

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passed on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same are hereby repealed: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 an 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 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 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—May 26th, 1828.

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—The duke of Wellington, it would seem, is the terror of the clerks in the treasury. There are various anecdotes afloat of his grace's military habits in his new sphere, one or two of which are worth preserving. Wishing to get rid of some of the official complexity which encumbers the public accounts, he is said to have desired that an alteration should be immediately made in the mode of such and such payments. The routing gentrified declared that such a change was impossible—that the thing had never been so done, or even thought of.

"Never mind," said his grace, "if you cannot do it, I will send you in half a dozen pay serjeants, who will." The idea of substitution was quite as new as the method proposed, and the very thought that "Othello's occupation" might be endangered, soon converted impossibilities into the easiest things imaginable; and his grace's wishes became commands. Another story is, that his grace, or the finance committee, requiring certain accounts to be made out, which would occupy somewhat more time than the persons in whose department it lay to prepare them had been in the habit of bestowing upon the public concerns—something like a strike was meditated; and his grace was told that to do what was required, would detain the gentlemen at their desk much longer than they had been in the habit of attending; & that, when such was the case, it had been usual to consider the extra service in the shape of an extra allowance. This it was that would be a poser—but his grace, as it is said through a want of common humanity, took no other notice of it than issuing the following order.

"Till these accounts are prepared, let each clerk attend one hour earlier, and one hour later than he has been accustomed to do." Nothing can be more disgusting than to see the way in which people whose whole time is paid for by the public, loitering it away as if they had really nothing to do.—*Eng. Paper.*

What grand fellows are these 'military chieftains' for despatching business! If one of them were imported to Washington, from the backwoods, say Tennessee, the perceptions and movements of our executive staff would be wonderfully quickened. Our hotels would be the theatre of less tippling, and a abuse of Jackson and his friends; while our public offices would exhibit more devotion to that business for which the people always pay, but which is not always done.—[U. S. Tel.]

The emperor of China, by a late edict, severely censures the sheriffs for their frequent mistakes in executing one prisoner instead of another, as described in the death warrant, and cautions them to make no mistakes in future.

**Canal Tolls.**—We learn from the Western Tiller of the 16th inst. that the tolls on the Miami Canal, received at Cincinnati in five days ending May 14th, amounted to three hundred forty-eight dollars and sixty-three and a half cents.

**CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.**  
Post Office Department, 10th June, 1828.

The Postmaster general has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the print-

ing offices. The papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But it is feared that at some of the postoffices there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets where the old ones had become much worn and defaced; and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper is made a serious offence by the postoffice law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision—by a neglect of it, any postmaster will lose the confidence of the public and of the department.

Where failures are complained of, the post master, at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer of the different packets forwarded by mail, and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the office by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the postoffice law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in pamphlet form, as, "Niles' Register," others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." When a paper is published periodical-ly on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered.—

Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. If it contains leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Ad-

vertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets. In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the postmaster general shall be obtained.

Where a greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contains handbills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers, or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage.—But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The postmaster general enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all postmasters in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

**Army Difficulties.**—Under this title the editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser publishes some facts which it may be necessary for our readers to know.—The editor says:

"Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, we are informed, general Scott, a few days since, wrote to the acting secretary of war, insisting upon the arrest of major general Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the president should decline this measure, general S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by ballot from thirty officers to be designated by the executive, for that purpose—general S. of course reserving the right of challenge—and that a highly respectable judge advocate should be designated to conduct the trial. The letter to the acting secretary was written in the most respectful terms, & in language showing that he honestly believes that gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions, as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding general S. that he was now on a furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post at the west, and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

"General Scott, we believe, is now at Philadelphia; and from a conversation with an intimate friend of his, we have yet hopes that on reflection he may be induced to remain in the service of which he is an ornament."

**Children's Shoes.**—Children's shoes ought to be made large and easy. Their feet are rapidly expanding; consequently, which at present just fit, will pinch in a month. Hence are produced doubling of the toes, painful corns, curving of the nails into the quick, and often headache and general disorder. Shoes for daily wear should never be thin; such shoes do not protect the feet in walking; and instead of encouraging a firm, manly step, give rise to timid, hobbling gait, which is extremely uncouth.—*Robertson on the Management of Children.*

**Population and Generation.**—Father Peters, the Jesuit, calculated that in two hundred and sixty years, four men might have 268,719,000,000 of descendants. Enough to people many such worlds as ours. Sir W. Blackstone shows, that in twenty generations, every man actually has 1,048,576 ancestors.—Thus the provisions of nature are made against every contingency. In the animal world, three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and forty-four eggs have been found in a carp only eighteen inches long; and six hundred thousand have been reckoned in the roe of a salmon.

**Lumber Trade of Allegheny.**—The Warren Gazette estimates, that if the water be sufficiently high, 50,000,000 feet of boards will descend the Allegheny this spring. The quantity he says, rafted ten course deep and twelve feet wide, would make a raft eighty-one miles long; one course deep would extend eight hundred and ten miles; or supposing the boards a foot wide, and placing them, singly they would extend nine thousand six hundred and twenty miles, which would reach to New-York, Albany, Buffalo, and home to Warren, and leave an overplus sufficient to reach from New-York to London. Allowing five men to one hundred thousand feet of boards, it will require two thousand five hundred men to run them to market. At six dollars per one thousand they would bring three hundred thousand dollars. Shingles, square timber, saw logs, timber, &c. worth one hundred thousand dollars, it is supposed, may also be sent to market during the season by the river, making an aggregate for lumber of four hundred thousand dollars—a sum sufficient to make a steam boat navigation from Pittsburg to Warren, or from Warren to Lake Erie.

At Washington, lately, two beggar boys were observed fighting. On inquiring of the cause, one of them said "the other had stolen his story—and obtained charity by relating the very same tale of his distress."

A collection of *sixty-three thousand* dissertations on law, formed by a celebrated jurist, was advertised in Germany not long since. They make nearly three thousand volumes quarto.

#### Borough Ordinance.

**AN ORDINANCE** to amend certain ordinances now in force.

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, in Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority aforesaid, that whenever in any ordinance now in force in this Borough, the amount of fine specified in such ordinance shall exceed the sum of three dollars, so much of such ordinance as specifies the amount of such fine so exceeding the amount of three dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And in every such case the fine so imposed by such ordinance, or ordinances, shall hereafter be the sum of three dollars, instead of the sum in the body of such ordinance, or ordinances mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall take effect, and be in force from and after its legal promulgation.

Passed—25th June, 1828.

J. C. S. HARRISON, Chm'n.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

#### Candidates Department.

##### AUGUST ELECTION.

MONDAY, 4th, 1828.

For Governor

JAMES B. RAY. HARBIN H. MOORE.

For Lieutenant Governor

MILTON STAPP. ABEL C. PEPPER.

For Congress—First District

RATLIFF BOON. THOMAS H. BLAKE.

Representatives—Knox county.

SAMUEL JUDAH. JOHN C. REILEY.

THOMAS McCLOURE, GENL. W. JOHNSTON,

Sheriff—Knox county.

JOHN MYERS. CHARLES POLKE.

Electors for President & Vice-President

Agreed upon by the Conventions at Indianapolis,

in January 1828.

Election on Monday, November 5th, 1828.

For Andrew Jackson. For John Q. Adams.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES. JOSEPH ORR,

RATLIFF BOON. JOHN WATTS,

JESSE B. DURHAM. JOS. BARTHOLOMEW,

WILLIAM LOW. ISAAC MONTGOMERY

ROSS SMILEY. AMAZIAH MORGAN.

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