

Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

Volume IV.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1828.

[Number 25.]

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT for the punishment of contraventions of the fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Russia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any one, being a citizen of the United States, or trading under their authority, shall, in contravention of the stipulations entered into by the United States with the Emperor of all the Russias, by the fifth article of the treaty, signed at St. Petersburg, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, sell, or cause to be sold to the natives of the country on the Northwest coast of America, or any of the Islands adjacent thereto, any spirituous liquors, fire-arms, or other arms, powder or munitions of war of any kind, the person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than six months.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts and other courts of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with, full power and authority to hear, try and punish, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors, had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved—19th May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be, and he is hereby, authorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana, to cause to be run, and distinctly marked, the line dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana; commencing on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at latitude thirty-three degrees North, and running due West on that parallel of latitude, to where a line running due North from latitude thirty-two degrees North, on the Sabine river, will intersect the same. And, for that purpose, he is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner, or surveyor or both, as in his opinion may be necessary: *Provided*, The compensation to be allowed to the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the Government of Louisiana to the person or persons appointed, on its part, for the same object.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, with such as have been or shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the State of Louisiana, after they, in conjunction, shall have run and distinctly marked said line, shall make two fair drafts, or maps thereof, both of which shall be certified by them, and one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the United States, and the other delivered to the Governor of Louisiana.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT concerning the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the regular monthly sessions of the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District aforesaid, as now au-

thorized by law, that the Judge of the aforesaid Court be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, to hold extra session thereof, whenever the public interest may require it.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the per diem allowance of six dollars, as now established by law, that he be allowed a fixed salary of five hundred dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as heretofore the per diem allowance has been, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this law shall be in force from and after the passing of the same.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT to reduce the duty on Greek and Latin Books, printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed 22nd of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, shall not be construed to impose upon Books printed in Greek and Latin, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the Port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, a higher duty than four cents per volume.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT to continue the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force and operation, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States, to the provisions of the ninth section of the act, passed the second of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," the brass troy pound weight procured by the minister of the United States, at London, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Director thereof, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure and safely to keep, a series of standard weights, corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of an one pound weight, and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of the Mint shall be regulated according to the above standards, at least once in every year, under his inspection; and their accuracy tested annually in the presence of the Assay Commissioners, on the day of the annual assay.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, is found to require the operation of the test, the expense of the materials employed in the process together with a reasonable allowance for the wastage necessarily arising therefrom, to be determined by the Melter and Refiner of the Mint, with the approbation of the Director, shall be retained from such deposit, and accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be found to contain a proportion of gold, the separation thereof shall be effected at the expense of the party interested therein: *Provided*, nevertheless, That, when the proportion of gold is such that it cannot be separated advantageously, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the owner, or in his absence, at the discretion of the Director to coin the same as an ordinary deposit of silver.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Director of the Mint may employ the requisite number of Clerks at a compensation not exceeding in the whole the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, and such number of workmen and assistants as the business of the Mint shall from time to time, require.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to receive, and cause to be assayed, bullion not intended for coinage, and to cause certificates to be given of the fineness thereof, by such officer as he shall designate for that purpose, at such rates of charge, to be paid by the owner of said bullion, and under such regulations, as the said Director may, from time to time, establish.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

An Act further to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the forms of mesne process, except the style, and the forms, and modes of proceeding in suits in the Courts of the United States, held in those States admitted into the Union since the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in those of common law, shall be the same in each of the said States, respectively, as are now used in the highest Court of original and general jurisdiction of the same, in proceedings in equity, according to the principles, rules, and usages, which belong to Courts of equity, and in those of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, according to the principles, rules and usages, which belong to courts of admiralty, as contradistinguished from courts of common law, except so far as may have been heretofore provided for by acts of Congress; subject however, to such alterations and additions, as the said courts of the United States respectively shall, in their discretion, deem expedient, or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States shall think proper, from time to time, by rules, to prescribe any circuit or district court concerning the same.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in any one of the United States, where judgments are a lien upon the property of the defendant, and where, by the laws of such State, defendants are entitled in the courts thereof, to an imparlance of one term or more, defendants, in actions in the courts of the United States, holden in such State, shall be entitled to an imparlance of one term.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That writs of execution and other final process issued on judgments and decrees, rendered in any of the courts of the U. S., and the proceedings thereupon shall be the same, except their style, in each State, respectively, as are now used in the courts of such state, saving to the courts of the United States in those States in which there are not courts of equity, with the ordinary equity jurisdiction, the power of prescribing the mode of executing their decrees in equity by rules of court: *Provided*, however, that it shall be in the power of the courts, if they see fit in their discretion by rules of court, so far to alter final process in said courts as to conform the same to any change which may be adopted by the Legislatures of the respective States for the state courts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to any court of the United States now established, or which may hereafter be established, in the State of Louisiana.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

An Act to authorize the building of Light-houses, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide, by contract, for building Light-houses and Light-vessels, and erecting Beacons, and placing Buoys, on the following sites and shoals to wit:

In the State of Maine, a Light-house at Dice's head.

In the State of Massachusetts, a Light-house on Nobsque Point; one on the Point of Flats, at the entrance of Edgartown Harbor; a Light-house on Dumping Rock, south of the mouth of Aponeganet river.

In the State of Rhode Island, a Light-house on Nayat Point; and two Pyramids or Spindles, to wit: one on a reef of rocks, under water, opposite to Pawtuxet, and one on a reef of rocks, opposite the Punham Rock, in the northern part of Narraganset Bay.

In the State of Connecticut, a Beacon-light on or near the Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock harbor.

In the State of New York, two small

Light-houses, to wit: one on the flats, two miles north of Kinder Hook, upper landing, called the Drowned Lands, and one on the point of the island on the west side of the channel, opposite the lower landing. A Light-house at a proper site, at or near Portland, on Lake Erie.

In the State of Maryland, two Light-houses: one on Little Watt's Island, at the southeastern extremity of Tangier Sound; and the other on Clay Island, at the northernmost extremity of the same Sound; and a Beacon-light, or small Light-house on Point-Loockout, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of Virginia, a Light-house on Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of North Carolina, a Light-vessel, to be substituted for the Light-house heretofore directed to be built at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of Neuse River.

A Beacon-light, or small Light-house, at a proper site on Pamptico Point; and one at the south entrance of Roanoke Marshes.

In the State of Alabama, a Light-house at or near Choctaw Point, in Mobile Bay; and an Iron Spindle on Sand Island on the outer bar of Mobile Bay.

In the Territory of Michigan, two Light-houses; one at Otter Creek Point, at the head of Lake Erie, and the other on the Island of Bois Blanc, near Michilimackinac.

In the Territory of Florida, a Light-house at the mouth of St. John's river.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be appropriated and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, viz:

For building a Light-house on Dice's Head, five thousand dollars.

For the Light-house on Nobsque Point three thousand dollars; and for the Pier and Light-house at the entrance of Edgartown harbor, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For a Light-house on Dumping Rock, four thousand dollars.

For a Light-house on Nayat Point, three thousand five hundred dollars; and for two Pyramids or Spindles, in Narraganset Bay, two thousand dollars.

For a Beacon-light on or near Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock harbor, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For two small Light-houses in Hudson river, eight thousand dollars.

For a Light-house at or near Portland, on Lake Erie, five thousand dollars; one thousand dollars for removing obstructions in order to make the light of the Light house at the mouth of Genesee river on Lake Ontario, visible at a distance.

For erecting a Tower and placing a Bell thereon with machinery, near the Light-house on Pool's Island, Chesapeake Bay, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the Light-house on Little Watt's Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for that on Clay Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for a Beacon-light, or small Light-house, on Point-Loockout, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Light-house, on Smith's Point, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a Beacon-light, or light-house, on Pamptico Point, five thousand dollars; and for one at the entrance of Roanoke Marshes, five thousand dollars; for a light-vessel, to be placed at or near the Point of Marsh Shoal, at or near the mouth of Neuse River, six thousand five hundred dollars; this sum to be in addition to the sum already appropriated for building a light-house at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of the said river, for which light-house the light vessel is substituted:

For a Light-house at Otter Creek Point, five thousand dollars.

For one on Bois Blanc, five thousand dollars.

For one at St. John's River, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for one on Choctaw Point, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For placing four buoys in Hudson River, on the following sites: One on a reef of rocks opposite Van Wee's Point; one on a reef of rocks north of Constitution Point; one on a reef of rocks, the south point of Conner's Hook island; and one on a wreck of a vessel sunk in Haverstraw Bay; three hundred dollars.

For placing two buoys near the channel, to the eastward of the Pea Patch, in the river Delaware, viz: one on the north-east point of the Pea Patch, and one on a small shoal in the passage, four hundred dollars.

For Spindles or monuments, and buoys, to render the navigation of Kennebec Bay and river safe, fifteen hundred dollars.

For placing a buoy on Killpond bar, in Buzzard's Bay, sixty dollars.

For placing twenty buoys, at proper sites on the river Teche, in the State of Louisiana, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For an Iron Spindle, on Sand Island, on the bar of Mobile Bay, six hundred dollars.

For five buoys, in the channel, between Key West and the island to the westward of it and the main, leading from the Gulf Stream to the Bay of Mexico, seven hundred dollars.

For two buoys at the mouth of St. John's river, territory of Florida, one hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary be empowered as aforesaid, and that the following sums be appropriated and paid as aforesaid, for the purposes hereafter designated, viz:

To build a light-house, at a proper site, near St. Marks Harbour, in Florida, the sum of six thousand dollars.

To build a light-house on a ledge of rocks, called the Whale's Back, in the harbor of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, eight thousand dollars in addition to a former appropriation for that object.

To build a light-house near the mouth of Duck Creek, adjoining Delaware Bay, the sum of four thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to regulate and fix the salaries of the respective Keepers of light-houses, in such manner as he shall deem just and proper: *Provided*, The whole sum allowed shall not exceed an average of four hundred dollars to each Keeper.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several Keepers of the light-houses within the United States; to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity to the authority in him vested by the third section of this act.

Approved—May 23, 1828.

A Hard Egg.—A few days ago, as Francis Graham, of Brownhead, Kirk-andrews-on-Esk, was dissecting a hen's egg, she discovered in the yolk, part of a horse-shoe nail, three-quarters of an inch in length.—*Carlisle Journal*.

The corner stone of the Phoenix Shot Tower in Baltimore, was laid on the 2d inst. by the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is to be a huge brick building, 40 feet in diameter at the base, 22 at the top and 208 feet high.

New Holland.—The London Quarterly Review has an article on Cunningham's "Two years in New South Wales," from which we gather the following particulars. England first sent convicts to New Holland in 1788. At that time, there was not a civilized being, nor a European animal on the Island. Now there are 10,000 inhabitants; 200,000 sheep; 100,000 cattle; three newspapers; two banks; several distilleries, one of which consumes 50,000 bushels of grain in a year; 32 steam, wind and water mills; 13 breweries; 50 vessels in the trade with England, China, India, &c. schools; churches; reading-rooms; pianoes; post offices; stage coaches; mechanics of all kinds; thirty farmers, &c. Of the adult inhabitants, about one half are convicts in servitude, one fourth convicts who have been emancipated, and one-fourth free emigrants. There are three males to one female.

Achille Murat, son of the late King of Naples, has advertised, offering his services to the public of Florida, as a Counsellor at law.

Population and Generation.—Father Peters, the Jesuit, calculated that in 260 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.