

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President to employ assistant counsel, if in his opinion the public interest shall require the same; and to allow to such counsel and the District Attorney, such compensation as he may think reasonable.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any claims to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the purview of this act, which shall not be brought by petition before said court within one year from the passage of this act, or which after being brought before said court, shall, on account of the neglect or delay of the claimant, not be prosecuted to a final decision within three years, shall be forever barred, both at law and in equity; and no other action at common law or proceeding in equity, shall ever thereafter be sustained in any court whatever.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the decrees which may be rendered by said District, or the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be conclusive between the United States and the said claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved—23rd May, 1828.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]  
AN ACT for the relief of Purchasers of the Public Lands, reverted for the non payment of the Purchase Money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where public lands have been purchased, on which a further credit has not been taken under the provisions of the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and have reverted, or are liable to revert to the United States, for failure to pay the purchase money, or have been sold by the United States by reason of such failure to pay, and in all cases where one-twentieth of the purchase money shall have been deposited and forfeited to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Register of the Land Office, where the purchase or deposit was made, to issue, upon application, to the person, or persons, legally entitled to the benefit of the payments made previous to such reversion or sale, his, her, or their legal representatives or assigns, a certificate for the amount so paid, and not refunded, which shall be received and credited as cash in payment of any public land that has been heretofore, or may hereafter be, sold by the United States, in the State or Territory in which such original purchase or deposit was made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prescribe the form of such certificates, which shall, in every case, specify the tract or tracts of land so reverted or sold, the amount paid, date of payments, and by whom made; and it shall be the duty of the Register issuing such certificates, to keep a record of the same, and to forward to the General Land Office, at the close of each month, an abstract of the certificates issued during the month, and for each certificate, the officer issuing the same shall be entitled to receive, from the applicant, the sum of fifty cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said certificates, when received in payment for lands, shall be entered in the books of the Land Office where received, and transmitted with the accounts of the Receiver of Public moneys, to the General Land Office, in such manner as the Commissioners of the said Office shall prescribe; and if, upon comparison of the original with the returns from the office whence any certificate issued, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner, that such certificate has been issued and duly paid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the same shall be passed to the credit of the person paying the same, as so much cash.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for any moneys forfeited, on lands sold at New York or Pittsburgh, the certificate shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificate shall be received in payment for lands at any of the Land Offices of the United States, as the certificate issued in conformity to the foregoing provisions of this act are made receivable.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in no case, shall a certificate be issued to any person, except to the person who originally forfeited the lands, or to his heir or heirs; nor shall a grant issue, or the lands purchased with any scrip be transferred, until six months after the certificate shall have been deposited in the office.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any tract of land, returned as sold to the General Land Office, shall have been paid for in forged or altered certificates, such sale shall be void, and the land subject to be sold again, at public or private sale, as the case may be; and in case any such forged or altered certificate shall be received upon any debt for land heretofore sold, or in part payment

of any tract of land that may be hereafter sold, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by advertisement, or in such other manner as he shall direct, to give notice thereof to the person making such payment; and if, within six months after notice, such person shall not pay into the proper Land Office the amount so falsely paid, the tract of land upon which such payment was made, shall, with all money actually paid thereon, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, where two or more persons have become purchasers of a section or fractional section, the Register of the Land Office for the district in which the lands lie, shall on application of the parties, and a surrender of the original certificate, issue separate certificates, of the same date with the original, to each of the purchasers, or their assignees, in conformity with the division agreed on by them: *Provided*, That, in no case, shall the fractions so purchased be divided by other than North and South, East and West lines; nor shall any certificate issue for less than eighty acres.

Approved—23rd May, 1828.

From the National Enquirer.

MR. ADAMS & MANUFACTURES.

In an address, "unanimously adopted," at a late Jackson meeting, held in this town, the following demand is triumphantly made:

"We ask the friends of John Q. Adams to produce a single paragraph in all his public documents, where he has pressed upon the consideration of Congress, (which he has sworn to do, if he believed the doctrine a correct one,) an attention to domestic manufactures, or, the protecting policy. He has left this most important duty to be performed by his cabinet, and for what? (The inference is irresistible,) to catch the popular breeze in a southern climate!"

We had thought that no man in the Western country, possessing the intelligence and information of the worthy chairman; who drafted the address alluded to, could seriously doubt at the present day, that Mr. Adams is the ardent friend of "domestic manufactures, and the protecting policy." The tenor of his whole public life, so far as these interests were concerned, has proved him such, "and many are they that bear witness of its truth."

That he has not urged the protection of domestic manufactures, to the prejudice and ruin of the other great interests of the republic, is readily admitted. But with a vigilant eye to "equal and exact justice," he has recommended it to the consideration of our government in several instances, in connexion with agriculture and commerce, and that too, in a manner unequivocal, and decided. And it is chiefly owing to the frank avowal of this sentiment, that he has called upon his head the denunciations of our Southern Anti-Tariff brethren.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Adams, pledged himself to support, to its consummation, what has since been called the "American System;" he did not, it is true, particularize it, but it was included, in general terms with other salutary interests. Let us hear his own language:

"In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty for his successor is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him—will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations."

We would ask, what stronger, or more solemn pledge could be given to the American people, to pursue certain measures which had been submitted to the consideration of the National Legislature, by a former Chief Magistrate, than that this emphatic declaration? And what were those measures, referred to? We will not enumerate them all, in this place, but we will submit one of them, in the precise words of Mr. Adams' immediate predecessor:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on the supplies from other countries. We are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as to its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry."

Again, in a subsequent message to Congress, after referring to his views of this subject, previously communicated, Mr. Monroe says.

"Under this impression, I recommend review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording additional protection, to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

Here, then, are two separate recommendations, made at different periods, by Mr. Adams' immediate predecessor, and which he has sacredly pledged himself to support to their consummation, and as yet his pledge remains inviolate. Can it then, with truth be said that he is unfriendly to domestic manufactures, and a protecting policy? If so, he has knowingly and wantonly violated rules laid down by himself for the government of his conduct, at the commencement of his administration. But few men in our country are so destitute of truth and principle, as to lay this to his charge.

A prominent feature in Mr. Monroe's political creed was, "to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation." The same doctrine is also inculcated and reiterated by Mr. Adams. —And we believe, that it is founded in justice, and consequently, calculated to perpetuate union, insure tranquility, promote the welfare, and secure the happiness of every section of our country.

Another strong evidence of Mr. Adams attachment to an efficient encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, may be found in his message of Dec. 6, 1825, after expressing his belief of the powers given to Congress, for cherishing the interests of all classes in our country, he uses the following expressive language:

"If these powers and others enumerated in the constitution, may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, the cultivation and the encouragement of the Mechanic and the elegant arts, and the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them, for the benefit of the people themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to their charge, would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts."

"It is true that Mr. Adams has not been so unfortunate upon this one subject, to the exclusion of others, as to weary the patience of Congress: It is true, that he has not, according to the rules of geometrical progression, rung as many changes upon the words "Domestic Manufactures" as have most of the Opposition upon the words "Bargain and Corruption!" But it is equally true, that both he and his Cabinet, as well as his predecessor in office, have sufficiently urged it upon the attention of Congress, and are now anxiously awaiting its decision.

#### FOREIGN.

War in Europe. Russia has, at last, proclaimed war against Turkey. The manifesto and declaration, with some particulars, will be found in a subsequent page. A correspondence between the grand vizier and count Nesselrode is also published. The first would shew that the porte gave assurances of pacific intention at the moment of issuing the Hatifi Scherif of the 20th Dec.—and the second suggests that the sultan may yet avert, or speedily end the war, by acceding to the terms of the treaty of July, 1827, between Russia, France and England, &c.

Gen. Wittgenstein issued a proclamation on passing the Turkish boundary, promising protection to the people of Moldavia and Wallachia, if they remained peaceful at their homes.

There is much speculation as to what will be the Russian movements—we shall not detail them. They will, no doubt, be as rapid as the nature of the country, and resistance of the Turks will admit of—the grand object being to plant the standard of the czar on the turrets of Constantinople. The campaign, even if as successful as can be anticipated, will be a bloody one, and a large number of Russians will perish because of the climate. The march of the victors will be over heaps of human carcasses.

What part in the contest will be taken by other powers, is yet to be seen. Austria, no doubt, dislikes, the proceedings of Russia—but will hardly venture, alone, to cast her weight into the scale of Turkey. France is preparing herself with men and money, by a body of 60,000 troops and a loan of 80 millions of francs. England has a sufficient military and naval force ready for any expected emergency. Nothing important has lately happened in Greece.

The war between Russia and Turkey, we do not suppose, can, of itself, have much effect upon the United States, commercially or otherwise. The Russian armies will be supplied from the abundant stores on the borders of the Black Sea, and the Turks be furnished from the neighboring provinces in Asia. The commander of our squadron in the Mediterranean is, without doubt, furnished with precise instructions as to his duty, and will abide by them. We have no business in the quarrel, and will not take any part in it, but in self-defence.

Niles' Reg.

#### MEXICO.

We have received Mexican papers to the 6th of May. The only articles of interest are subjoined, being translated from "El Sol"—N. Y. Courier.

It is with feelings of indignation and horror that we have perused the accounts of the civil war now raging between the

states of Guatemala and St. Salvador.

The atrocities committed by the forces of the former, during a late incursion into the territory of the latter, might well be styled the *ne plus ultra* of savage and undisciplined warfare. The pen refuses

to relate the deeds of infamy committed by those predatory bands of lawless soldiery, alike unworthy the name of Christians and Republicans. Suffice it to say, that whole districts of St. Salvador, men, women, and children, were brutally put

to fire and the sword, with the exception of the younger portion of the females, who were reserved for the unholiest gratification of the remorseless invaders.

The feeble and the aged were driven back at the point of the bayonet to perish in the flames. We are constrained to draw a veil over a host of enormities perpetrated by the army of the general government. Doroteo Vasconcelos, general of the federal forces of St. Salvador, assures the President, Manuel de Atzua, in his despatch, dated St. Salvador, 16th March, that if a renewal of like scenes should occur, the war will forthwith assume an exterminatory character, and breathe nought but death to the dagger's hilt.

The correspondent of an English newspaper, recommends the keeping blood-hounds to facilitate the detection of sheep-stealers, murderers, and other depredators. As a proof of the sagacity of these animals, he relates the following instance:

"About eighteen years ago, a Mr. Peaton, near Lyngton, Hunts, had a sheep shot about one o'clock in the morning, as the report of the gun was heard about that time; and in the morning the sheep's paunch was found. A person was sent for the hound to Mr. Edward Toomer, keeper of the New Forest, and before the hound could be brought to the spot it was about two o'clock in the afternoon, a space of time of thirteen hours. He was laid on, and he followed the scent, a very crooked road, to the door of the culprit: the premises were searched in vain for some time, but the hound could not be prevailed on to quit.—He at last went into the fuel house, and then began scratching. On removing the fuel a large stone was found, under which, the mutton was discovered. A search warrant was obtained, the man taken before a magistrate, and sent to Winchester, had his trial, and was transported."

The N. Y. Commercial of Tuesday, has the following account of the fall of a man. I seems that workmen were taking off old slate, and putting on new, and the pulleys were so constructed that in letting down one basket, they hoisted up another. One of the workmen, it seems, while attending to the basket below—having hold of the rope, was suddenly raised from the ground. Forgetting, however, that the sooner he let go the better, he clung to the rope with all his might, and instead of dropping off when there would have been no danger, was raised from twenty-five to thirty feet.

But before he reached the scaffolding, the strength of his hands failed, and down he went upon the pavement, as flat as a flounder. "Poor fellow!" exclaimed the spectators. "It's all over with him!" But not so. He belonged to the family of *Hurdheads*, and picked himself up, and went to work again having sustained but little injury.

The act for the suppression of Duelling passed on the 21st of April last by the Legislature of New York, provides that when death shall ensue within one year and a day after the infliction of a wound upon either of the parties, the survivor and the second or seconds engaged in the duel which caused it, shall be deemed guilty of murder & punished accordingly. This provision extends to cases when the meeting takes place without the limits of the state.

Challenging, accepting a challenge, or knowingly carrying one to fight, or aiding or acting as surgeon in a duel, is punishable, upon conviction thereof, by confinement in the state prison for a term not exceeding seven years.

*Sat. E. Chronicle.*

The Harvest.—The Winchester Virginian of the 6th, states that "the approaching harvest promises to be one of the most abundant that has crowned the labors of the husbandman for many years."—The last Petersburg "Old Dominion" says "the wheat, except that portion of it in this section of the country lately inundated by the great fall of rain which we noticed a few days ago, never looked better, and promises the planters a harvest indeed."

Bank Robbery.—The Bank at Exeter, N. H. has been robbed of a quantity of specie, a number Exeter bills, Reed's plate, 20s, 10s, 5s, 3s, 2s and 1s, some bills Perkin's new plate of the smaller denomination, and a quantity of other bank bills. Five hundred dollars are offered for the apprehension of the robbers. The public are advised, meantime, to reject the Ten and Twenty dollar notes.

#### Presidential Election.

##### ELECTORS FOR INDIANA,

OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For John Q. Adams. For Andrew Jackson.  
Amaziah Morgan, Benjamin V. Beckes,  
Joseph Bartholomew, Rathfiff Boon,  
Isaac Montgomery, Jesse B. Durham,  
Joseph Orr, William Lowe,  
John Watts, Ross Smiley.

##### ANNUAL ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

James B. Ray, Harbin H. Moore,  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Milton Stapp, Abel C. Pepper.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Test, Jonathan McCarty,  
FOR SENATOR.

John Watts, Ezra Ferris.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Mark McCracken, George H. Dunn,  
Arthur St. Clair, James T. Pollock,  
Robert Rose, Samuel H. Dowden,  
Thomas Guion, Warren Tibbs,  
Davis Weaver, Joel Decoursey.

FOR SHERIFF,

William Hamilton, John Spencer,  
Thomas Longley, James W. Weaver

#### REMOVAL.

##### MRS. MASON,

WENDERS her respects to the Ladies of Lawrenceburg & its vicinity, and informs them that her shop has been removed to a two-story white frame building a few doors southwest of the market-house, High street, where she will continue to carry on the

MILLINERY BUSINESS

as heretofore. Ladies Leghorns cleaned, coloured and altered, and straw Hats and Bonnets manufactured and repaired in the best style and on the shortest notice at her establishment. She will always keep on hand a good stock of silks, satins, &c. suitable for hats and bonnets, and be able to accommodate the Methodist's sterhood with Bonnets formed to their desire.

June 23, 1828.

25-Sw

#### STOP THE THIEF.

BROKE JAIL last evening, a fellow by the name of ISAIAH COUCH, who was brought from Cincinnati to this place for horse stealing; he is notorious for stealing of horses and he has broke several Jails in Ohio; he is about 50 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion. I will give twenty five dollars for him delivered to me in the Jail in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county Indiana.

THOMAS LONGLEY S.W. D. C.  
June 19, 1828. 24-Sw

Doctor Isaac Westerfield,

(THE LATE PARTNER OF THE CELEBRATED Indian DOCTOR RICHARD CARTER.)

WILL practice Medicine in Petersburg Ky., on the Ohio river, 27 miles below Cincinnati, 4 below the mouth of the Miami and near opposite Lawrenceburg Ia.

His practice will consist in the administration of vegetable preparations chiefly, or what is more generally known by the name of the Indian mode of practice; which has (in the hands of Carter and his students) been so astonishingly efficacious in the cure of the most inveterate chronic diseases.

Having made himself acquainted with the regular mode of practice in addition to the negro mode, he flatters himself that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

May 9, 1828.

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