

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

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LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1831.

[NO. 10.]

## U. S. LAWS.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sum appropriated by the act entitled, "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philip Doddridge, the claimant of the Virginia military survey, numbered six thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, for seven hundred acres, being one of the Virginia military surveys, in the said act mentioned, lying between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, until paid; the said Philip having already conveyed to the United States, the title to the said seven hundred acres of land, in the manner directed by the President of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress before recited. This act shall commence and be in force from the passing thereof.

ANDREW STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of the first of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States," as imposes a charge of ten dollars for a clearance, to any ship or vessel bound on a voyage to any foreign country, be and the same is hereby, repealed, to take effect from and after the thirty-first day of March of the present year.

APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a patent to John Powell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue letters patent, in the usual form, to John Powell, for his invention of a machine "for the purpose of separating the metal from gold ore, and the auriferous earth of alluvial deposits," upon his compliance with all the provisions of the existing laws, except so far as they require, on the part of aliens, a residence of two years in the United States.

APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT authorizing the sale of a tract of land therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to offer at public sale, as soon as may be, the southwest, northwest, and northeast quarters of section number twenty-five, of township number six, in range number one west, in the Cincinnati District, under the same rules and regulations that govern the sale of other public lands of the United States.

APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT to amend the act granting "certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of the United States who have this matter in charge, to furnish to said Board of Commissioners, as soon as practicable, a plan of that section of the canal above contemplated first to be executed, connecting it with the river at or near to Campbell's ferry, and at the most eligible point at, or immediately below, Lamb's ferry, on the cheapest practicable plan, in conformity with said original act, to be approved by the President of the United States.

America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, by the Board of Canal Commissioners appointed by her for that purpose, to contract for and construct that part of the canal round the Muscle shoals, beginning at Campbell's ferry, and running up the river to Lamb's ferry, before they contract for, or complete that part of the said contemplated canal between Campbell's ferry and Florence; any thing in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of the United States who have this matter in charge, to furnish to said Board of Commissioners, as soon as practicable, a plan of that section of the canal above contemplated first to be executed, connecting it with the river at or near to Campbell's ferry, and at the most eligible point at, or immediately below, Lamb's ferry, on the cheapest practicable plan, in conformity with said original act, to be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the section of said canal above Lamb's ferry, shall, by said Engineers, be so planned as to connect it with the deep water in the river at or above Lamb's ferry, and the section below Campbell's ferry, shall, in like manner, be connected, with the deep water at or below said last mentioned ferry.

APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT to authorize the transportation of merchandise by land or by water with the benefit of drawback.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, the duties on which have been paid, or secured to be paid, may be transported by land, or partly by land, and partly by water, from the district into which they were imported to other districts, and exported from either of them with the benefit of drawback: Provided, That all regulations and formalities now in force, relating to the transportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, by land or by water, from the district into which they were imported to another district, for the benefit of drawback, and such other regulations as are prescribed under and by virtue of the act to which this is an addition, for the further transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to other districts, shall be complied with: And provided also, That all the regulations and formalities now in force, respecting the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall be complied with, so far as may be consistent with the other provisions of the act to which this is an addition; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate to be used, &c. the oaths to be taken, on the transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, from the second district into which they may be so brought, to the third district.

APPROVED, February 12, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, 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 proceeds of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, for the Seneca tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund: and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of six thousand dollars annually, in the way and manner as heretofore practised, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, on account of the deficiency, by that amount, in the sum paid over to said Indians the last year.

APPROVED, February 19, 1831.

The Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, is named among the candidates for the crown of Belgium.

## CIRCULAR.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of Indiana.

Fellow-Citizens: The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to render you some account of my stewardship, as your representative in Congress, and to defend myself against the foul imputations that have been heaped upon me, by low designing political demagogues, who are ever on the alert to destroy the reputation of honest men. Acting upon the principle, that the people have the undoubted right to instruct their representatives, as to matters of expediency, I have never violated these principles, during fifteen years public service: yet I should be wanting, both in candor and independence, were I to withhold from the public an unvarnished expression of my individual views, in reference to the leading measures of the Government, and the policy thus far pursued by the present wise and truly republican administration.

The modification of the TARIFF, which goes to reduce the duty on Coffee, Tea, Salt, &c. will be more generally felt by all classes of our citizens, than any act of Congress passed under any former Administration, for many years.

A proposition was made during the present session of Congress, to reduce the duty on Sugar. I voted in favor of this measure also, because sugar, like coffee, tea and salt, is an article of indispensable necessity, for the common comfort of all classes of our citizens, whether they be rich or poor, male or female. I held it to be a correct principle in legislation, that much the greater proportion of taxation, for the support of the Government, should be laid on those articles which enter most into the families of the rich, and used as a matter of luxury or of pride, rather than on those articles that are used as a matter of necessity, thereby equalizing the burdens of taxation among all classes of our citizens, in proportion to their ability to pay. The doctrine that one class of our citizens are to be taxed for the almost exclusive benefit of another class, I flatter myself cannot meet the deliberate sanction of a majority of these United States, for whose equal rights the federal compact was entered into.

Whilst I am free to admit the constitutional power of Congress to lay a duty on articles, not the growth or manufacture of the United States, for the purpose of raising revenue, and the protection of domestic manufactures, I am nevertheless, as free to declare my disposition to guard against any possible imposition upon the farmers and mechanics of the country, who constitute a large majority of those whom I have the honor to represent, and who are necessarily the consumers of those articles, which by many of our politicians, are made the special objects of Government protection.

As it relates to the subject of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, I have ever been, and still am, the decided friend of the measure, as will be seen by my recorded votes, whenever the subject has been under my consideration. But this, like other subjects of legislation, may be brought into disrepute, by any attempt to carry the measure beyond the means to sustain it, and to render its operations as equal as may be, among the several states of the union. Upon due consideration of the subject, my mind has been brought to the irresistible conclusion, that the plan suggested by our venerable chief magistrate of the United States, for the distribution of the surplus revenue (after the payment of the public debt) among the several states in the union, in proportion to the number of representatives in Congress from each state, would be the most just and equitable, that could be devised; as such a distribution of the public revenue, which is annually drawn from the pockets of the citizens of each state in the union, would again return to them, in the proportion that they may have contributed to the support of the government.

Since the organization of the general government, up to the close of the year 1829, only \$5,310,930 11 have been expended on Internal Improvements, including appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road—whilst in the same period, there has been expended in the Atlantic States, for the erection of Light Houses and Fortifications, the sum of \$16,769,365 59. We thus see that the money which has been drawn from the pockets of the people of every state in the union, has

been expended almost exclusively on the sea board, to say nothing of the millions, that have been expended on Navy Yards in ship building, &c. Yet strange to tell, we find men in Indiana, and the other Western States, who are opposed to the plan suggested by President Jackson, of a more equal distribution of the public treasure among the several states of the union!

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress on the 15th December last, estimates THE PUBLIC DEBT on the first day of January, 1831, at \$39,123,191 68. Should the same amount be annually applied to the payment of the debt, that was applied to that object during the two last years, the total public debt will be paid off in a little more than three years. The speedy payment of the public debt, should be the first object of the real friends of Internal Improvements, and of those who do not believe that a "national debt, is a national blessing."

The President in his late annual message to Congress, has presented our FOREIGN RELATIONS in so satisfactory a light, as to render any particular notice by me, of the subject, entirely superfluous. The President's late message to Congress, is a rare production; and it should be carefully treasured up by every true friend of State Rights, and sound republican principles. It is the production of the head and the heart of an honest man, ever true to his country and the constitution.

The bill to graduate the price of THE PUBLIC LANDS, will be unavoidably postponed until next winter, in consequence of the shortness of the session and the time taken up in the trial of Judge Peck of Missouri, before the Senate of the United States as a high court of impeachment.

Independent of the great waste of the public money in the prosecution of this impeachment, much important business for the immediate action of Congress, has to be postponed another year; and the just claims of many a hoary headed veteran soldier of the revolution, for services rendered in the struggle for our national independence, is again postponed until another Congress.

It will be gratifying to many, to know that a bill is now before Congress, and has passed the house of representatives, granting Pensions to a class of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, not heretofore provided for by any act of Congress. Should this bill pass the Senate, it will be doing an act of justice to many, and make glad the souls of this meritorious class of our fellow citizens. Many of those reliques of the revolution, who aided in establishing our national independence, have been suffered to sink down to the grave in penury and want, whilst millions of dollars of the public money have been expended on objects far less deserving the aid and protection of the government. This remnant of the true sons of '76 are now, comparatively speaking, few in number, and from their advanced age, will soon go hence to be on earth no more forever.

At the last session of Congress, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, was appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland Road, within the state of Indiana, and I entertain a favorable hope, that a similar sum will be appropriated for the same object, at the present session of Congress: but as this communication will be put to press before the adjournment of Congress, I cannot speak positively as to the measures that have not been finally acted upon at the time of writing this letter.

Should the bill to authorize a treaty for a further extinguishment of the Indian title to lands, within the state of Indiana, fail to become a law at the present session of Congress, its failure, will be attributable to those who are opposed to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, and not to the real friends of the present Administration.

A bill has passed the Senate, and ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, extending the Right of Pre-emption, to the Occupants of Lands heretofore relinquished, to the government, until the fourth day of July 1831, and to authorize the occupant or equitable holder of such relinquished lands, to purchase the same in contiguous tracts, not more than two quarter sections, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in all cases where the same did not exceed five dollars per acre, on the original purchase.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I will only add, that during the period that

I have had the honor to represent you in Congress, the whole of my time has been devoted to your service, and a faithful discharge of my official duty. If my public acts shall be approved by a majority of my constituents, then indeed shall I be amply rewarded for all my services. Concealment of opinion has never heretofore marked any portion of my political life; nor am I now less disposed to avow my political sentiments than on any former occasion. It is known to most, or perhaps all of you, that I supported the election of General Jackson for the Presidency on two former occasions, and I have no hesitation in avowing my determination to advocate his re-election in 1832, should he again be brought before the people as a candidate, and should I live until the period arrives.

Strong and flattering indications of public feeling in favor of my again becoming a candidate for Congress, forbids the idea of my declining to comply with the wishes of my fellow citizens. I am in the hands of my political friends, to be disposed of as they may think proper.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, the public's obedient servant.

R. BOON.

Washington City, Feb'y 23d 1831.

From the United States Telegraph.

The Senate have instituted a scrutiny into the affairs of the post Office Department, the debate upon which shows the effect which the statements of the opposition press has had on some intelligent members of that body. The reply of Messrs. Grundy and Woodbury, is a triumphant refutation of the charge of misapplication of the funds of the Department; and perhaps we could not offer a more appropriate commentary on the clamor about the insolvency of the Department, than the fact that Col. Johnson, the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, with the approbation of the Department, reducing the postage on newspapers.—The object of this bill being to reduce the tax on intelligence, and its principles having the sanction of the Department, there can be no fear of its receiving the sanction of both Houses, if it can be reached in the order of business; and the Chairman has a fair opportunity to test the liberality of the opposition, by a proposition to take it up out of its order. It contains but a single short section, and could be passed in a moment. Its advantages to the community are incalculable.

On Saturday last the ice broke on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers as far up as the bridge. It moved in one solid mass, with such force as to sink the steam-boat Allegheny, and strand two other boats on the wharf. They have however been repaired. The river is now clear of ice, and will be in good navigable order until the rivers break up above the bridge. This will afford steam boats an opportunity of escaping the injury which is apprehended from the thickness of the ice, and the manner in which the Monongahela is obstructed a few miles up. We understand two boats departed on yesterday afternoon. Pitts. Gaz. Feb. 23.

Cincinnati, March 1.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, a fire broke out of a frame smoke house, in the rear of a lot a few doors west of the Cincinnati Hotel. The smoke house and its contents, about three or four thousand dollars worth of bacon, the property of Messrs. Walker and Hitchcock, were destroyed. By the active exertions of the Fire Companies and citizens, the fire was soon subdued and prevented from spreading further among the numerous wooden buildings in the neighborhood. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from the fuel used in smoking the bacon. Republican.

The seed of Laziness. Never check industry in the young, even when it is unprofitable, if it is without bad motives; for industry is habit, and if you get youth to calculating the value of exertion, you not only destroy the natural disposition in us to "be doing," but the growing habit will quickly exclude the performance of ever-occurring and oft important duties, as not worth the doing, which amounts to laziness, "the root of all evil." [Howard.]