question of supplying the city with water was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Balt. Republican.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to all the Collectors and Receiving officers of U. S. directing them not to receive in payment for any public dues, Bank notes under the denomination of \$5, after the 30th of September next.

Out Door People. Dr. Morse in one of the early editions of his Geography, speaking of the city of Albany says, "The place contains two thousand houses, and ten thousand inhabitants, with their gable ends to the street."