

# PALLADIUM.

J. Spencer, M. Gregg, and D. V. Culley;  
Editors and Proprietors.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON 20th Jan. 1826.

Gentlemen—Enclosed you have a bill reported by the Committee on Roads and Canals, in relation to a general system of Internal Improvement. I doubt if it passes precisely in its present shape. I shall feel disposed to obtain some further guaranty that the fund will be distributed more equally in the several states, or I very much doubt if the west receives much benefit from it.

Yours &c. JOHN TEST.

## A BILL

### Concerning Internal Improvements.

Whereas it is deemed expedient, for the Government to guaranty the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money, to aid in the execution of certain important objects of Internal Improvements, and whereas it is prudent to accomplish this great design in a manner that will be the most reconcileable to all: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the money remaining in the Treasury, after the payment of such appropriations as may be made at each Session of Congress, shall be set apart, and be considered as a fund for the purposes of Internal Improvements; which money shall be expended in making subscriptions on the part of the General Government, in such companies as are or may hereafter be incorporated by the respective states, and as Congress may approve of from time to time; or to be expended in aiding any of the states in such objects of improvements as may receive the approbation of Congress.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as long as the United States shall own stock in any one state, the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive the dividends on the same for the use of the United States, and shall vote at any election, for the officers of any such incorporated company according to the number of shares owned by the United States; or if money shall be expended in aiding any of the states, the United States shall receive its proportion of the profits of the work, according to the whole capital expended.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That each state shall at any time have a right to purchase the stock so subscribed on the part of the United States in such state, at a price which, together with the dividends or profits, that may have been received, shall reimburse the United States for the principal and per cent interest thereon, from the time the subscription shall have been made, and on payment thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transfer the same to such state; or if money be expended in aiding the states, the right of purchase or extinguishment of the debt shall remain in each state on the terms aforesaid.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in case, the United States Board of Engineers, shall examine and make a report, in writing, to the Secretary of War, that they are fully satisfied with the route and proposed plan of construction: Provided however, That this report may be made before or after the passage of the act, authorizing the subscription or aid to the state, at the pleasure of Congress; but in case it shall be made a condition, that the Act is not to go into effect until such report shall have been made.

## A LAW OF INDIANA.

### AN ACT.

FOR THE RELIEF OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Approved, January 17, 1826.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That all persons who served in the land or naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, be, and they are hereby exempt from the payment of a poll tax and a tax upon personal property: Provided, That each revolutionary soldier, before he shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, shall produce to the lister of taxable property, or the collector of taxes for the county or township where he resides, an affidavit sworn to before some justice of the peace in said county or township, setting forth that he has served in the land or naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, three months or upwards; for the taking of which affidavit the justice shall not be entitled to receive any fee or compensation whatever.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

## CLOSING SCENE.

On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock, both Houses of the General Assembly were adjourned by their presiding officers, SINE DIE. A good degree of harmony and good feeling prevailed; and if there was at any time any hostile feelings, occasioned by party animosity, they were forgotten in the general regret at parting from each other, after a close intimacy of seven weeks. The endear-

ing qualities of many of the members had rendered them very agreeable in our society, and we trust they left here without any prejudice against the town or its inhabitants. We hope they may reach home in safety, that they may be able to satisfy their constituents with the measures they have adopted, and that prosperity may attend them through life.

Previous to adjournment, a unanimous vote of thanks, for the impartiality and ability with which they had discharged the arduous and difficult duties of their stations, was tendered by the members of both Houses to their respective Presiding officers, to which they returned the following appropriate acknowledgements.

## BY MR. THOMPSON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

At the closing scene of our Legislative business, permit me to express to you my grateful acknowledgment for your kindness and liberality, in aiding me in the discharge of my official duties, during the present session. That I may have erred, on many occasions, in attempting to perform the arduous duties of the Chair, I frankly and sincerely admit.—But, gentlemen, it will ever be to me a source of consolation to reflect that, in your sound intelligence and liberality of sentiment, I have invariably found a safe and faithful guide in the difficult path which I have had to travel.

We are now on the eve of separating, and retiring from the busy scenes of our Legislative labors, perhaps to meet no more forever; yet we part with the heart-cheering prospect of again re-uniting with our partners and families, to enjoy with them the more tranquil and agreeable felicities of domestic life. Allow me, then, gentlemen, to unite with you in the consoling reflection, that we are about to take our stand on the perfect level of equal rights and privileges, and again to mingle sentiments and feelings with the great mass of the people from whom all legitimate political authority is derived. One sentiment let us endeavor to mind, that no official station, however dignified, can discharge our obligations as men, as fathers, and as citizens of our free and happy country—ever remember that we are swiftly passing from the stage of action, and that our children, however qualified, must shortly supply our several stations in the great concerns of state.

The grateful recollections of your friendship and respect manifested towards me, on all occasions, will, I trust, accompany me through life, and under all circumstances, be a source of unalloyed gratification.

May the blessings of Heaven accompany you, gentlemen, thro' the various walks of life, and may you and your families, always have reason to rejoice in the smiles of a beneficent Providence.

## BY MR. EVANS.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to notice my services as your presiding officer on the present occasion, is, to me, the most flattering occurrence of my life; and I hope that you, gentlemen, will be pleased to accept in turn my sincere thanks for the orderly and decorous manner in which you have conducted yourselves as a body collectively, and for the friendly, indulgent, and respectful manner in which I have been treated by each member of this honorable body individually. Indeed, gentlemen, it is with much pleasure and pride of feeling I can say that I have never before witnessed, at any session of the Legislature, more friendship, indulgence and respect, manifested towards the Speaker, by the members collectively and individually, than there has been on the present occasion. This consideration, gentleman, is doubly flattering to me when I reflect that I was raised to this station which I now occupy through your partiality—unexpectedly, unsought for, and unwished for on my part.

We are now, gentlemen, about to retire from our labors, and return to the bosoms of our families and friends, and I hope that we will carry with us, and forever retain, those feelings of friendship and regard for each other which have so happily prevailed throughout the present session. Rest assured, gentlemen, that for my own part I shall carry with me and retain sentiments of sincere friendship and regard for each of you individually, which can only be effaced by the all-devouring hand of time.

TENNESSEE.—At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, an act was passed, for allowing any person to enter any vacant and unappropriated land, lying East of the Congressional Reservation Line, and North of Tennessee river, by paying one cent per acre for every acre: Provided, that no person shall enter more than six hundred acres, nor less than twenty-five. There is in that part of the State a great quantity of vacant land, some of it adapted to cultivation, and the timber of other portions of it being valuable. This presents a fine opening for emigrants, who are not afraid of hard work and spare living for a time.—*Nat. Int.*

## Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

## IN SENATE.

January 9, 1826.

Mr. KANE gave notice he should, tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to compensate Receivers and Registers of Land Offices for extra services rendered under the provisions of the act of the 2d March, 1821.

Mr. NOBLE submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, by law, to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of uniting, by canals, in Indiana, the waters of Lake Michigan with the Wabash, and the latter with the waters of the St. Mary's St. Joseph's, and White River; also, the practicability of uniting, by canals the waters of the rivers St. Joseph, St. Mary's, and the Wabash, with the Ohio River, passing through the valley of White Water; the surveys plans, and estimates, for each, when completed; the original to be laid before the President of the United States, and a copy before the Governor of the state of Indiana.

The resolution submitted by Mr. NOBLE on Thursday last relative to the purchasers of public lands, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, was laid on the table.

JAN. 10. Mr. HENDRICKS submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road in Indiana, from Charleston, by the way of Vernon and Greensburgh, to New Castle.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. KANE asked and, having obtained leave, introduced a bill "to compensate Receivers and Registers of Land Offices for extra services rendered under the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1821," which was read and passed to a second reading.

JAN. 16. Mr. HAYNE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made the following report:

"The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a letter from Capt. DAVID PORTER, of the United States Navy 'requesting an investigation of charges contained in communications from Thomas Randall, and John Mountain,' and to whom was also referred a letter from THOMAS RANDALL, on the same subject, together with a communication from the Secretary of the navy, covering 'the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and Court Martial, in relation to Captain Porter, report:

That they have had several communications under consideration, and find nothing in the character of the transactions to which they relate, that requires the interference of this House.

"It appears that the case of Captain Porter has been submitted to the proper tribunals; and the committee do not feel themselves warranted in forming any opinion unfavorable to their decisions, or indulging any impression that their proceedings require revision. The committee consider it due alike to preservation of a proper discipline, & the reputation of our officers, that appeals should not be encouraged from the decisions of the military courts. Under this view of the subject, and seeing no satisfactory reason for interposing the authority of the House in matters which have been finally settled by the competent authorities, the committee ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The report was read.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 9, 1826.

The resolution formerly laid on the table by Mr. Cook, calling for information respecting the survey and location of the Road from Wheeling, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to Missouri, was taken up.

Mr. JENNINGS, of Indiana, offered an amendment, going to include the instructions of the Commissioners who performed that duty; which was accepted by the mover as a modification of this motion: and in this form the resolution was agreed to.

## HOSPITAL AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered the following: Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the collection of a tax upon boats and vessels, and hands thereof, navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the support of sick and infirm strangers in the Louisville Hospital, Ky.

January, 16.

Mr. BAYLES, from the Select Committee, on so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject, made a report, accompanied by a bill to authorize the establishment of a military post or posts, in the Territory of the U. S. on the Pacific Ocean, and to provide for the exploration of its coasts and waters;

Mr. SCOTT, of Missouri, laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish this House with a list and statement of all the balances due by the Receivers of Public Moneys on account of the sales of the Public Lands up to the 1st of January, 1826, stating the Land Office, the balance due by each Receiver, the name of such Receiver, since what time the balance has been due, how, if at all secured, and what proceedings have been had to ultimately obtain payment.

Mr. MARABLE of Tennessee, presented the following resolution of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee:

"Whereas, The General Government have wisely determined to establish a National Armory on the Western waters, and for that purpose have caused sundry sites to be examined and reported.

"And whereas The great power, and other natural advantages, attending the 'Narrows of Harpeth' river, in Davidson county, have not escaped the observation of their commissioners, but are respectfully embraced in their report: Therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their most prompt endeavors with the proper authorities, to have the aforesaid Armory located at the 'Narrows of Harpeth,' and that the Governor be requested to forward, to each of them, a copy of the foregoing resolution."

The resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Paris Journal des Debats*, in consequence of the publication, in that city, of Mr. Noah's facetious proclamation to the Jews.

SIR:—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in Foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number, for some observations which I address to the public on interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the U. States of North America. Certainly, if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them, at the same time, mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects: but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistency of France his charge d'affaires, and he honors the president of this body with the noble rank of "commissioner of emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting: 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah; 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hirschell and Meldona, chief rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration; that he alone will make it known to the whole universe, by signs entirely unequivocal; and that every attempt on our part, to re-assemble with any political-national design, is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant,

The grand rabbi DE COLOGNE.

Some of Mr. Noah's remarks on the preceding, are as follows:

"The political motives connected with the above letter cannot be misunderstood, and is what I anticipated and referred to in the address of the 13th September.

"The attention of the European Jews have, of late, been actively directed towards this country; and when once the

current of emigration sets this way, no efforts of the old governments can check it. It is policy, therefore, to pronounce the whole as visionary, and alarm the curious and enterprising, at the prospect of encountering the privations of a wilderness. These terrors will be dissipated by the actual experiment.

"I feel grateful to my friend, the grand rabbi, for conceding to me the title of 'A visionary of good intentions.' I am willing to be considered a 'visionary,' and my 'good intentions' could never have been doubted; but the result of the experiment will show something of practical utility, or I am mistaken in the character of this country and its institutions. At all events, this opposition at an incipient stage, will do good; it will excite curiosity and promote inquiry, which is all I ask at present.

"While I am on this subject, I subjoin a letter I received from Mr. Simon, a converted Jew, or rather a learned man, well known in this city, who joined the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, but has since, for some reason, thought proper to withdraw. It explains the views of a man who is not in the interest of a foreign government, and appears to feel for the situation of his people."

Mr. N. also "quotes scripture," [heaven save the mark!] in favor of the proceedings, by which he himself caucussed himself into a "nomination," and by which he, himself, elected himself judge over Israel; and finds authority for it in Deborah's song, when she said—

"My heart is towards the governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people."

Now, Mr. Noah has offered himself "willingly," to sell the land, and receive a capitation tax from all the Jews in the world! If assistant judges are needed, he can find a plenty of them among our Christian land speculators, provided the descendants of Abraham will put down the cash, either for "city lots," or by way of capitation tax, or on any other account whatsoever. "Money is the thing."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania, expressive of the opinion of the State, that slavery, being a national evil, the People and the States of the Union ought mutually to participate in the duty and burden of removing it, and that the General Government ought, if practicable, to adopt an efficient plan for its gradual abolition. Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. KELLEY, supported the resolution, and General OGLE, and Mr. DUNLAP opposed them. All agreed that slavery was an evil and a crime; but it was said by Mr. DUNLAP that this measure, while it would produce no practical good, would irritate and inflame the minds of our Southern fellow-citizens, and create in them a hostile feeling towards Pennsylvania. Mr. HAWKINS said the measure was suggested to him by the great and good LAFAYETTE, who, in conversation with him expressed his regret that slavery was still tolerated in the United States, and particularly that Pennsylvania had not exerted the influence which she had in the Union to abolish it. The Senate rejected that resolution, which requested Congress to pass a law, with the consent of the slave-holding States, declaring all children of slaves, born after the passage of the law, free at twenty-one years of age, if they would consent to colonization, and providing for their support until that period by their masters.—*Aurora.*

Mr. Kerate, a French author of a work entitled "Divine Worship," taking our reception of Lafayette as his standard, addresses the French youth, and thus urges their ambition to fly to the succour of the Greeks.—*Nat. Int.*

"A man is at this moment traversing the continent of North America.—The whole population crowds around him; from the sources of the rivers, from the recesses of the forests, they flock to see him; the maidens of the banks of the Ohio crown him with flowers; the youths desire to behold him to touch his garments; the old men to press his hand before they lose him.—These marks of respect will be transmitted from generation to generation, they will become family documents. At his approach the magistrates make room to receive him among them, his presence diffuses joy in the cities; he brings glory to the tombs of the brave; it might be thought that they had waited for him to begin their immortality; he himself is loaded with benedictions and honors. What, then, has he done! Is he a prince or potentate? No! With the means at the command of a private man, he assisted an oppressed nation. Young Frenchmen! this is the picture you should have before your eyes: it is worthy of you."

From Batavia.—By the Homulus, in 102 days from Batavia, we learn that on the 2d September an engagement took place between a party of the natives, between three and five thousand strong, and a small body of Europeans, not exceeding two hundred. The latter, as may be supposed, were defeated; but they escaped with the exception of 14 killed and missing. The Europeans throughout the island are about 3000 and the natives about 12,000 strong. The latter, it is probable, intend to make a determined effort for their independence.