

the same, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying the public lands, including the amount of arrearages due for the last year, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands and Columbia, fifty four thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Charge des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfit of the present Minister to Russia, nine thousand dollars.

For outfits of the Charge des Affaires at Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the outfit and salary of a Charge d'Affaires, for the salary of a Drogoman at Constantinople, and for the contingent expenses of the Legation, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars, to wit: For the outfit of a charge d'Affaires, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Charge d'Affaires four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Drogoman, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the contingent expenses of the Legation, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars herein-after appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, thirty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the act of May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, the balance of the appropriation made by the act of third March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five heretofore carried to the surplus fund, thirty-two thousand seventy-three dollars and eighty cents.

For the compensation due to James Parker for investigating the accounts of Robert Arnold, late Collector of Amboy, two hundred thirty-nine dollars sixty-four cents.

For the designating and marking the boundary line between the State of Louisiana and the district of Arkansas, three thousand dollars; the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

For preparing a revision of the former estimates of the population of the United States, one thousand dollars.

ANDREW STEVENSON

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

As an evidence of the enterprising character of the American mercantile marine; the New York Courier states, that in proceeding on board of an American vessel to Odessa, the great Russian mart in the Black Sea, Mr. Rhind passed a fleet of from one hundred, to perhaps one hundred and fifty sail of merchantmen of almost all the nations of Europe, Venetians, Genoese, French, English, &c. The American vessel proceeded to Odessa; landed her cargo, took in another, & on her return met the fleet of merchantmen just coming through the Bosphorus, at the entrance of the Black Sea. As a further evidence of the activity of our seamen, he mentions the fact of an American vessel arriving at Odessa, and departing in three days, with a full cargo. The Captain of the Port of Odessa is said to be a Philadelphian.

A Pirate taken.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says: A letter has been received from an officer of the U. S. ship Erie, by a gentleman of that place, which states that "the Erie sailed from Havana on the 11th ult. and fell in with a sloop, to which she gave chase, firing at her to bring her to; she, however, escaped by superior sailing. The Erie returned to Havana in 3 or 4 days. On the day after her arrival, a Spanish sloop of war came in, bringing in the sloop which the Erie had pursued a few days before, which the Spanish vessel had captured. The Captain of the sloop had shot himself during the chase, from which it was presumed he was a pirate."

For the Palladium.

Laws of Maine—concluded.

The laws of Maine provide that each township shall be set off into school districts, and at each annual town-meeting a majority of the legal voters say what sum of money shall be raised to defray the expense of free schools the present or coming year; which sum is divided among the several districts, according to the number of children in each, whose ages shall be between 5 and 21 years, with sundry provisions. Each district annually elects, among other officers, one trustee or school contractor, whose duty it is to furnish the district with a good competent teacher; and also a committee of three, whose duty it is to hear complaints, to visit and examine the school from time to time, and to make such report as to them may appear proper. At the expiration of the school the teacher receives his order from the trustees upon the town treasury, and forthwith receives his money, which is always ready to order. In building school-houses, each district says what kind of house shall be erected; it is then sold off to the lowest bidder, and an equivalent tax levied upon the district to meet the demand. Under these regulations school-houses are always finished in good and convenient order; nor are they evacuated until demolished by time or accident. The whole concern is conducted with no small degree of order and advantage. The foregoing regulations secure to each district about one quarter of free school annually, after which private schools are continued at pleasure. Those children whose parents are poor, it will be seen, have the advantage of a common education at least, and not unfrequently become ornamental and useful members of society.

But, sir, the sad reverse of all these pleasant things, are attendant on the management of our schools—our country schools, in particular; and the reason to be assigned is at hand.—Our legislature, in regard to schools, has left us as yet in a similar predicament with ancient Israel when destitute of a king—no binding provisions are made for us; every man is at liberty to do little or much, or nothing at all, towards the support of schools, consequently it is not unfrequently the case that school-houses are abandoned before they are half completed. One individual says that it must be done so; another says nay; but it must be done so, says the former—unless it can be done to my liking, I'll have nothing more to do with it; and the latter makes the same rejoinder—each one feels his independence, and sooner than to yield in the least degree, they choose to sacrifice what they may have done, abandon the work, and the house goes to ruins. "I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen." It is the misfortune of all men to err, and there also may be an honest difference of opinion; yet in all those cases, where law does not point out the course to be pursued, disorder and confusion are almost universally the consequence. But should a district agree and succeed in the completion of a house, as is sometimes the case, a thousand to one if it does not soon realize a similar fate. One says this teacher shall have charge of the school and another says that—one wishes for a teacher with a liberal education, another says my children are all small, I cannot afford to pay so extravagant a price—the cheapest teacher is the man for me; and in fact these are the kind that are most frequently employed—there are some honorable exceptions, but even these are soon disheartened and abandon the avocation: for if they perchance to "box Jemmy Punic's ears," the neighborhood is soon set in an uproar, the parents become infuriated and withdraw from school. It matters not what may have been the crime, nor how mild the correction, and yet these are the first to proclaim that order is wanting in school. The truth is you may and must correct every one's children except mine. But if a teacher should chance to please all, which is seldom if ever the case, he is under the necessity of re-earning his money before he can get it. He must dun and dun and dun again, until his patience is quite exhausted; at last he is informed that money is hard to be got, and is requested to take trade or produce—what some would call "chips and glass," and if he consents he must even dun for it, and in some cases get nothing after all. Permit me, sir, to repeat once more, "I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen." Nor do I expect to see it much better, until our schools are conducted under the provisions and by the authority of law. Next to the ad valorem system, which, it will be seen, must be antecedent, I most ardently wish to see something like the law herein above quoted, adopted by our legislature. And that it ultimately will, I entertain few doubts, and would fain hope that the present generation shall not pass away until all of these things shall be fulfilled. To say that such a law would, at this time, meet with the approbation of a majority of the voters

of this state, would be quite presumptuous. I am well aware that the bare mention of such a measure is sufficient to secure a man as many political enemies as will effectually prevent him from having any voice in the councils of state or in legislative enactments. But, sir, were these measures once adopted by us, the order, pleasure, and advantages resulting therefrom fully realized, I well know that it would be as withering to one's political prospects to oppose, as it is now to advocate them. But if political prospects must be sacrificed to advance a good cause, perhaps few are more willing to make the surrender than myself, few can feel its importance more. I will only add that it might be expedient, in adopting this measure, to exonerate from school tax those who may have educated their children at their private expense—say all over the years of 45 or 50, at the same time giving them all the advantages of such schools, by paying their quota of school money. Such a provision would at once do away the most prominent objection to the measure. There would no doubt be some murmuring still, for I am ready to admit that the introduction of a new law always has and always will bear hard on some body; it is the unavoidable imperfection of all human laws, (as I noticed in a former communication;) but these difficulties will increase with time, the sooner therefore that they are adopted the better. I have already been carried far beyond my anticipated limits upon this subject, my apology is its importance. There are many other things of a similar nature, which I fain would notice; but lest I should be considered "vain in my imagination," I forbear. I will only add that not only the laws, but the usages of Maine, provide that no man shall hold two or more lucrative offices at the same time. But as this subject has been most promptly and fairly engrossed by "Examiner," to attempt to say more, would be to "add words to darken counsel." In conclusion I would fain hope that more competent writers will engross the subjects I have noticed in this and my two former communications—I mean those who believe in their correctness and those who do not; not for the sake of entering into an argument, this I have neither time nor disposition to do—"what I have written I have written"—but that these doctrines may be thoroughly investigated and spread before the people, who are the proper tribunals; and that doctrine which will not bear the most searching scrutiny, is no longer advocated by me on conviction thereof.

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, March 8, 1831.

P. S. As I have yet to learn how any thing in the course of his or the two former communications, can be made subservient to a party question, (the doctrine alike interest both the friends and opposers of the present administration throughout the state,) I most respectfully request that editors would, at the earliest convenient respite from urgent matter, give each an insertion in their respective columns; and in so doing they will confer a favor upon a humble fellow-citizen.

A. J. C.

Indian Question.

[A friend who links the accounts given of the opinions delivered in the Supreme Court somewhat inaccurate and very imperfect, has favored us with the following communication.]

Washington city Globe.

For the Globe.

The Supreme Court has just decided the case of "the Cherokee nation" against the state of Georgia. I heard all the opinions read, and had a glance at the Chief Justice's in manuscript. I believe I understand and remember the principles on which the case was decided.

The Cherokees, claiming to be a foreign state, filed their bill in the Supreme Court, setting forth numerous grounds of complaint against the state of Georgia, and praying, among other things, that this state, her Governor, other officers, and all her citizens, should be perpetually enjoined from interfering, in any manner, with the lands within the Cherokee boundary; that the Cherokee nation should be declared a sovereign and independent state; that the laws of Georgia, claiming the exercise of jurisdiction over them, be declared null and void, and that the treaties with them should be carried into full force against the claims of Georgia.

The Chief Justice, in a concise, but able opinion, declared it to be the judgment of a majority of the Court, that the injunction should be refused and the bill dismissed. He admitted the Cherokee tribe of Indians to be a state having peculiar relations with the United States, but of what particular description, he did not define. He contended that this Indian tribe was not a foreign state or nation, within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore the court, could not entertain original jurisdiction of the cause. His reasoning on this point, I thought entirely conclusive. He insisted also that the matters of complaint set forth in the bill, were wholly of a political character, therefore not proper subjects for judicial cognizance. On this ground, too, it was decided the court had no jurisdiction. This last principle

seems to preclude every inference attempted to be drawn from other parts of the opinion, that the court intimated that some other course, sustaining the Indians in their pretensions, could be taken, before other judicial tribunals, having complete original jurisdiction. Nor did I hear any thing said by either of the Judges, from which it could be justly inferred that, in their opinion, there was any mode by which the rights of these Indians, as individuals, to the lands claimed by them, could be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

Judge Baldwin delivered a learned and very able opinion, in which he denied that the court had jurisdiction on any of the grounds set up. He contended that the Cherokee nation was not a foreign state; that it was not a state; & that it had no political existence whatever. He traced the history of Indian affairs in this country from early times, showing in a lucid manner, that by no act of any of these states, or of the old Congress, or of the government of the United States under the present constitution, had any Indian tribe been recognized as an independent state; that the right to the country occupied by them was a mere right of occupancy; and in fine the whole of his arguments and authorities went to justify the course pursued by the President in relation to these Indians, and to support entirely the state of Georgia in her claim of jurisdiction over them.

Judge Johnson gave an opinion, with his usual ability, force and perspicuity, shewing again his great good sense and prudence (from which he very seldom departs) in all matters touching the rights of the states and the powers of the general government. Agreeing with the majority of the court in their judgment pronounced, he gave his own reasons, which differed in some respects from those given by the Chief Justice, and by Judge Baldwin. He went further than the former, but not quite so far as the latter. He denied that the Cherokee nation was a foreign state.—He acknowledged that the Indian tribes had some political existence, but contended that they were not states; that until the government recognized them as independent states, it was not in the power of the court so to recognize them. He argued that they never had been thus recognized; and he contended that if the Cherokee nation was a foreign state, and this character alone could give them a right to sue in that court, then most surely the court had no jurisdiction over matters transpiring and existing entirely within the limits of such a foreign state. This argument was considered happy, forcible, and indeed unanswerable.

Judge McLean agreed in dismissing the bill, but gave no written opinion. Judges Story and Thompson, were not present, but it is said they dissented on every point.—Judge Durall was absent during the whole trial.

Thus has blown over a tremendous storm, attempted to be got up for political purposes, without the slightest injury being done to the administration, or any of its friends.—The whirlwind rushes on those who raised it. If the Indians had been sustained by the court, the decision would have been proclaimed as a complete overthrow of the present administration. The court has decided in favor of the views of the executive, and the effect must be as beneficial now, as it would have been adverse to the President, had a contrary decision been given.

This Indian excitement has been supported in Congress during the whole of the two last sessions. It was a main reliance for the opposition. And within a few days of the close of the late session, when business pressed on Congress from every quarter, a debate on this question, of great length, was indulged in, for fear it would cease—that the fever would subside.

The kind feelings and sympathies of the people, in favor of the Indians—of those too, who knew but little of Indian character or temper, were relied on to destroy the President and every member of Congress who voted for the Indian bill.

At last their designs have been wholly frustrated by a decision of the Supreme Court, the tribunal on which the opposition rely for the maintenance of their federal principles. A war of extermination was to be waged by the Union, against the state of Georgia, to protect some idle notions of Indian sovereignty, and the president was to be forced into the measures by the Supreme Court and the excitement produced in the public mind. If he did not yield, he was to be prostrated by this effort. Those politicians who arrogate to themselves an exclusive devotion to the Union, were willing to make war on a member of the Union, not for the sake of the Indians, but for political ends. The court has nipped in the bud this mad scheme of political ambition.

SIDNEY.

March 18, 1831.

Elisha Hottel was elected mayor at the late election in Cincinnati.

Pure Gold.—It is an old maxim, cherished in the creed of republican faith, that the "people"—not the "kings," nor the "aristocracy"—but the "people" will do right. In reading the recent correspondence which has grown out of the misunderstanding of the President and Vice President, the truth of this maxim is most forcibly brought home. It is now no longer a question mooted and discussed whether general Jackson did right in prosecuting the Seminole campaign into the Spanish territories, but it has become a question of serious import to the political standing and reputation of our leading statesmen with the people, whether or not they ever questioned it. The mere fact that Mr. Calhoun did so, at the time, seems likely to affect seriously his reputation. Old Hickory like pure gold comes out of the fire of investigation more pure than ever. His deeds past are proof against all assault; they abide, in the language of Mr. Adams, the test of humane scrutiny, of talents and of time. Emp.

We are gratified in being able to announce the appointment, by the President, of MICHAEL T. WILLIAMS, esq. of this city, to the office of Surveyor General for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Territory, in place of the late gen. Wm. Lytle. This appointment we have no doubt will be approved by a large proportion of the citizens of the West; especially in Ohio, where the business, talents, and public services of Mr. Williams are best known. We feel confident that the duties of this important office will be discharged in a manner creditable to the Surveyor, advantageous to the public interests, and to the general satisfaction of all having business with the office.

National Rep.

City Bank of New York. A fellow who calls himself Edward Smith, alias Jones, about 34 years of age, has been arrested at New York, having in his possession a trunk filled with bank notes to the amount of 135,733 dollars, of which the City bank was robbed. About 60,000 dollars, including the gold, is yet missing; probably in the hands of an accomplice, for whom a zealous search was making at Philadelphia. Smith or Jones, is an old and notorious offender,—and as yet had refused to give any information as to the manner of the robbery. The money was returned to the bank. One account says that Smith is a native of South Carolina—another that he is an Englishman.

Foreign News. We have some items of news—in Paris papers to the 9th February. France was quiet—but going on with her preparations for war. The duke of Nemours, son of Louis Philippe, was elected king of Belgium—but it was altogether uncertain whether the throne would be accepted for him, France being unwilling to have any difference with the great powers. All was quiet at Brussels, &c. except in the rejoicings of the people in the selection of a king. Nothing specially worthy of notice had yet happened in Poland—the troops had marched to meet the advancing Russians, under count Debitich. Poland has adopted the tri-colored cockade. A bomb was exploded in the centre of the palace in Rome, in which the cardinals were assembled—no pope yet chosen, but much intrigue going on. Nothing special is reported from England.

An arrival at Charleston brings London dates to the 13th February. It is proposed to lay a tax of 1d. per lb. on all cotton goods exported, but a general reduction of the taxes in the sum of 1340,000l. is expected. American flour 1l. 19s. to 2l. 11s. O'Connell and his friends had plead guilty to the chief counts against them. No judgment yet given. Nothing else important.

Niles Reg's.

Brussels Feb. 8.—The Temps and Journal des Debats, which reached Brussels to-day, stating the refusal of the throne of Belgium by Louis Philippe and the Duke de Nemours have occasioned a great stir here. The Belgians had been much excited by the result of the election, and in all the shops of Bruges, Ghent and Brussels, the picture of the Duke de Nemours was to be seen. Four silver horse shoes were making for the horse which should bring the new king to his capital, and this refusal has cast a great damp over every thing. The people are assembled in small knots in the palace Royal and the Park, discussing the fact, and willing to disbelieve it; but I have learnt from a member of congress that there is no doubt of the truth of the non-acceptance. There is a decided leaning with many towards the Prince of Orange, particularly among the tradesmen and workmen. The official account of the non-acceptance will come to-morrow from the deputation.

The papers speak of warlike preparations in Spain.