

Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume IV.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1828.

[Number 30.]

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Legislature of the State of Indiana shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part, of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be for ever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of schools, with the several townships and districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided,* said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law, direct: *And provided also,* That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said Legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved—24th May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 55.]

AN ACT to confirm claims to lands in the District between the Rio Grande and Sabine Rivers, founded on habitation and cultivation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims to lands founded on habitation and cultivation, reported for confirmation by the Register and Receiver of the Southwestern District of Louisiana, in their report, dated November first, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of Congress, of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, contained in the third class of the report of said Register and Receiver be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, except claim number forty-two, near Cantonment Jesup, and the claims of Leonard Dyson, numbers fourteen and eighteen; Samuel Norris numbers ten and thirteen; Baptiste Poiet, brother and sisters, number nineteen; Baptiste Poiet, senior, number twenty; Henry Stockman, number thirty-one; Peter Stockman, number—; Moses Robison, number twenty-one; James Pharis, number twenty-four; Cesar Wallace, number thirty-four and fifty six; John Montgomery, Junior, number sixty-nine; and Emanuel Trickel, number two hundred and thirty-one; which claims are suspended until it is ascertained whether they are situated within the limits of the lands claimed by the Caddoe Indians.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the confirmations made by this act shall not be construed to extend further than to a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and the claims hereby confirmed shall be located under the direction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, in conformity with the legal sub-divisions of the public surveys, so far as practicable, and shall include the improvements of the claimants respectively.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of Land Claims in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

the claimants of lands within that part of the limits of the land district of Jackson court House, in the State of Mississippi, lying below the 31st deg. of North lat., whose claims have been presented to the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine claims and titles to lands in said District of Jackson Court House, or to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jackson Court House, acting as Commissioners under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act for adjusting the claims to lands, and establishing Land Offices in the District East of the Islands of New Orleans," and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have not been heretofore presented to said Commissioners, or to the Register and Receiver acting as Commissioners, or whose claims have been acted upon, but additional evidence adduced, be allowed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to present their titles and claims, and the evidence in support of the same, to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jackson Court House, in the State of Mississippi, whose powers and duties in relation to the same, shall, in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the acts before recited, and of the act of the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the District East of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to receive and examine such titles and claims, and for that purpose shall hold their sessions at Jackson Court House, and the town of Shieldsborough. They so give immediate notice after the passage of this act of the time and place of their meeting, but may adjourn from time to time as may best suit the convenience of claimants, upon giving due notice thereof. And the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translation and such other duty as may be required by the said Register and Receiver; and the said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed, as a compensation for their services in relation to said claims, and for the services to be performed under the provisions of the several acts to which this is a supplement, the sum of eight hundred dollars each, and the clerk the sum of eight hundred dollars; which several sums of money shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the payment of the whole of the aforesaid compensation shall be withheld by the secretary of the Treasury, until a report approved by him, shall have been made to him by said Register and Receiver, of the performance of the services herein required.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

An Act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the objects following, viz:

For the payment of the sum stipulated by the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Chippewa tribe of Indians, one thousand dollars.

For paying the annuity and providing the means of education, stipulated by the third article of the treaty with the Patawatima tribe of Indians, made the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, four thousand dollars.

For supporting a blacksmith and miller, and also for furnishing one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, in conformity with the aforesaid article, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the payment of the annuity stipulated by the fourth article of the treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians, made the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For the delivery of two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, one thousand pounds of tobacco, and for the employment of laborers, in conformity of the said fourth article of

the said treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the support of the poor and infirm, and the education of the youth of the said tribe of Indians, under the sixth article of the said treaty, two thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians, concluded the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, forty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To the Thornton party of Miami Indians, by virtue of the second article of a treaty made with them on the eleven of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, at the Wyandot village, for goods delivered, and to be delivered, as provided for by the second article of the said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For building twelve houses, clearing and fencing forty acres of land, for furnishing wagon, oxen, laborers, provisions, horses, and saddles, and bridles, as stipulated for by the same article of said treaty, five thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For payment of money and goods to Peter Langlois, as stipulated for by the third article of said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For the following sums and objects, being necessary to carry into effect the treaty concluded on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, West of the Mississippi:

In consideration of the inconvenience and trouble of removing, as provided for the fifth article of said treaty, fifty thousand dollars.

For spoliation committed on them, as provided in the same article, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For the use of Thomas Graves, same article, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the use of George Guess, same article, five hundred dollars.

For two thousand dollars, for ten years, for the education of their children, same article, twenty thousand dollars.

Towards the purchase of a printing press, and types, same article, one thousand dollars.

For the compensation proposed to be paid to emigrating Cherokees from within the chartered limits of Georgia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, upon the supposition that five hundred may emigrate within the year, that is to say:

For Rifles, six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred blankets, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For five hundred kettles, one thousand dollars.

For two thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For property that may be abandoned, upon the estimate that of the five hundred, one hundred may be heads of families, and have property worth twenty dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For cost of emigration of five hundred, at ten dollars each, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for a year, fifteen thousand dollars.

For ten dollars for each emigrant, as provided for by the eighth article of the aforesaid treaty, five thousand dollars.

For Captain John Rogers, as provided for by the tenth article, five hundred dollars.

For the expense in part of running the boundary lines, as provided for by the third article, two thousand dollars.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the purchase of books, 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 sums of five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to employ an assistant, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to providing for the correction of errors in making entries of lands at the Land Offices," passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of lands at the

Land Offices," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, are hereby declared to extend to cases where patents have issued, or shall hereafter issue: upon condition that the party concerned shall surrender his or her patent, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a relinquishment of title thereon, executed in a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

An Act to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, Patawatimas, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expense of creating with the Chippewas, Ottowas, Patawatimas, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs, nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to lands within the state of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, situated between the Illinois river and the Lead Mines on Fever river, and in the vicinity of said Lead Mines, and, also, certain reservations on the South East border of the Territory of Michigan, and that the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient, may apply a part of the aforesaid appropriation, for the purpose of holding a Treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, Patawatimas, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs, nations of Indians, to the tract of land, which lies in the Territory of Arkansas, east of the Western Boundary line of said Territory: the said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of negotiating said Treaty, on the part of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable, and to fix their compensation, so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

From Wards Mexico in 1827.

GENERAL VICTORIA.

For upwards of six months he was followed like a wild beast by his pursuers, who were often so near him, that he could hear their imprecations against himself, and Apadaca too, for having condemned them to so fruitless a search. On one occasion, he escaped a detachment, which he fell in with unexpectedly, by swimming a river, which they were unable to cross; and on several others, he concealed himself, when in the immediate vicinity of the royal troops, beneath the thick shrubs and creepers with which the woods of Veracruz abound. At last a story was made up, to satisfy the viceroy, of a body having been found, which had been recognized as that of Victoria. A minute description was given of his person, which was inserted officially in the Gazette of Mexico, and the troops were recalled to more pressing labours in the interior. But Victoria's trials did not cease with the pursuit; harassed and worn out by the fatigues which he had undergone, his clothes torn to pieces, and his body lacerated by the thorny underwood of the tropics, he was indeed allowed a little tranquility, but his sufferings were still almost incredible: during the summer, he managed to subsist on the fruit of which nature is so lavish in those climates; but in winter he was attenuated by hunger, and I have heard him repeatedly affirm, that no repast has afforded him so much pleasure since, as he experienced, after being long deprived of food, in gnawing the bones of horses, or other animals, that he happened to find dead in the woods.—By degrees he accustomed himself to such abstinence, that he could remain four, and even five days, without tasting any thing but water, without experiencing any serious inconvenience; but whenever he was deprived of sustenance for a longer period, his sufferings were very acute. For thirty months he never tasted bread, nor saw a human being, nor thought, at times, ever to see one again. His clothes were reduced to a single wrapper of cotton, which he found one day, when driven by hunger he had approached nearer than usual to some Indian huts, and this he regarded as an inestimable treasure. The mode in which Victoria, cut off, as he was, from all communication with the world, received intelligence of the revolution of 1821, is hardly less extraordinary than the fact of his having been able to support existence amidst so many hardships, during the intervening period. When in 1818 he was abandoned by all the rest of his men, he was asked by two Indians, who lingered with him to the last, and on whose fidelity he knew that he could rely, if any change should take place, where he wished them to look for him? He pointed, in reply, to a mountain at some distance, and told them that, on that mountain perhaps, they might find his bones. His only reason for selecting it, was its being particularly rugged and inaccessible, and surrounded by forests of a vast extent. The Indians treasured up this hint, and

as soon as the first news of Iturbide's declaration reached them, they set out in quest of Victoria; they separated on arriving at the foot of the mountain, and employed six whole weeks in examining the woods with which it was covered; during this time, they lived principally by the chase; but finding their stock of maize exhausted, and all their efforts unavailing, they were about to give up the attempt, when one of them discovered, in crossing a ravine which Victoria occasionally frequented, the print of a foot, which he immediately recognized to be that of a European. By European, I mean of European descent, and consequently accustomed to wear shoes, which always give a difference of shape to the foot, very perceptible to the eye of a native. The Indian waited two days upon the spot; but seeing nothing of Victoria, and finding his supply of provisions quite at an end, he suspended upon a tree near the place, four tortillas, or little maize cakes, which were all he had left, and set out for his village, in order to replenish his wallets, hoping that if Victoria should pass in the mean time, the tortillas would attract his attention, and convince him that some friend was in search of him. His little plan succeeded completely: Victoria, on crossing the ravine two days afterwards, perceived the maize cakes, which the birds had fortunately not devoured. He had then been four whole days without eating, and upwards of two years without tasting bread; and he says himself, that he devoured the tortillas before the cravings of his appetite would allow him to reflect upon the singularity of finding them on this solitary spot, where he had never before saw any trace of a human being. He was at a loss to determine whether they had been left there by a friend or foe; but feeling sure that whoever had left them intended to return, he concealed himself near the place, in order to observe his motions, and to take his own measures accordingly. Within a short time the Indian returned; Victoria instantly recognized him, and abruptly started from his concealment, in order to welcome his faithful follower; but the man terrified at seeing a phantom, covered with hair, emaciated, and clothed only with an old cotton wrapper, advancing upon him with a sword in his hand from amidst the bushes, took to flight; and it was only on hearing himself repeatedly called by his name that he recovered his composure sufficiently to recognize his old general. He was affected beyond measure at the state in which he found him, and conducted him instantly to his village, where Victoria was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The report of his re-appearance spread like lightning through the province, where it was not credited at first, so firmly was every one convinced of his death; but it was soon known that Gaudeloupe Victoria was indeed in existence, and the old insurgents rallied around him. In an incredibly short time he induced the whole province, with the exception of the fortified towns, to declare for independence, and then set out to join Iturbide, who was at that time preparing for the siege of Mexico. He was received with great apparent cordiality, but his independent spirit was too little in unison with Iturbide's projects for this good understanding to continue long. Victoria had fought for a liberal form of government, and not merely for a change of masters; and Iturbide, unable to gain him over, drove him again into the woods during his short lived reign, from whence he only returned to give the signal for a general rising against the too ambitious Emperor.

[From the Chester, (Pa.) Weekly Messenger.]
Com. Porter.—We understand that letters have been received from the Commodore, stating that he is on the eve of embarking for the United States, with funds sufficient to liquidate the claims against the splendid frigate which was built for the Mexican Navy, and which has been for a considerable length of time, laying at Philadelphia, utterly useless.

Conjugal Affection.—On the 8th inst. five wives entered complaints against their husbands, at the Police Office in New-York, for having violently assaulted and beaten them. The husbands were all committed to Bridgwell. On the next morning two of these fair complainants presented themselves at the office, and petitioned for the relief of their husbands, expressing the belief that they had been sufficiently punished. What is stronger than woman's love? *Cin. Chronicle.*