

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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## THE GARLAND.

### WOMAN AND FAME.

BY MRS. HERMAN.

Happy—happier far than thou,  
With the laurel on thy brow,  
She that makes the humblest hearth  
Lovely but to one on earth.

Thou hast a charming cup, O Fame!  
A draught that menles high,  
And seems to lift this earthly frame  
Above mortality.

Away! to me a woman—bring  
Sweet waters from affection's spring:  
Thou hast green laurel leaves that twine,  
Into so proud a wreath.

For that resplendent gift of thine,  
Heroes have smiled in death,  
Give me from some kind hand a flower,  
The record of one happy hour!

Thou hast a voice, whose thrilling tone  
Can bid each life-pulse beat,  
As when a trumpet's note hath blown,  
Calling gladiators to meet.

But mine—let mine—a woman's breast  
By words of home-burn love be blest:  
A hollow sound is in thy song,  
A mockery in thine eye.

To the sick heart that doth but long  
For aid—for sympathy:  
For kindly looks to cheer it on,  
For tender accents that are gone.

Fame! Fame! thou canst not be the stay  
Unto thy drooping head,  
The cool fresh fountain, in the day  
Of the soul's feverish need.

Where must the lone one turn to flee?  
Not unto thee, oh! not to thee!

## WISDOMS.

### LACONICS.

By the late Sir Humphrey Davy.

"[We have read the last work of this great and good man with melancholy pleasure, regretting that so illustrious a mind should not have been longer spared to enlighten mankind with its ingenuity, yet rejoicing at the bright consolation that shone around its last days, and must have created it with still brighter hopes.]

That which were the feelings of the author of "Conversations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher," every page will furnish abundant evidence. We transfer a few of its valuable truths to our columns.]—*London Mirror.*

**Change.**  
The world, like the individual, flourishes in youth, rises to strength in manhood, falls into decay in age; and the ruins of an empire are like the decrepit frame of an individual, except that they have some limits of beauty which nature bestows upon them. The sun of civilization arose in the East, advanced towards the West, and is now at its meridian; in a few centuries more it will probably be seen sinking below the horizon even in the new world and there will be left darkness only where there is a bright light, deserts of sand where there were populous cities, and stagnant morasses where the green meadow or the bright corn-field once appeared.

**Practical Science.**  
The practical results of the progress of physics, chemistry, and mechanics are of the most marvellous kind, and to make them all distinct would require a comparison of ancient and modern states; ships that were moved by human labour in the ancient world are transported by the winds; and a piece of steel, touched by the magnet, points to the manner his unerring source from the old to the new world; and by the exertions of one man of genius, aided by the resources of chemistry, a power which, by the old philosophers could hardly have been imagined, has been generated and applied to almost all the machinery of active life, the steam-engine performs not only the labour of horses, but of man, by combinations which appear almost possessed of intelligence; wagons are moved by it, constructions made, vessels caused to perform voyages in opposition to wind and tide, and a power placed in human hands which seems almost unlimited. To these novel and still extending improvements may be added others, which, though of a secondary kind, yet materially affect the comforts of life, the collection from fossil materials of the elements of combustion, and applying them so as to illuminate, by a single operation, houses, streets, and even cities. If you look to the results of chemical arts, you will find new substances of the most extraordinary nature applied to various novel purposes; you will find a few experiments in electricity leading to the marvellous result of disarming the thunder-cloud of its terrors, and you will see new instruments created by human ingenuity, possessing the same powers as the electrical organs of living animals. To whatever part of the vision of modern times you cast your eyes you will find marks of superiority and improvement, and I wish to impress upon you the conviction, that the results of intellectual labour, or of scientific genius, are permanent and incapable of being lost. Monarchs change their plans, governments their objects, a fleet or an army effect their purpose and then pass away; but a piece of steel touched by the magnet preserves its character for ever, and secures to man the dominion of the trackless ocean. A new period of society may send armies from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Euxine, and the empire of the followers of Mahomet may be broken in pieces by a northern people, and the dominion of the Britons in Asia may share the fate of that of Tamerlane or Zengiskhan; but the steam boat which ascends the Delaware or the St. Lawrence will be constant, and will carry the civilization of an improved people into the deserts of North America and into the wilds of Canada.

**Posthumous Fame.**  
The works of the most illustrious names were little valued at the times when they were produced, and their authors either despised or neglected; and great indeed, must have been the pure and abstract pleasure resulting from the exercise of intellectual superiority and the discovery of truth and the bestowing benefits and blessings upon society, which induced men to sacrifice all their common enjoyments and all their privileges as citizens, to these exertions. Anaxagoras, Archimedes, Roger Bacon, Galileo Galilei, in their deaths or their imprisonments, offer instances of this kind, and nothing can be more striking than what appears to have been the ingratitude of men towards their greatest benefactors; but hereafter, when you understand more of the scheme of the universe, you will see the cause and the effect of this, and you will find the whole system governed by principles of immutable justice.

**Real Improvement.**  
In the progress of society, all great and real improvements are perpetuated; the same corn which, four thousand years ago, was raised from an improved grass by an inventor worshipped for two thousand years in the ancient world under the name of Ceres, still forms the principal food of mankind; and the potato, perhaps the greatest benefit that the old has derived from the new world, has spread over Europe, and will continue to nourish an extensive population when the name of the race by whom it was first cultivated in South America, is forgotten.

**Unerring Wisdom.**  
There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any province, and you will find that the relations of males and females are unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration: living vegetables emit this principle during their growth: nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent

and the balance of the sexes; like the constitution of the atmosphere, depends upon the unerring intelligence.

### Human Faculty.

When man measures the works of the Divine mind by his own feeble combinations, he must wonder in cross array; the infinite can never be understood by the finite.

### Knowledge and Immortality.

The tree of knowledge is grafted upon the tree of life, and that fruit which brought the fear of death into the world budding on an immortal stock, becomes the fruit of the promise of immortality.

### Resolution.

We are sure from zoological facts as well as from sacred history, that man is a recent animal on the globe, and that this globe has undergone one considerable revolution, since the creation, by water; and we are taught that it is to undergo another, by fire, preparatory to a new and glorious state of existence of men; but this is all we are permitted to know, and as this state is to be entirely different from the present one of misery and probation, any knowledge respecting it would be useless and indeed almost impossible.

### RULES FOR A YOUNG LADY.

1. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine, if she pleases. She must not grumble, or be disheartened because she may not sleep the first night or two, and thus lay, ruminating on the pleasures from which she has cut herself off; but persist steadily for a few nights; when she will find that habit will produce a far more pleasant repose than that which follows a late, ball, a rout, or assembly. She will, also, rise in the morning more refreshed—with better spirits, and a more blooming complexion.

2. Let her rise about six o'clock in summer, and about eight in winter—immediately wash her face and hands with pure water; cool or tepid, according to the season of the year; and if she could by any means be induced to sweep her room, or bustle about some other domestic concerns for about an hour, she would be the gainer, as well in health as in beauty by the practice.

3. Her breakfast should be something more substantial than a cup of slops, whether denominated tea or coffee, and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take a soft-boiled egg or two, a little cold meat, a draught of milk, or a cup or two of pure chocolate.

4. She should not lounge all day by the fire, reading novels, nor indulge herself in thinking of the perjury of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel; but bustle about—walk or ride in the open air, rub the furniture, or make puddings—and when she feels hungry eat a custard or something equally light, in place of the fashionable morning treat of a slice of pound cake and a glass of wine or cordial.

5. Let her dine upon mutton or beef plainly cooked, and not too fat—but she need not turn away occasionally from a fowl or any thing equally good; let her only observe to partake of it in moderation, and to drink sparingly of water during the repast.

6. In place of three or four cups strong tea for supper she may eat a custard—a bowl of bread and milk—or similar articles, and in a few hours afterwards let her retire to bed.

7. At other periods of the day which are unoccupied by business or exercise, let her read—no sickly romances, but good humoured and instructive works—cultivate, while they keep the mind unoccupied with heavy thoughts, to augment its store of ideas, and to guard it against the injury which will ever result from false perceptions of mankind and of the concerns of life.—*Journal of Health.*

### FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

**The Leaning Tower, &c. at Pisa, Italy.**  
From a friend who at present resides at Pisa, the editors have the following description of the Leaning Tower at that place:—

"The height of the Tower is nearly 190 feet, the diameter of the open space within the walls is 24 feet; thickness of the walls 14 feet; eight stories high, which are merely ornamental, as there is no internal division to correspond. The space within the bore is perfectly smooth, not even broken by the stairs which wind round the building in the middle of the immensely thick wall, which is all of white marble. The outside is adorned with 207 columns, many of which have been taken from still more ancient buildings, as this dates as far back as 1174. The Tower inclines more than 13 feet from the perpendicular, as you will see by the sketch enclosed, which I have copied from a small engraving. The general opinion is, that this Tower was originally straight, and that some accidental cause produced its present extraordinary inclination, such as an earthquake, the great fire of Pisa, or the natural looseness of the soil, which last, I have little doubt, is the true cause, as I am informed by a gentleman who is well qualified to form an opinion, that most of the ancient buildings, some of which I have seen, have a similar inclination. The view from the top of this Tower is very extensive, and even now (Feb. 23) very beautiful, and must be highly so when nature is clothed in her 'mantle of green.' It reminded me of the view I had, in your company, from the top of Mount Hologoke. The land for a very great distance around Pisa, is very similar to that which lies between that Mountain and the town of Northampton, and, like it, without fences, but wanting what there gave such high finish to the picture, the great variety of culture. Here, a small portion, which is on the farm of the Grand Duke, is in grass, and the rest, almost without exception, is in wheat; the small fields surrounded with poplar trees, which give it the appearance of a young wood. The distinctness with which the Appennines can be seen at the distance of 20, or 30 miles, gives the scenery in this climate a lustre and charm which our sombre atmosphere does not bestow on objects equally lovely. You also see the whole line of the Aqueduct, consisting of about 1000 arches—it crosses the plain in nearly a straight line from the small village of Ascinio, at the foot of the nearest mountains, about four miles distant. I have seen near the Baths of Pisa, at the foot of the same mountains, eight entire arches of an ancient Roman Aqueduct, do doubt for the supply of this city. I have also seen the famous Campo Santo, or Burial Ground of Pisa. It is a vast building in the form of a hollow rectangular parallelogram; the inner area is surrounded by 64 elegant light Gothic arches of white marble, which serve as windows, and from which a roof is sprung to the outer wall, which is plain and without windows, and the whole immense inner surface of which is covered with fresco paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is likewise filled with beautiful tombs and monuments, both ancient and modern, many of which are Roman and Greek. This building, besides its legitimate use as a bu-

rial place has been a repository for all that was valuable in Pisa, in the way of relics of antiquity. The Campo Santo was built in the 13th century, around a large quantity of earth from Mount Calvary, which was brought by a pious Crusader, Archbishop Lanfranchi, on his return from the Holy Wars."

**ALE.**—Ale in the present day does not differ from porter so much as it formerly did. Ale is of a lighter colour; it is stronger, sweeter, and is less hopped than porter. In order to make a strong keeping ale of an excellent quality, the following should be the proportion of the ingredients:—Forty bushels of best pale malt and fifty pounds of hops. For the first mash, ten barrels of water at 172° may be let on and raked for half an hour, and then allowed to stand for an hour. Water at 180° may then be leaked on or let on so as to run through the malt, and to wash away all the wort soaked in the previous mash. These two liquors, when boiled down with the hops, fermented, and finished, ought to produce eight barrels of ale at 100 pounds gravity on Dica's saccharometer. But in the one mash the malt was by no means exhausted of its saccharine matter, although what remains is not of so fine a quality as what had been dissolved away. The same malt and hops will, however, answer, extremely well for making table beer; and with this intent a second mashing may be made with water of 135°, and even a third with water of 150°; the quantities being such, that after boiling on the same hops, fermenting, and finishing, there will be twelve barrels of beer at 30 pounds of gravity. An inferior, but yet a good ale may be made from forty bushels of prime pale malt, and thirty pounds of good hops. The mashing heat may be as before, and it may be calculated, as before, to produce both ale and beer. In this case, twelve barrels of ale at 70 pounds gravity, and ten barrels of beer at 30 pounds, will be produced. Or, if the object is merely to obtain ale at 70 pounds gravity, the quantity producible will be fourteen barrels. If table beer of a good quality, without any ale, is required, the quantity of materials to produce thirty barrels of finished beer should be, malt forty bushels, good hops twenty-five pounds, as much water as will produce about thirty-five barrels of hopped wort; and this will finish about thirty barrels of beer. In calculating the quantity of water necessary to produce a given quantity of a first mash, it will be of use to know that an imperial bushel of ground malt absorbs and retains about six fourths imperial gallons of water.—*Lardner's Cyclopaedia.*

**A COMMON CHARACTER.**—"Mr. Robert Oldham (the son of Sir Robert) was very much of a common-place sort of man, though respectable, and passing, not surpassingly, sensible. His character was good, so far as it went, but he had not much of it. In company he did not say much, but what he said was very true and very good. His views were not comprehensive; but what he saw, he saw clearly. He had no objection to serve a friend, but he did not like to take much trouble about it; he was grateful for a kindness as long as he remembered it; and would readily enough forgive and forget an injury, if he could find any thing else to think about. When at school he was a very good boy; learned all the lessons that were sent him, and wrote his exercises very neatly; never lost his shoe strings, nor tied knots in his pocket-handkerchief. At college he attended prayers and lectures, and looked as grave as if he cared about them; nay, further, it was thought, that if he had been so disposed, he might have been a junior optime; but he had no ambition to distinguish himself. When he went upon the continent he moved according to rule; went into the best society, saw every thing that every body else saw, talked every thing that every body else talked about, and never committed himself by gaining, or by any other species of dissipation. All strangers thought that he was a man of very agreeable manners; and all his friends pronounced him to be a very good fellow. He was not very lively, nor was he very dull; he had none of that angularity of character or roughness of mind by which some are distinguished, and by which they are annoyed in passing through life; but he enjoyed a moral smoothness and intellectual roundness, by which he was enabled to glide smoothly through the world."—*Tales of a Briffless Barrister.*

**BREED OF HORSES.**—Professor Sturm, of Bonn, who is at the head of an agricultural institute in that town, affirms that climate is capable of changing the nature of plants, and animals, and that the main causes of this change are cold and heat. He therefore classes domestic animals, according to their location and food, into four species; those of the valleys, mountains, plains, and marshes. As relates to horses, he considers those belonging to arid plains the primitive breed; and those of damp or irrigated districts, as forming a race in every respect opposed to the former. He deems the Arabian, or Oriental horse, to be the type of the primitive breed; and next to them places the Egyptian, then the Persian, the Turkish (a cross of the Arabian and Persian), the Barbary, the Tartar (which closely assimilates with the Barbary,) the Ukrainian, the Russian, (which varies considerably, from soil or climate,) the Hungarian (which comprehends the Podolian and Polish,) and lastly the English, among which he considers the saddle horse as an artificial species. The Friesian horse is a specimen of the race indigenous to damp plains. It appears that in Hanover there are 193, in Canton de Vaud (Switzerland) 140; in Great Britain 100; and in France 76 horses only to every thousand souls. The consequence is that the latter country is compelled to make good the deficiency by importation; and in the year 1825 no fewer than 189,593 colts were introduced. The number of horses maintained for the

service of the post in France does not exceed 18,000. The price paid for remounts in that kingdom is £25 to £30 for heavy cavalry horses, and £20 to £16 for those of light cavalry.

**SEA KALE AND RHUBARB.**—These delicious vegetables are scarcely known to housekeepers, and even to professed gardeners they are "rare plants;" and yet, at this season of the year, when asparagus and sprouts are the only green vegetables at command, and when we have absolutely nothing but dried fruit for the desert, sea kale and rhubarb might be very advantageously introduced. A few days ago a friend favoured us with a mess of sea kale; and by a lucky incident the desert was supplied with rhubarb tarts—a feast which we will venture to say has fallen to the lot of few this spring.—The sea kale is surpassed in richness and delicacy only by the cauliflower, but, considering the season when it comes into use it is unrivalled. It is a new dish on the table filling a perfect vacancy, and with which no other comes in competition. Rhubarb occupies the place of the gooseberry, and for tarts is not inferior to that fruit. This also is enhanced in value by its early coming into use; in this climate it can always be had, by open ground culture, by the 20th April. Besides these advantages, both these vegetables are of very easy culture; for after obtaining a supply of plants, they will continue for years to afford an abundant supply without replanting, or any other trouble than seasonal dressing of the beds; and the space of ground occupied by them is very small. A dozen plants of rhubarb and fifty of sea kale will afford sufficient for a family. Market gardeners would undoubtedly find it greatly to their interest to cultivate them, and we hope ere long to see a regular supply on their stalls.—*American paper.*

**VISION OF BIRDS OF PREY.**—The toucan is a bird which ranks next to the vulture in discerning, whether by smell or by sight, the carrion on which it feeds. The immense size of its bill, which is many times larger than its head, was supposed to present in its honey comb texture, an extensive prolongation of the olfactory nerve, and thus to account for its power of smelling at great distances. But on accurate examination, the texture above mentioned in the bill is found to be merely intended to give the bill strength. Now, the eye of the bird is somewhat larger than the whole brain; and it has been ascertained, by direct experiments, that where very putrid carrion was enclosed in a basket, from which the alluvia could freely emanate but which concealed the official from sight, it attracted no attention from vultures and other birds of prey, till it was exposed to their view, when they immediately recognized their object, and others came rapidly from different quarters of the horizon where they were invisible a few minutes before.—Thus, the sudden appearance of birds of prey from immense distances, and in every direction however the wind may blow, is accounted for by their soaring to an altitude far beyond our sight. In this situation their prey on the ground is seen by them, however minute it might be, and therefore their appearance to our sight is merely their descent from high regions of the atmosphere to within the scope of our optics. The toucan, in India, generally arrives a little in the rear of the vulture, and remains till the larger bird is glutted, while smaller birds of prey, at a still more retired distance, pay similar homage to the toucan.

**SPECIES OF PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT!**—"Here I heard the first singing of the birds, this year; and here I observed an instance of that petticoat government which, apparently, pervades the whole of animated nature. A lark, very near to me in a ploughed field, rose from the ground, and was saluting the sun with his delightful song. He was got about as high as the dome of St. Paul's, having me for a motionless and admiring auditor, when the hen started up from nearly the same spot whence the cock had risen, flew up and passed close by him.—I could not hear what she said; but supposed that she must have given him a pretty smart reprimand, for down she came upon the ground, and he ceased to sing, took a twist in the air and came down after her. Others here, I dare say, seen this a thousand times over; but I never observed it before."—*Cobbett's Reg.*

**LOCKING THE DOOR DURING DINNER.**—The custom of keeping the door of a house or chateau locked during the time of dinner, probably arose from the family being anciently assembled in the hall at that meal, and liable to surprise. But it was in many instances continued as a point of high etiquette, of which the following is an example:—A considerable landed proprietor in Dumfriesshire, being a bachelor, without near relations, and determined to make his will, resolved, previously, to visit his two nearest kinsmen, and decide which should be his heir, according to the degree of kindness with which he should be received. Like a good clansman, he first visited his own chief, a baronet in rank, descendant and representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland. Unhappily the dinner bell had rung, and the door of the castle had been locked before his arrival.—The visitor in vain announced his name and requested admittance; but his chief adhered to the ancient etiquette, and would on no account suffer the doors to be unbarr'd.—Irritated at this cold reception, the old laird rode on to Sanquhar Castle, then the residence of the Duke of Queensbury, who no sooner heard his name, than, knowing well he had a will to make, the drawbridge dropped and the gates flew open—the table was covered anew—his Grace's bachelor and intestate kinsman was received with the utmost attention and respect; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that, upon his death some years after, the visitor's considerable land-

ed property went to augment the domains of the Ducal House of Queensbury. This happened about the end of the seventeenth century.—*Note to Old Mortality.*

The following letter from Ramsgate has been posted at Lloyd's:—"In dragging in the basin of the harbour, one of the horses stumbled over what was considered a pile that had been driven and left. A crane lighter was got there to remove it, and in digging about it, discovered it to be a ship's timber; and on further search found the bottom of a vessel, which, by the size of the timbers, is considered to be a vessel considerably above one hundred tons, and loaded with brimstone, as a quantity of that article was found in her. This vessel must have been lost before the harbour of Ramsgate was formed, and consequently have lain there some hundreds of years. She appears of foreign built oak, some of the planks twenty inches broad, and only wood fastened."

**LOSS OF TIME.**—Should the greatest part of the people sit down, and draw up a particular account of their time, what a shameful bill would it be? so much extraordinary for eating, drinking, and sleeping, beyond what nature requires; so much in revelling and wantonness; so much for the recovery of last night's intemperance; so much in whilst parties, plays, and balls; so much in paying and receiving formal and impertinent visits, in idle and foolish prating, in censuring and reviling our neighbours; so much in dressing our bodies, and talking of fashions; and so much wasted and lost in doing nothing."—*Am. Paper.*

**FEMALE CHARACTER.**—I know not which is most lovely, a female born to affluence, and accustomed to all the luxuries, the attentions, and the gratifications which wealth and influence can controul, who still preserves a courtesy, and even a modesty in her intercourse with those in deeper circumstances; or one, who in the depths of poverty and obscurity, maintains a dignity, a propriety of deportment, tempered with a submissive sweetness of disposition, which commands the respect of all who can appreciate true nobility.—*New-England Rev.*

**A ROMAN CELEBRATION.**—The birthday of Washington was celebrated by fifty Americans at Rome on the 22d of February last. Among the toasts were the following:

"Rome: Though her last hour should crumble, a thousand millions of her glory would remain in both hemispheres."

"The memory of CINCINNATUS: His name is great amid the ruins of his country."

"The first republican dinner at Rome since the days of the first Consul."

"The memory of the most fortunate among American matrons: she who bestowed on her country a Hero without stain; a Patriot without reproach!"

Lainglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

**REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.**  
[We gave the substance of the Bill before Congress on this subject when it was first introduced. As it has now passed, and is a law which will be regarded with much interest, we annex its provisions.]—*N. York Atlas.*

1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the U. States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the U. States west of the river Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described, by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

2. That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the U. States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the U. States, or the U. S. are bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim therein.

3. That, in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President, solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will for ever secure and guarantee to them and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same. Provided always, That such lands shall revert to the U. States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

4. That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements; and upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

5. That, upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

6. That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

7. That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence. Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

8. That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.