

MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.
Recommending to Congress a revision of the laws relating to the Direct and Contingent expenses of our intercourse with Foreign Nations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I find it necessary to recommend to Congress a revision of the laws relating to the direct and contingent expenses of our intercourse with Foreign Nations, and Particularly of the act of May 1st 1810, entitled, "An act fixing the compensation of public Ministers, and Consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes."

A letter from the fifth Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, herewith transmitted, which notices the difficulties incident to the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic agents of the U. States, serve to show the necessity of this revision. This branch of the Government is incessantly called upon to sanction allowances, which not unfrequently appear to have just and equitable foundations in usage, but which are believed to be incompatible with the provisions of the act of 1810. The letter from the Fifth Auditor contains a description of several claims of this character, which are submitted to Congress as the only tribunal competent to afford the relief to which the parties consider themselves entitled.

Among the most prominent questions, of this description, are the following:

I. *Claims for outfit by Ministers and Charge d' Affairs duly appointed by the President and Senate.*

The act of 1790, regulating the expenditures for Foreign intercourse, provided, "that exclusive of an outfit, which shall, in no case exceed one year's full salary of any Charge d' Affairs, or Secretary of any Legation or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the compensation herein before provided, they shall respectively be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: but in the recess of the Senate, the President is hereby authorised to make such appointments, which shall be submitted to the Senate at the next session hereafter for their advice and consent, and no compensation shall be allowed to any Charge d' Affairs, or any of the Secretaries, herein before described, who shall not be appointed as aforesaid." Notwithstanding the explicit language of this act, claims for outfit and salaries have been made, and allowed at the Treasury, by Charge d' Affairs and Secretaries of Legation, who had not been appointed in the manner specified.—Among the accompanying documents will be found several claims of this description, of which a detailed statement is given in the letter of the Fifth Auditor.

The case of Mr. William B. Lawrence, late Charge d' Affairs at London, is of a still more peculiar character, in consequence of his actually having drawn his outfit and salary from the bankers employed by the Government, and from the length of time he officiated in that capacity. Mr. Lawrence's accounts were rendered to the late administration but not settled: I have refused to sanction the allowance claimed, because the law does not authorise it; but have refrained from directing any proceedings to complete a re-imbursement of the money thus in my judgment, illegally received, until an opportunity should be afforded to Congress to pass upon the equity of the claim.

Appropriations are annually and necessarily made "for the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad," and "for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse;" & the expenditure of these funds entrusted to the discretion of the President. It is out of those appropriations that allowances of this character have been claimed, and, it is presumed, made. Deeming, however, that the discretion thus committed to the Executive, does not extend to the allowance prohibited by express law, I have felt it my duty to refer all existing claims to the action of Congress, and to submit to their consideration whether any alteration of the law in this respect is necessary.

III. *The allowance of a quarter's salary to Ministers & Charge d' Affairs, to defray their expenses home.*

This allowance has been uniformly made, but is without authority by law. Resting in the Executive discretion, it has, according to circumstances, been extended to cases where the Minister died abroad, to defray the return of his family; and was recently claimed in a case where the Minister had no family, on grounds of general equity. A charge of this description can hardly be regarded as a contingent one; and, if allowed at all, must be in lieu of salary. As such it is altogether arbitrary, although it is not believed that the interests of the Treasury are, upon the whole, much affected by the substitution. In some cases, the allowance is for a longer period than is occupied in the return of the Minister; in others, for one somewhat less; & it seems to do away all inducement to all unnecessary delay. The subject is, however, susceptible of positive regulation by law; and it is, on many accounts, highly expedient that it should be placed on that footing. I have, therefore, without directing any alteration in the existing practice, felt it my duty to bring it to your notice.

IV. *Travelling and other expenses, in following the Court, in cases where its residence is not stationary.*

The only legations by which expenses of this description are incurred and charged, are those to Spain and the Netherlands; and to them, they have been, on several occasions, allowed. Among the documents herewith communicated will be found, with other charges requir-

ing legislative interference, an account for travelling expenses, with a statement of the grounds upon which their reimbursement is claimed. This account has been suspended by the officer of the Treasury, to whom its settlement belongs; and, as the question will be one of frequent recurrence, I have deemed the occasion a fit one to submit the whole subject to the revision of Congress. The justice of these charges for extraordinary expenses unavoidably incurred, has been admitted by former Administrations, and the claims allowed. My difficulty grows out of the language of the act of 1810, which expressly declares that the salary and outfit it authorizes to the Minister and Charge d' Affairs, shall be "a compensation for all his personal services and expenses." The items which ordinarily form the contingent expenses of a foreign mission, are of a character distinct from the personal expenses of the Minister. The difficulty of regarding those now referred to in that light is obvious. There are certainly strong considerations of equity in favor of remuneration for them, at the two Courts where they are alone incurred; and if such should be the opinion of Congress, it is desirable that authority to make it should be expressly conferred by law, rather than continue to rest upon doubtful construction.

V. *Charges of Consuls for discharging diplomatic functions without appointment, during a temporary vacancy in the office of Charge des Affaires.*

It has sometimes happened that Consuls of the United States, upon the occurrence of vacancies at their places of residence, in the diplomatic officers of the U. States, by the death or retirement of our Minister or Charge des Affaires, have taken under their care the papers of such missions, and usefully discharged diplomatic functions in behalf of their government and fellow citizens, till the vacancies were regularly filled.—In some instances, this is stated to have been done, to the abandonment of other pursuits, and a considerable increased expense of living. There are existing claims of this description, which cannot be finally adjusted or allowed, without the sanction of Congress.—A particular statement of them accompanies this communication.

The nature of this branch of the public service makes it necessary to commit portions of the expenses incurred in it, to Executive discretion; but it is desirable that such portions should be as small as possible. The purity and permanent success of our political institutions depend, in a great measure, upon definite appropriations, and a rigid adherence to the enactment of the Legislature dispensing of public money. My desire is, to have the subject placed on a more simple and precise, but not less liberal, footing, than it stands on at present, so far as they may be found practicable. An opinion that the salaries allowed by law to our agents abroad, are, in many cases, inadequate, is very general; and it is reasonable to suppose that this impression has not been without its influence in the construction of the laws by which those salaries are fixed. There are certainly motives which it is difficult to resist, to an increased expense, on the part of some of our functionaries abroad, greatly beyond that which would be required at home. Should Congress be of opinion, that any alteration for the better can be made, either in the rate of salaries now allowed, or in the rank and graduation of our diplomatic agents, or both, the present would be a fit occasion for a revision of the whole subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 26, 1830.

The editors of the Savannah Georgian have received from their correspondent at Montgomery, Ala, the particulars of an outrageous attempt by TUSKINA, principal Chief of the Creek Nation, to stop the passage of the U. S. Mail, and to murder the driver. The affair took place between Fort Hull and Lind Creek, on the 6th inst. Tuskina met the stage on horseback, and desired the driver to stop which not being complied with, he turned and followed the stage for two miles, when getting before it, he drew a large knife and attempted to stab the driver, who instantly sprang from his seat—after which he attempted to assault Herr Cline, one of the passengers, but was prevented by Col. Young, of Alabama who had come up during the affray. The chief became somewhat pacified by a present from Cline, of a silk handkerchief, and after a delay of three hours, he finally permitted the stage to proceed shaking hands with the passengers, Messrs. Herr Cline, Andrew Cline, and George A. Minus. As well as his language could be understood he said that the whites were injuring him—that he had suffered long enough—that the country was his, and the mail should not pass through it any more. It was thought he was sober from his refusing to drink some gin offered him by Col. Young. The passengers were deterred from offering any resistance to the Chief, by the groups of Indians whom they saw around.

A law has been passed in Tennessee allowing 200 acres of land to each of any three, or more, children, born at one birth.

Maine.—Our readers have been informed that the Adams men, by a most extraordinary proceeding, filled up the vacancies in the Senate with men of their own party. Having thus placed their candidate in the Executive chair, and secured, as they thought, a majority in the Senate, they doubtless supposed their troubles to be at an end. But in this, it seems, they have been disappointed. The Judges by one decision, helped them out of a difficulty; but by another they have thrown them into another one.

They have decided that the election by which the vacant seats in the Senate were filled, was unconstitutional, and consequently the Adams men, since the return of Mr. Hall to his seat in that body, are reduced to an equality with the friends of the National administration. In consequence of this last decision, a resolution was offered on the eleventh instant, declaring that the newly elected members were not entitled to their seats, upon which a discussion arose, when one of those persons arose to speak but was told by the President that he was not a member, and had no right to speak. Hereupon another discussion arose, respecting his right to speak. The next day, upon the Senate being called to order, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Messenger was sent for the absent members; but he returned in about a half an hour, and reported that they could not be found.

Since the above was written, we find that the Senate has adjourned without day, in consequence of the Adams members having absented themselves for several days, and leaving the body without a quorum.

Delaware Gazette.

In the Field. The N. Intelligencer has drawn the attention of its readers to the Prospectus of a new paper to be styled "The Cincinnati American," under the auspices of Messrs. James F. Conover and Isaiah Thomas.—Among other giving out, we find the following plain declaration:

"Yet, after the official declaration of the present Executive, in his late message, they cannot any longer view General Jackson as a candidate for re-election. They consider him as distinctly declining a second canvass for that elevated station, and consequently in that particular, beyond the pale of their opposition. They, therefore, with pride, turn from him to the illuminated "Star of the West," where they fondly hope to realize the political redemption of our suffering country. There the great Clay, though calumniated and persecuted, yet stands peerless and unshaken, enjoying the confidence and benedictions of his admiring countrymen. When the proper time shall arrive, to the political exaltation of that unrivaled statesman, inimitable orator, virtuous politician, and inflexible patriot, shall the best energies of the Cincinnati American be honorably and ardently devoted. The editors most confidently believe, that all the vital interests of our country, and especially those of the Western States, urge them to the adoption of that course."

Whilst such signs as these are appearing in the political firmament, who is there that wishes to encourage a premature electioneering between the friends of the two other gentlemen? Such a policy may suit our Political Adversaries; but not our political friends.—And however Gen. Jackson may object to serving a second term, yet the circumstances of the country will call for it—and we have every hope, that he will be found fully entitled to her confidence. Reforms are now in progress, which will require his firm hand to bring to maturity.—His opponents, it is believed, are counting without their host. The interest of the nation will, most probably, require his re-election.—Rich. Eng.

Cause of Grief. During the last cold snap, a gentleman of this city saw a girl, 13 or 14 years of age, in the street barefoot, and crying in a most piteous manner. His benevolent feelings were excited, and supposing, of course, she must be crying for want of shoes, with his hand in his pocket, he kindly accosted her, "My dear child, you appear to be in distress, how can I aid you?" Seeing the gentleman disposed to pity her, she began to weep more bitterly than before, and as soon as grief would allow her to articulate, answered—"I wanted to go to the theatre to-night, but ma wouldnt let me, so she wouldnt—she's gone herself, she has, and made me stay at home! Boo! hoo! hoo!"

N. Y. Constellation,

On the night of the 18th ultimo, a negro house near Macon, Georgia was destroyed by fire, and six small negro children, who had been left in the house by their mothers while they were gone on a visit to a neighboring plantation, perished in the flames!

N. C. Star.

Fanny Wright has chartered a vessel at New Orleans, for the transportation of herself and thirty slaves, to St. Domingo, where she proposes to settle and establish them in freedom.

The President's Message was received in England and France early in January, and immediately republished in the public papers of those countries.

AN ORDINANCE,
Regulating Sales in Market.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburg, That if any person or persons shall purchase of any person or persons any article or articles, brought to market, on any market day, to sell again or not for his, her, or their own family consumption, before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning of such market day, he, she, or they, so offending, on conviction thereof, before the President of the said Corporation, shall be fined in **any sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar;** to be proceeded in, collected and appropriated, as in other similar cases.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons shall bring any article or articles, to market on the evening before, or on the morning of such market day, and shall sell, or agree to sell the same or any part thereof, before the hour of four o'clock in the morning, the person or persons so selling or agreeing to sell, and the person or persons, so purchasing or agreeing to purchase, shall on conviction, thereof, be fined in a like sum as is provided in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. That if any person or persons shall sell, or attempt to sell, any article or articles, in market, by weight, which shall be less than full weight, such article or articles, so attempted to be sold shall be forfeited to the Corporation and liable to be immediately seized and sold by the market master or marshal of said town, for the benefit of said Corporation, and the price or value of such article or articles actually sold, shall in like manner be forfeited to the said corporation, to be recovered in an action of debt, from the person or persons so selling or from the owner of such article or articles, so sold, in the name of the Treasurer of the said corporation before the President thereof.

Sec. 4. That it shall be lawful for the President, upon the trial of all violations of the provisions of this ordinance, or any of them to examine the defendant or defendants upon oath relative to the truth of such charge, and in case of refusal to answer upon oath, as to the truth or falsehood of such charge, the same shall be taken as true, and judgment rendered thereon against such defendant or defendants the same as if confessed: *Provided however,* that if such defendant or defendants shall deny such charge upon oath, when called upon to be sworn, he, she or they shall be forthwith discharged.

Sec. 5. This Ordinance to be in force from and after its publication in the Indiana Palladium.

JOHN MPIKE, President
of the corporation of the town of Lawrenceburg.

March 4th, 1830.

Corporation Notice.

The President and Select Council of the Town of Lawrenceburg,

VERSUS

James Leonard and others, heirs of Samuel Leonard, deceased, Amos Lane, David Guard, Elizabeth Bowen, and Samuel Bowen, (the said Lane, Guard and Elizabeth Bowen, being the administrators of said Samuel Leonard, deceased,) John Elliott, Zerah T. Percival, and A. S. C. Vance, Margaret Noble, Lawrence Vance, Catharine Pinckard & Thos. B. Pinckard, her husband, heirs of Samuel C. Vance, dec'd, and Stephen Ludlow.

NOTICE is hereby given to the foregoing named persons, and all others whom it may concern, that on this day the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburg, by their attorney, have filed in the Clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit Court their petition, praying said court to vest in the petitioners the title to certain tracts of land in front of said town on the Ohio river—one of said tracts lying on the upper side of Short street and belonging to said John Elliott, the other tract lying between Walnut and Short Streets, and between New streets and the river, a part thereof supposed to belong to Zerah T. Percival, and the residue to the said James Leonard and others, unknown heirs of Samuel Leonard, deceased.

JAMES DILL, CLK.

February 27, 1830.

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CAUTION!!

WHEREAS my wife Nancy has eloped from my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, and has conducted herself in an improper manner—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD ARNOLD, Jun'r.
Logan township, Dearborn county, Indiana.

March 3d, 1830.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is informed, that in addition to other mortifications which she has endured from her husband Richard Arnold, she has now to bear that, of being advertised by him as a runaway. With her neighbors she will suffer no diminution of respect in consequence of this additional and unnecessary insult, but with strangers she may. She would therefore respectfully beg leave to state, that the causes which have occasioned the separation of herself and husband have arisen entirely with himself, and his unmanly treatment of her, and that so far from her leaving his bed and board, he has never had either house or home to take her to; and for the truth of these things, she can with confidence refer to her neighbors, who know both him and her.

NANCY ARNOLD.

March 5th 1830.

9-3w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO Charles Arnold and Eliza his wife, James Major and Mary his wife, James Abrams and Hannah his wife, Daniel E. Hartpence, Isaac Hartpence, and John Hartpence, heirs and legal representatives of the estate of James Hartpence, dec'd, late of Dearborn county, that I will apply to the probate court of Dearborn county, at its term to be held in Lawrenceburg, on the first Monday in May next, to appoint commissioners to partition and set off to me, as assignee of James B. Hartpence and Lucinda his wife, John Killgore and Sarah his wife, the undivided interest of these persons, last mentioned, in and to the North East Quarter of Section 12, Town 7, Range 1 west, in the county of Dearborn, the real estate of said James Hartpence, dec'd.

ISAAC T. RIGGS.

March 6, 1830.

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