

tion of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? and if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States; and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain; until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay; the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That fate awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those States, and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and, by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will without doubt be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose, that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different states is certainly desirable; and existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each state has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency, in only fifteen members of the Union; three others the circuit courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended, and to the remaining six altogether denied. The effect has

under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in Navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned; and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and, from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted, and substituting, in its stead, bureaus similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force.

Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy; to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the Marine Corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry, or artillery—there being no peculiar train requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you, for other interesting details. Among these I would speak the attention of Congress for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed, increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured, and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different states is certainly desirable; and existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each state has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency, in only fifteen members of the Union; three others the circuit courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended, and to the remaining six altogether denied. The effect has

been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the supreme court) to their fellow-citizens in other states, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the circuit courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the circuit judges into two classes, and providing that the supreme court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the circuit court system to those states which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the people of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself at an early period upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience, has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the Frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a dead of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld, which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now command you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions, and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**A Printing Press FOR SALE.**  
OFFICE OF THE INDIANA PALLADIUM, Lawrenceburg, Nov. 14, 1829.  
THE editor having in contemplation some reform in the size and appearance of the Indiana Palladium, is induced to offer for sale the Press on which it is now printed, together with a chase and some other materials suitable for printing a super royal paper. The press is constructed with a screw, on the Ramage plan; and is an excellent one of the kind. It will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Letters (post paid) addressed to the editor requesting further information, will be promptly attended to.

D. V. CULLEY.

Editors, in Indiana, with whom we exchange, will please give the above 2 or 3 insertions in their papers, and the favor will be reciprocated when desired.



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1829.

The want of time and room precludes much matter, we should like to have given to-day. We believe however the absence of variety will be made up by the quality of the matter inserted.

The Ohio river has been falling for some days past, but is still in good order for navigation. The rain which has fallen within a few days, will probably cause a rise shortly.

**Private Mail.**—We deem it proper to state, that the private mail established for the conveyance of this paper to various points in the lower part of the County, will, from this or a subsequent number, be discontinued, until arrangements can be made for its continuance on better terms than heretofore carried. The cost of carrying the papers on this route, since its establishment, has considerably exceeded the postage on the papers forwarded—much of which will be lost because of the difficulty of collection.

**A CARD.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to Ewing and Gibson either by cash or note and save cost  
(Signed,) T. B. PINCKARD  
Dec. 26, 1829

vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Branch. He was nominated and elected on the fifteenth ballot; 95 for Brown, 88 for Meares; 7 scattering.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan county, was elected Speaker of the Senate; Vice Bedford Brown elected to the U. S. Senate.

JOHN OWEN was re-elected Governor without opposition.—U. S. Tel.

We take great pleasure, at all times, in registering the transactions of master Cupid; but more particularly in the following instance, as it has been the means of securing us a fine slice of wedding cake.

MARRIED—On Christmas Eve, by James W. Hunter, esq. Mr. JOB MILLER to Miss SARAH MORRISON—both of Hardsburg.

Their nuptial couch may smile concord dress; And Venus still the happy union bless; Unharm'd by time, may mutual love and truth, To their dim eyes recall the bloom of youth.

**Stop him! Stop him!**  
LEFT the residence of the subscriber on Sunday, the 30th inst. PHILANDER STEVENSON, an indentured apprentice to the Blacksmithing business. Said boy is about 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark hair and complexion—had on when he went away, a roundabout of drilling, pantaloons of striped Lindsey, and fur hat. A Reward of ONE CENT will be paid for his apprehension and return to the subscriber—but no charges will be paid. The public are cautioned against harboring or trusting him, on the penalties of the law.

BENJAMIN SELLERS.

Dec. 22, 1829

**A CARD.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to Ewing and Gibson either by cash or note and save cost  
(Signed,) T. B. PINCKARD  
Dec. 26, 1829

Probate Court of Dearborn County, November Term, 1829.

In the matter of **ON CITATION FOR the estate of Moses SETTLEMENT OF ES. Hitchcock, deceased TATE.**

NOW comes John Gray & Horace Whitney, administrators of the estate of Moses Hitchcock, deceased, and files their petition verified on oath, shewing amongst other things, that there are no further assets in their hands to be administered.

The court now here therefore rule, order, and direct, that public notice be given in the Indiana Palladium, to the heirs of the said Moses Hitchcock, and to all others concerned, that the accounts of said estate will be settled at the next term of the probate court of Dearborn county, to be held at the court house in Lawrenceburg, on the first Monday in January next; where those persons concerned in the settlement of said estate may attend if they think proper. By order of the Honorable George H. Dunn, Probate Judge of Dearborn county.

JOHN GRAY & HORACE WHITNEY, Administrators of the estate of Moses Hitchcock, Deceased.  
23d Nov. 1829.

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Probate Court of Dearborn County, November Term 1829.

In the matter of the **ON CITATION FOR the estate of Daniel Barr SETTLEMENT OF ricklow, deceased ESTATE.**

NOW comes Henry Barricklow, administrator of the estate of Daniel Barricklow, deceased, and files his petition verified on oath; showing amongst other things, that there are no further assets in his hands to be administered;—the court now here therefore rule, order, and decree, that public notice be given in the Indiana Palladium, to the heirs of the said Daniel Barricklow and to all others concerned, that the accounts of said estate will be settled at the next term of the probate court of Dearborn county, to be held at the court house in Lawrenceburg on the first Monday in January next—where those persons concerned in the settlement of said estate may attend if they think proper. By order of the Hon. George H. Dunn, Probate Judge of Dearborn county.

JAMES DILL, clerk.

Nov. 23d, 1829.

Probate Court of Dearborn County, November Term, 1829.

In the matter of the estate of **On petition of John M. Miller, deceased, for settlement.**

NOW at the November Term of the Probate court for Dearborn county, in the state of Indiana, comes Jacob Stettler, surviving administrator of the estate of John M. Miller, deceased, and files his petition, verified on oath, shewing that he will be ready at the next term of this court, to settle up and close the accounts of his administration—and that Catharine Miller, widow of the deceased, and Madeline Miller and Christians Miller, infant heirs of the deceased, are not residents of the state of Indiana, as he believes, nor has a knowledge of their residence.

PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said Catharine Miller, widow, and to Madeline Miller and Christians Miller, infant heirs of said deceased John M. Miller, and all other persons concerned, that they be and appear before the Probate Judge of Dearborn county, in the state of Indiana at the term of said Probate court, to be held at Lawrenceburg, in and for said county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to attend to the settlement of said estate, or the same will then be settled in their absence. By order of the Honorable George H. Dunn, Probate Judge of Dearborn county.

JAMES DILL, clerk.

Nov. 16, 1829.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, for sale at this Office.