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[NO. 14.

U. S. LAWS.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT for the sale of the lands in the State of Illinois reserved for the use of the salt springs on the Vermillion river in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Legislature of said State has or may direct, the whole or any part of the lands reserved and set apart by the president of the United States, on the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for the use of the salt works on the Vermillion river, in said State, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such objects as the Legislature of said State has or may direct: Provided, Said land shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of Shawneetown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any purchaser, the assignee or legal representative of any purchaser, of any in or out lot or lots in the town of Shawneetown, in the State of Illinois, which lot or lots may have reverted for the non-payment of the purchase money, to re-enter the same lot or lots which may have so reverted, with the Register and Receiver of the district of Shawneetown, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: by paying, in addition to what has heretofore been paid upon each in lot, five dollars, and upon each out-lot, one dollar and twenty-five cents, per acre.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Trustees of the town of Shawneetown, and their successors in office, for ever, in trust, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, for the purpose of graduating and paving the river bank within the limits of said town, all the vacant ground not necessary for streets, all the in or out lots within the bounds of said town, which remain unsold, and all such as may remain unsold under the provisions of the first section of this act; this act to be carried into effect under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at Fort Washington, upon the river Potowmack.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, in fee simple, from the executors or trustees of William Dudley Digges, deceased, a certain piece of land required for the complete defence of the works at fort Washington, on the Potowmack, according to a survey of the same, deposited in the Topographical Bureau at Washington: Provided, the said purchase can be effected for the release of the amount of a judgment against William Dudley Digges, deceased, for thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and eighty-seven cents, with interest from ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until paid, and costs, which the sureties of the late Robert Brent have assigned to the United States: And provided further, That those who are legally authorized to convey the said land shall make and execute a good title thereto, in fee simple, with an acquittance of all claims against the United States for the previous use or occupation of all or any portion of the premises, or for any alleged injury to an adjacent fishery, the right and title to which is to be released to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, upon the completion of the above purchase, on the terms and conditions specified, the proper officer of the Uni-

ted States shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to enter up satisfaction upon the judgment aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For removing sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio, nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For completing the improvement of Cleaveland harbor, Ohio, three thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio, five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, seven thousand and fifteen dollars.

For improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio, six thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of Genesee river, New-York, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New-York, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing piers at Oswego, New-York, two thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-two cents.

For claim of contractors for losses by storms in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents, per acre.

For balance due contractors for said piers, eighty-four dollars and ninety-two cents.

For securing the works of Oswego harbor, New-York, by a stone pier, head and mole, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New-York, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For securing and completing the works at the harbor of Dunkirk, New-York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For further protection and preservation of the beach at Provincetown, Massachusetts, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For the repair and completion of the breakwater at the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts, sixteen thousand dollars.

For completing repairs to piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For completing the sea-wall for the preservation of Deer Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twelve thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts, two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts, eight thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river, four thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

For carrying on the works for the improvements of Ocracock inlet, North Carolina, seventeen thousand dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions in the river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida, seven thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions in the Appalachicola river, Florida, eight thousand dollars.

For arrearage due Major Birch, for survey of the Raft of Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock harbor, New York, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For arrearage due for materials delivered to the works at Dunkirk harbor, New York, seven hundred and two dollars fifty cents.

For carrying on the work of the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and pay of seamen, one million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment of the several navy yards and stations, fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions, one hundred seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and tear of vessels in commission, six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements of navy yards, two hundred and forty-four thousand dollars.

For the erection of a wharf at the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationary and fuel to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationary of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and for subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For pay, subsistence, emoluments, and allowances of the said officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be the same as they were previously to

the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

For subsistence for four hundred and sixty-one non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washer-women serving on shore, twenty thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, ten thousand dollars.

The said several sums to be respectively applied to the several objects of appropriation above mentioned, in addition to the unexpended balance of appropriation for similar objects in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

For the support of certain Africans brought into the port of New Orleans in the Spanish schooner Fenix, and now in the charge of the marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, six thousand dollars, to be applied to their support under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, at a rate not exceeding twenty cents per day.

To enable the President of the United States to allow compensation to Captain William B. Finch, for extra services and expenses in command of the sloop of war Vincennes, in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five thousand dollars; the accounts for such services and expenses to be settled under the direction of the President.

For compensation to Captain Benjamin Pendleton for moneys paid by him for cancelling the charter party, and outfit & demurrage of the brig Seraph, of Stonington, for his pay as a Lieutenant of the Navy, and for moneys paid by him to the ship keeper of the said vessel, for thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For rebuilding and removing the monument erected in the Navy yard at Washington by the officers of the American Navy, to the memory of those who fell in battle in the Tripolitan war, a sum not exceeding twenty-one hundred dollars, to be expended under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum heretofore appropriated for the erection of marine barracks at Philadelphia, and which has passed to the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, reapproved to the said objects.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

A friend has placed in our hands a number of the Morrisville N. Y. Observer and Recorder, with a wish that we would republish the address of Rev. John Leland. We take pleasure in complying with his desire, and in recommending the address to the attention of our readers.

Mr. Leland's Address.

The late anniversary of the victory at New-Orleans was celebrated at Dalton, Massachusetts, in a truly becoming manner. Many of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county attended, among whom were several patriots of the revolution. The Hon. Nathan Willis presided. The Rev. John Leland was also present, and delivered the following Address:

(From the Pittsfield Sun.)

The Rev. JOHN LELAND being called on by the President for a sentiment, remarked as follows.

This evening commemorates one of the most important events to be found in American history. The battle of New-Orleans, commanded by Andrew Jackson against the British forces, will be remembered and admired as long as military skill, bravery, and patriotism, have harmonious sounds.

This triumphant victory raised the commander high in the esteem and affections of the nation, and brought him forward to the chief magistracy of the United States. On his promotion, many of his warm hearted friends feared that his surprising talents were merely military, and that he would be deficient in the cabinet. But his first message to the 21st congress turned their fears into admiration. They now find him as profound in civil as he was

in military office, and greet him at the head of the nation as they did before at the head of the army. No subject has arisen, since he became President, but what he has been able to digest; and leave a conviction in the minds of others, that his source of action is not exhausted.

A chaplain of the southern army gave the following character of Gen. Jackson: "He sits down and forms his own plan: then rises and executes it."

Prudence and despatch are visible in all his undertakings. How unlike the Emperor Heliogabulus, who neglected the duties of his throne, and spent his time in catching flies and collecting cobwebs for public show. When I read his late message, among other beauties, the clause which recommended the pockets of the people as the best repository for revenue, shone with peculiar lustre. It reminds me of what I have somewhere read, that a certain king, who kept neither gold, pearls, nor any fine ornaments in his treasury, was visited by a crowned headed brother, who wallowed in splendor at home. On the desire of the visitor to see the royal treasures of the frugal king, he was conducted into the treasury apartment, where little was to be seen but naked walls. Struck with astonishment, he exclaimed, "How can you support your dignity—give royal bounties—and maintain your army?" To which the other king replied, "Tarry with me three days, and you shall see."

In the mean time the frugal king sent a request to his subjects to bring in their bounties—which was done with all speed, and consisted of gold, pearls, embroidery, and all kinds of riches; at sight of which the visiting king was astonished.

Here (says the frugal king) is my treasure, deposited in the hands of those who earned it, and always at my command when the good of the people requires it." This seems to be the policy of President Jackson: and is it possible there can be an American heart that does not respond to the sentiment?

It was but a partial reform when England protested against the encroachment of the Roman Pontiffs: many, therefore were nonconformists to the Episcopal establishment; some of whom crossed the Atlantic and settled in New-England.

These Pilgrims (with all their good views) brought some of the drugs of the cup of the whore of Babylon with them, and soon religious parishes were incorporated. Every parish was forced to have a preacher—all within the parish were forced to pay the preacher—Sunday was established as holy time—all must go to meeting, or be fined. Every town or parish must have a learned, orthodox preacher settled, or after five years lose their charter, &c. &c. &c. It would take a history more than nineteen times as long as the 119th Psalm to narrate all this superstition, cruelty and folly. Was the commonwealth, at this time, fully purged from her old sins, we might expect to see a pure representative democracy, which will never be the case while religion is considered an adjective that cannot stand of itself. When will this great truth be acknowledged, that neither the legislative, executive, nor judicial arms of government (in their official capacities) have any thing to do with the souls of men, conscience, or eternity?

That the whole design of civil government is to protect the lives, liberties and property of all the citizens?

Where this is believed and acted upon, Republicanism will flourish, but where it is not believed, it cannot breathe; and if any call themselves Republicans, and yet make use of the law as the sinews of the Gospel, (instead of the sinner's Gospel) they are like ferry-men looking one way and rowing the other.

Jackson certainly is the President of the people; for more than two-thirds of the people gave him their votes; and he has been, and still is, doing the very works that he was chosen for. When Mr. Jefferson was minister to France, he wrote a friend in the United States, that it was necessary that there should be in every government periodically a revolution and civil war, to purge the government of oppressive laws and usages, and cast off the drones that suck all and gather none of the honey.