

# Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume V.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1829.

[Number 33.]

Proposals will be received at the General Post Office for carrying mails of the United States, on the following post routes in Indiana, until the 10th day of October next, inclusive:

1. From Cincinnati, by Cheviot, Cleves, Elizabethtown, Hardinsburgh, Lawrenceburgh, Aurora, Rising Sun, Quercus Grove, Patriot, Vevay, Madison, Smockville, Lexington, New Washington, Charlestown, Utica, and Jeffersonville to Louisville, twice a week, 123 miles, once a week via Vevay, Printer's Retreat, Murray's Mills, Hartford and Wilmington, to Lawrenceburgh, and once a week between same offices, via Rising Sun, &c. &c.

Leave Cincinnati every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Vevay on Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m., and arrive at Louisville the next Wednesday and Saturday by 6 a. m.

Leave same every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Madison on Tuesday and Friday by 3 a. m., and arrive at Cincinnati on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 p. m.

6. From Lawrenceburgh, by Petersburg, to Burlington, once a week, 14 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Burlington by noon.

Leave same every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh same day by 8 p. m.

5. From Lawrenceburgh, by Georgetown, Harrison, New Trenton, Brookville, thence by Big Cedar, Sol. Allen's, Cambridge, and Vaughan's to Lawrenceburgh, once a week, equal to 31 miles.

Leave Brookville every Friday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh by 6 p. m.

Leave same every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Brookville by 6 p. m.

23. From Indianapolis, by Marion, Marvin, Snelbyville, Millington, Greensburgh, Napoleon, Versailles, Laughery, and Vaughan's to Lawrenceburgh, once a week, 90 miles.

Leave Indianapolis every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh on Tuesday by 7 p. m.

Leave same every Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Indianapolis on Thursday by 8 p. m.

44. From Lawrenceburgh, by White Water, New Trenton, Brookville, Everton, Connersville, Centreville, Jacksonburgh, Smith's, Winchester, and Chincoworth's, to Greenville, O. once a week, 125 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Thursday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 7 p. m.

Leave same every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh on Wednesday by 6 p. m.

45. From Lawrenceburgh, by Hardinburg, Elizabethtown, Clark's Store, Preston, Smith's Mills, Tariff, Ragdel's Roads, and Dick's Mills, to Oxford, once a week, 34 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Oxford by 6 p. m.

Leave same every Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh by 6 p. m.

## NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time specified in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; and if the delay continue until the departure of any pending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip will be forfeited. These forfeitures, it will be observed, are unconditional, except for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is it's sum, or the other penalties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are requested to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is

desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate 7 passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make an improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration. If he wishes the privilege of conveying newspapers out of the mail, for his private emolument, he must state it in his bid; if he does not make that as a consideration in his bid, he cannot be indulged with the privilege.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed and directed to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to the endorsement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal until the time of receiving bids shall have expired.

8. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them may be incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be understood, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as may be otherwise arranged.

This will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bid, under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline making the contract at that rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

It is distinctly understood, that the mail will continue to be carried in stages on every route where it is now so conveyed.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should any person refuse to take the contract at his bid, he shall be held responsible to the department for the difference between his bid and that at which the contract shall be made. Decisions on bids will be made known by or before the 16th of October. The assignment of any contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, shall forfeit it—and in all cases where application is made to the Department to sanction a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent engage in the transmission of commercial information by express on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by Congress, or become useless, in whole or in part, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, he may limit or dispense with the service of the contractor, on making him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. Contracts for all routes embraced in this advertisement, are to begin on the first Monday in January next, and continue four years.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, June 23, 1829.

\*FORM OF PROPOSAL.

1829.

William T. Barry,  
Postmaster General.

Sir:

I will convey the Mail on Post Route No. \_\_\_\_\_, viz. from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, for the yearly compensation of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

The bidder will state such improvements as present themselves to him. If in a stage, it will be proper for him to say so. He should distinctly state the number of the route, and not only the number, but the beginning and end of it. He should also clearly state his residence, as to the state and town in which he lives. If he be not a contractor, he must accompany his bids by suitable recommendations.

CASE OF TOBIAS WATKINS.

At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Key on the part of the United States, replied to the argument delivered yesterday by the counsel for the prisoner. At eleven o'clock he concluded, when the Jury retired, and in two hours returned with a verdict finding Dr. Watkins guilty of having received \$750 in his official capacity and applied to his own use. The counsel for the accused required that the verdict should be recorded, contending that it was equivalent to a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Swann and Mr. Key objected to this, on the ground, that the verdict did not apply to the matter of the indictment, and was insufficient to pass any judgment on. The court subsequently sent for the jury, and informed them that they (the court) could not receive the verdict, inasmuch as it did not find whether the \$750 was the money of the U. States, or the fraudulent intent by which it had been obtained by Dr. Watkins. The jury retired, and at four o'clock, returned

with an amended verdict, that the prisoner was guilty of having, in his official capacity obtained and applied to his own use, \$750, money of the United States.

The petit jury was discharged till Monday, when, it is presumed, the trial of the individual for the fraudulent obtaining of the \$300 will come on.

U. S. Telegraph.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"Washington, July 19, 1829.

The trial of Dr. Watkins on one of the cases of fraud mentioned in my former letters, has come to a close. The jury find him guilty of procuring \$750 of the money of the United States as 4th Auditor and applying it to his own use. Whether he procured it fraudulently or not, they have not said. Consequently their verdict is no answer to the charge. They have not found that he is guilty of fraud, nor yet that he is not guilty.

At the suggestion of the present 4th Auditor, Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, called on Dr. Watkins then in that city, for an explanation of the singular circumstances attending his account. After the explanation had been verbally given, Mr. Harris requested him to put it in writing. The following is a correct copy of the paper then produced by Dr. Watkins:

[COPY.]

Boston, 27th April, 1829.

Dear Sir,—The effort which is making at Washington by the 4th auditor to blast my reputation is ingeniously contrived, and will for a time perhaps produce the effect designed; but I have no fear of being ultimately enabled to free myself from every imputation, and to throw back upon Mr. Kendall the infamy which he has endeavored to fix upon me. The transaction to which his malignity has chosen to give so black a coloring, fortunately admits of easy explanation, and is susceptible of such proof of innocence as will not fail to strike conviction on the minds of all who are not determined, like Mr. Kendall, to ruin the character of every man whom it has pleased the new president to dismiss from office. Sometime in the year 1827 it was thought expedient and necessary by the Secretary of the navy to authorize certain expenditures for the service, for which there was no specific appropriation. To promote his object it became necessary to make advances at various times to the amount of \$4050, which, instead of being made in the usual form of requisitions directly from the department, were made by me in drafts on yourself and the navy agent at New York, and charged to an appropriation which it was supposed could best bear the expenditure until a regular transfer could be made. The funds to meet my drafts were remitted to you directly by the secretary out of arrears. No account was opened against the individual to whom these advances were made, because it was deemed best to wait until his accounts were finally rendered. This was not done until some time during the last winter. The moment the account came into my hand it was referred to the secretary of the navy, as without his approval and sanction, I had no authority to allow the expenditure. During the progress of these advances, as your accounts and those of Mr. Paulding came into the office for quarterly settlement, my drafts, unapproved as they were, by the secretary of the navy, could not immediately be passed to your credit, and the examining clerk was directed to suspend these items, and refer the vouchers to the secretary. This was done in every instance, and the vouchers for the whole amount are now in the hands of the late secretary of the navy, who delayed his sanction, until it could be affixed to the final account. This last, as I have said, was not presented until January, and was then immediately referred by me to the secretary. His long illness and inability to attend to business prevented it from being acted upon, and the whole affair, unconscious as I was of impropriety, escaped my recollection until the 19th of March, when I learned I was to be removed from office. It then for the first time occurred to me, that the transaction might be so misrepresented and discoloured as to effect my character, unless explained to Mr. Paulding and yourself, the only two agents upon whom my drafts had been made, and I immediately wrote to both of you a full exposition of the reasons for suspending these items in your accounts. You tell me you have not received my letter, the same fate has attended all my letters, which I wrote and left as usual to the care of the messenger of the office; on

the 19th, 20th and 21st March. Not only did none of my letters reach their destination, but no letters have been received by me through the office since the first mentioned date. The inference is irresistible, that from the moment it was decided to remove me from office it was also decided to adopt all means that vindictive malice could invent to injure my character, and Mr. Kendall has not scrupled to detain my private correspondence, with the hope no doubt of finding some thing in that upon which to build his imputations.

That he has found his clerks ready to pay court to their new master, by aiding him in his work of detraction, is but too apparent from the fact which you state to me of the erasures and mutilations in your accounts. He may triumph in the success of his villainous for a time, but if God spare my life, he shall ere long be made to feel the full force of the recoil of his blow upon himself. As far as relates to yourself in this transaction, your official conduct is unimpeachable, you did nothing but by my official authority, which you could not dispute; the evidence of that official authority is probably by this time in the hands of the 4th Auditor, who can have no plea to withhold from you credit for the sums paid on my order.

Do me the justice to believe that no erasures or mutilations of the accounts were made by me; and with regard to the Reconcilements, these have been since I entered that office trusted to the examining clerks themselves, who wrote their own letters, and forwarded them to the different agents. If one have been received therefore, the failures are in no instance chargeable to me. I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

(Signed.) T. WATKINS.

Richard D. Harris, Esq. Navy Agent, Boston.

After this evidence was given in, Mr. Southard was called on to state whether he had not a letter from Dr. Watkins upon that subject. He replied that he had a letter in Dr. Watkins's hand writing, without signature—but as it was not written for any eye but his own, he declined producing it, unless ordered to do so by the court. After some discussion, the court required the letter to be placed in their hands—and on perusal, believing it to be evidence, they handed it to the U. S. Attorney, who read it as follows:—

Philadelphia, May 1, 1829.

On you and perhaps on you alone, my worthy and honored sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children.—Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself, but them, from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he had fought and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a criminal charge—he was on his way to Washington where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him.

The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris, the agent. He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th Auditor, who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honored with the name of friend, will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace. Confirm it, and they are saved. The papers referred to were "mis-laid or lost during your long illness and absence from the office."—O God—he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son, W. H. W. at the Branch Bank, Washington—make her happy, and may the all powerful so bless and prosper you."

Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Trenton, N. Jersey.

Every material statement contained in this letter was proved to be utterly false.

Mr. Southard testified, that he never authorised the expenditure or service alluded to; that no such account was ever submitted to his decision, that he never

saw the drafts of Dr. Watkins and never heard of them until since the present charges of misconduct appeared against that man; and that he was wholly ignorant of any secret service, expenditure, accounts, drafts and every other circumstance alleged by Watkins in this explanation.

It was proved, that his letters of 19th, 20th and 21st March, were, as usual, deposited in the Post Office, and that one of them had been answered.

It was proved, that the present Auditor had sent the letters directed to Tobias Watkins without the addition of 4th Auditor, to him, or back to the Post Office.

It was proved, that Watkins obliterated one of Paulding's abstracts by running his pen through the entry under the head of arrears in the presence of one of his clerks, and that another clerk received Harris's abstracts from the Doctor's own hands mutilated and erased as they now appear.

It was proved by his own record, that the letters accompanying the Reconcilements alluded to, were signed by his own hand.

On every point the testimony was conclusive that his explanation is an entire fiction from beginning to end.

SCRAPS OF CHIVALRY.

Selected for the Democratic Press from Grimshaw's France.

Safe conduct, through hostile lands, was allowed to those who wished to join in the tournament or joust. The silence and solicitude of the country, in those dark times were pleasingly relieved by bands of jolly and lady-loving cavaliers, with trains of squires and pages riding to court, to the tune of a merry roundelay. It was particularly the custom of newly made knights, to attend a tournament in order to establish their prowess, and show that they deserved their spurs.

The scene of combat was the lists; a large place, surrounded by ropes or railing. The lists were decorated with the splendid richness of feudal power.—Besides the gorgeous display of Heraldic insignia, near the champions' tents, the galleries, erected to contain the proud and joyous spectators, were covered with tapestry, representing chivalry both in its warlike and amorous guise; on one side, the knight, with his bright falchion smiting away hosts of foes; and on the other kneeling at the feet of beauty.

The ladies were the supreme judges of the tournaments; and if any complaint were raised against a knight, they adjudged the cause without appeal.—Generally, however, they deputed their power to a knight; who on account of this distinction was called the "Knight of Honor." He bore at the end of his lance, a ribbon, or some other sign of woman's favor; and, with this band of authority he waved the fiercest knights into order and obedience.

Each knight was followed by his squire, whose number was generally limited to three. They furnished their lord with arms, arranged his armour, and raised him from the ground, when dismounted by his foe. They also carried words of love, to reanimate the courage and strength of the exhausted cavalier; and a ribbon, drawn from a maiden's bosom, was often sent to a chosen knight, when, in the shock of spears, her first favor had been torn from the place where it had been fixed by her fair hands. The tournament and joust survived chivalry itself, the image of which they had reflected and brightened. Changes in military art—the use of the musket, for the lance—did not immediately affect manners; and the world long clung, with fondness, to those splendid and graceful shows, which had thrown light and elegance over the warriors and dames of old.

Dr. Franklin, while at the court of France, showed himself to be a little of the courtier. Being one day in the gardens of Versailles, showing the queen some electrical experiments, she asked him in a fit of raillery, if he did not dread the fate of Prometheus, who was so served for stealing fire from heaven? "Yes, please your majesty," (replied Franklin, with great gallantry), "if I did not behold a pair of eyes this moment, which have stolen infinitely more fire from Jove than ever I did, pass unpunished, though they do more mischief in a week than I have done in all my experiments."

The stage.—In Concord, N. H. the stage drivers refuse to take in the stage more than seven band boxes to each lady, as passenger.