

# Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume IV.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1828.

[Number 27.]

## BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]

AN ACT to provide for extending the term of certain Pensions chargeable on the Navy and Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made, by law, for the five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen and mariners, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States during the last war; and also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be further extended for an additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case respectively; making the provision equal to twenty years half pay; which shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law; and the said pensions shall cease for the causes mentioned in the laws providing the same, respectively.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of all widows, who now are, or who, at any time within one year past have been in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the following laws of the United States, or either of them, to wit: An act passed March the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen entitled "an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of the persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," and an act passed April the sixteenth, entitled "an act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage, made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be and the same are hereby continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained for and during the additional term of five years, from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively; Provided, however, that the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund alone, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency, should such occur, which may hereafter arise thereon; and provided further, That no such pension shall be paid to any such widow after her intermarriage had, or to be had, after she shall have become such widow.

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. 43.]

AN ACT to authorize the improvement of certain Harbors, the building of Piers, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to accomplish the objects hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

For removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, in the State of Massachusetts, by erecting piers or other works, thirty-two thousand one hundred dollars.

For the preservation of Deer Island, in Boston harbor, in the State of Massachusetts, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For erecting piers, or other works, at or near Stonington harbor, in the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of making the same a good and secure harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairing the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, four thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.

For purchasing a dredging machine, to be worked by steam, and employing the same for the removal of the shoals forming obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, in the State of Ohio, by the erection of piers, or other works, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, in the Territory of Florida, three thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of Red River, through, or around, that part of it called the Rap, situated in Louisiana and Arkansas, twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to a former appropriation for clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor.

For making a survey of the harbor of Nantucket, and the passage leading to it, and an estimate of the cost of improving and making the harbor a good and secure one, three hundred dollars.

For making a survey of Genessee river and harbor, in the State of New York, and estimates of the cost for improving the same, three hundred dollars.

For surveying the mouth of Sandy creek, which discharges itself into Mexico bay, on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, for the purpose of constructing a harbor at that place, and ascertaining the cost of the same, three hundred dollars.

For making a survey and examination of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, in the State of New-York, between Genessee and Oswego rivers, with a view to the improvement of the most accessible and commodious harbors on the frontier, by erecting piers, or other works, and estimates of the costs of the same, four hundred dollars.

For deepening the channel through the pass au Heron, near the Bay of Mobile, eighteen thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel at the mouth of Pascagoula river, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the sum before appropriated for that object.

For surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river, five hundred dollars.

Towards improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, eight thousand dollars.

For deepening the inland passage, or present channel, for navigation between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, in Georgia, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For a survey of the river and harbor of St Marks, in Florida, with a view to the practicability and expense of deepening the same, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For erecting a pier and a beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks, called Allen's rocks, in Warren river, the sum of four thousand dollars.

Approved, 23d May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.]

AN ACT making an appropriation to extinguish the Indian title to a reserve allowed to Peter Lynch of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, within the limits of the State of Georgia by the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and said tribe of Indians.

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be extinguished the title of Peter Lynch, formerly of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to a lot of land, lying within the limits of the State of Georgia, which was reserved to the said Peter Lynch, by the treaty of eighteen hundred and nineteen entered into between the United States and said tribe of Indians.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum of money, not exceeding three thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the foregoing section into effect.

Approved—23rd May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 45.]

AN ACT to grant certain relinquished and appropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred thousand acres, the relinquished lands in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, and Lauderdale, in the State Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, granted to said State, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Muscle Shoals, and Colbert's Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and such other parts of said river within said State as the Legislature thereof may direct: But

if there shall not be four hundred thousand acres of relinquished unappropriated lands in said counties, the deficiency to be made up out of any unappropriated lands in the county of Jackson in said State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall have power to sell, dispose of, and grant said land, for the purposes aforesaid, at a price not less than the minimum price of the public lands of the United States, at the time of such sale.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Alabama shall commence said improvements within two years after the passage of this act, and complete the same within ten years thereafter.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if said State of Alabama shall apply the lands hereby granted, or the proceeds of the sales of any part thereof, to any other use or object whatsoever, than as directed by this act, before said improvements shall have been completed, the said grant for all lands then unsold shall thereby become null and void; and the said State of Alabama shall become liable and bound to pay to the United States the amount for which said land, or any part thereof, may have been sold deducting the expenses incurred in selling the same.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, the improvements of said navigation shall be commenced at the lowest point of obstruction in said river, within said State, continued up the same until completed, and be calculated for the use of Steam Boats, according to such plan of construction as the United States' Engineers, appointed to survey and report thereon, may recommend and the President of the United States approve; Provided, that such plan shall embrace, if practicable, a connexion of the navigation of Elk river, with the said improvements.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of said improvements, the surplus of said grant if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers, in said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said rivers, when improved as aforesaid, shall remain forever free from toll for all property belonging to the Government of the United States, and for all persons in their service, and for all the citizens of the United States, unless a toll shall be allowed by an act of Congress.

Approved 23d May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of Delaware Bay.

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 cause to be made near the mouth of Delaware Bay, a Breakwater.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and it hereby is, appropriated, towards the accomplishment of that object, and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved 23d May, 1828.

Henry Baldwin, Esq. of Pittsburg, at a public dinner given to him in Harrisburg in 1824, on his health being drank, rose and pronounced the following high eulogium on Henry Clay:

"Mr. Baldwin rose, and expressed the grateful feelings with which he received this evidence on the confidence and approbation of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He remarked, that, in relation to the great subject on which our opinions were now so happily united, he would take the liberty of reminding the company, that there was one man to whom the country was indebted more than any other for the progress of a system which embraced the whole industry of the nation; that for the protection of the interest of navigation, commerce and manufactures—for the construction of roads and canals—the efforts of Mr. Clay has been uniform and zealous—confining himself to no one branch, he had been the strenuous advocate of the system on national principles, embracing all alike, without local or partial views.—Mr. Baldwin concluded by offering as a toast:

"Henry Clay and the American System."

Several instances have occurred recently, in Connecticut of Dairy Women having the Kine Pock, caught from cows.

## GOVERNOR RAY.

FROM THE SALEM ANNOTATOR.

At a meeting of the Jackson Central Committee of the State of Indiana at Salem on the 28th of June, 1828, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, it has been represented to this Committee, that Maj. Handy has recently received a communication from Governor Ray, expressive of his sentiments on the pending Presidential election favorable to the election of General Jackson; and it appearing that Gov. Ray has denounced the party opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams as a violent outrageous faction, which every good man should unite in suppressing. Therefore, Resolved that a committee be appointed to call on Maj. Handy to ascertain from him whether such letter has been received; and if so, to request a copy of the same for publication. Whereupon, Messrs. Malott, Ketcham and Lyon, were appointed that Committee, who reported that they have received into their possession, the letter above referred to, with a note from Mr. Handy, which letter, or communication being read it was resolved that the same, together with certain interrogatories put to Governor Ray by the Editor of the Brookville Repository, and Gov. Ray's answers thereto, be published in the Annotator.

WM. MARSHALL, Clk'n.

W. H. CARTER, Sec.

Gentlemen of the Central Committee—In compliance with your requisition to obtain a letter written by Gov. Ray to me, the 15th of last May, I submit the same to you for your use. In so doing, I beg leave to remark, that the correspondence originated from a resolution which was passed by the Central Committee, at their setting on the first Monday in May last. It had been reported in this town that Gov. Ray had become the decided advocate of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, that the reception of the General's answer to the resolutions of the Senate, had fully satisfied him that the measures of Jackson's administration (should he be elected) would be the same of those of the present, and that he preferred Gen. Jackson as a man to Mr. Adams, and that the pointed interrogatories put by him (Gov. Ray) to the Gen. were to release him from the charge of favoring the answer of Gen. Jackson, which, he otherwise expected to be charged with by the administration party. By reason of the report then in circulation, a resolution was adopted by the committee to call on Gov. Ray, and learn if he would permit his name to be placed upon the Jackson ticket as a candidate for Gov. Being appointed chairman of the committee to call on the Gov. I wrote individually to him, the circumstances in full, and informed him that such a committee had been raised, and of the nature of the resolution, & that within a short period he would be called upon, for his answer; in answer to which he wrote to me the letter placed in your hands.

Not being present when the letter came to the office, it was opened as all other correspondence, directed to me, by Mr. Allen or the young men in the office; the contents became known to some, not suspecting any thing contained in the letter required secrecy, on my receiving the letter, I exhibited it to two or three persons, members of the committee appointed to call on Gov. Ray, (as resolved.) The committee, after having prepared a communication to forward to Gov. Ray, were delayed from further proceedings, by reason of information which Gov. Ray had given to some individuals by letter, residing at Corydon, relative to Gen. Jackson's answer to his interrogatories, and it was then agreed to let the subject rest from further inquiry until the setting of the present committee.

You will perceive that the Liberty Hall Gazette, of Cincinnati has set forth the report in circulation, that Gov. Ray is in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson as a base calumny; and that Gov. Ray, in his answer to the editor of the Brookville Repository has denounced the Jackson party as an "outrageous, violent faction, and ought to be put down by every good man in society."

Under these circumstances, and standing charged as a calumniator and slanderer in the public prints for circulating the report that Gov. Ray was in favor of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, I feel it no less than a duty I owe to myself and the people of this State to comply with your request and to submit to the hands of the committee the letter upon which I grounded the "slanderous

report" circulated relative to Gov. Ray's political sentiments, and conclude by remarking, that I have ever been the firm supporter of Gov. Ray, and that if the language attributed to him by the Brookville Repository was assented to by him, I shall conceive his course deserving the detestation of every honest man in society, and as having treated me with that duplicity unwarranted by his political standing.

H. S. HANDY.

Indianapolis, May 15, 1828.

DEAR FRIEND—I seize upon this first occasion, to acknowledge the receipt of your welcome letter of the 7th inst: and to reply to it.—

Let me assure you, Sir, that your letter contained much information valuable to me, which I shall treasure up, and never use to your disadvantage. I must admit, that although I have constantly recognized a numerous corps of my old political and personal friends, in the Jackson ranks, yet that I was not looking for a concentration of the whole force, of that formidable and respectable party in my favour; notwithstanding I feel satisfied that my course better deserves the confidence and friendship of the friends of the General, than either of those Gentlemen whom you presume will be my competitors, viz: Moore, Thompson or Graham. Unlike these gentlemen, I will never be heard to say, that "I wish not to be supported by the Jacksonians in Indiana." On the contrary, I recognize amongst them, those very men, who honorably aided in electing me to the place I now occupy in a former struggle against an old Adams Elector.

Wishing never to subject myself to the charge of inconsistency in politics, I will give, you a brief history of my course and feelings in politics on the Presidential question.

When the Congressmen were elected that made choice of the present President, I was a Candidate, and in many instances openly declared in the presence of thousands of my then electors, that I was for Clay first; but that if Clay could not succeed, then, in that event Gen. Jackson was my second choice. Adams, however was elected tho' I preferred Jackson, and always believed he was entitled to the place. I at once came to the conclusion that I would judge the present Administration by its acts, and would not oppose it as long as it was good, unjustly. Its measures, I found to be good, wholesome for the people of the Union and particularly Indiana. Although Mr. Adams was not my choice at any time, individually, I acquiesced. Under these circumstances, I determined to occupy neutral ground. I have never seen any thing since to change my first determination. And whilst I disbelieve the charge of bargain and corruption, against Messrs. Adams and Clay, I equally discredit the charge upon Gen. Jackson, that he is hostile to internal improvements and the protection of home industry, since the receipt of his letter to me on those subjects. Although it is true, that I had doubts before I addressed the General, from the circumstance that he was taken up and recommended so warmly by the southern interests, opposed as we know to ours, that the General might think fit to go against us, yet I must confess, that his reply to my letter has removed them; consequently raised that great man very high in my estimation. As between him and Adams, my old feelings are renewed.—I am one of those men who cannot now think, that the Administration of Jackson will be variant from the present administration. I shall likely reply to the committee, you say is raised to address me in substance as follows. I am in your hands. Dispose of me and my name, as you in your wisdom think proper. I wish to be elected. Gov. of the State on my merits,—shall not become a partizan—shall have no objections to receiving the united support of the Jacksonians—shall not undo what they think fit to do, in State elections, & will admit the election to be a test of strength. But must be permitted for the good of the cause, to object to a publication before the election, of the letter of the Committee to me, or my reply. By that course the cause would be weakened, thousands in number. If you wish me to succeed by a great majority, leave me as much at liberty as possible—allow latitude. It is enough for you to take up a man not against you and support him, without drawing from him any thing for publication, to give offence to the opposite side. And he who allows himself silently or tacitly to be supported in your name, stands committed by implication as strong as the Andes.