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From the Hagerstown Mail.

We should be unfaithful to the People, in discharging the highly responsible duties, which devolve on an Editor, were we not to notice occasionally, the numerous misrepresentations which are daily put into circulation by the Anti-Jackson party—and more especially is it incumbent on us to notice those misrepresentations and garbled statements, when they are publicly made by men; by men who holding high and responsible stations, and who have the means of correct information in their power, and in their possession. When such men in order to serve party purposes, attempt to deceive and impose upon the People, and dropping the statesman, come forward as political partisans, and in that character "Stoop to mean arts that would disgrace a fool," it is our bounden duty to point out their errors, and hold them up to the People, as totally unworthy of credit; for that public man, who will wilfully attempt to deceive the People in one instance, will not scruple to do so in others, and is not only unworthy of their confidence, but deserves their contempt and reprobation.

We are led to these remarks on the present occasion by reading a speech of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, a member of the United States Senate, from Maryland, delivered at a dinner given in Chestertown, Kent county, on the 27th April last, and which has been printed in pamphlet form and circulated for the information of the good People of Maryland.

Among other subjects which Mr. Senator Chambers dwells upon in his speech, is the Public Debt, and as we do not mean to misquote, or misrepresent him, we will give his remarks in his own words as published in a supplement to the Kent Enquirer:

"It is known that much has been said about the public debt, and a 'blaze of glory' has been kindled in advance for Gen. Jackson, because he is to pay off the public debt. Of all the palpable attempts at delusion none can equal that of palming upon the American people the opinion that 'Gen. Jackson' is to be glorified because of the payment of the public debt. It is the most palpable error, because the public history of the nation affords to all the means of correct knowledge.

"Almost immediately after the close of the war, in the session of 1816-17, an Act passed Congress directing that ten millions, to be received from the duties and the sales of public lands, should be annually vested in the Commissioners of the sinking fund, together with any surplus of revenue over two millions beyond the amount appropriated for the service of the government, to be applied to the payment of the public debt. In virtue of this law the commissioners annually determine how much shall be paid—that is to say, they direct the payment of the ten millions certainly, and they ascertain from the treasury accounts the whole receipts and the annual appropriations, and from the balance they deduct the two millions, and estimate at once what sum according to the law of Congress is applicable to the payment of the public debt for the year. If Gen. Jackson were asleep, or at the Hermitage the annual payment would be made. The collection of the revenue and the sales of the public lands produce the means, and the Act of Congress passed 14 years ago direct the application of these means. The merit consists in dividing the system, and that merit belongs to the statesmen of 1817, and I believe no body at that time classed Gen. J. with the great statesmen of the nation, nor was he a member of Congress at the time. It is true that by refusing appropriations to every thing else, the public debt may be paid more rapidly than the wise framers of the law deemed necessary for the interests of the nation. But if there be merit in squandering our funds upon partisan favorites and refusing a fair and liberal aid to the encouragement of useful objects, so that on the whole the amount applicable to the public debt is increased at the cost of valuable and proper investments elsewhere; then is this administration welcome to the honor it can confer. But how is the fact—let the state of the treasury accounts in the former and present administration be compared?

In his 4 years Mr. Adams paid, 1825, 12,095,344 73
1826, 11,041,082 19
1827, 10,005,868 39
1828, 12,163,438 07
Making an average of 11,292,088 00

He left in the treasury a large surplus.

Gen. Jackson has paid in

1829, 12,383,800 77
Mr. Ingham's estimate for 1830, 10,000,000 00
22,383,800 77

Making an average of 11,191,900 30
And in doing so used of Mr. Adams' surplus \$1,152,954, so that here too is much noise and little else, *vox et preterea nihil.* In plain English "a voice and nothing more."

The Senator here attempts to show that John Q. Adams, paid in four years \$45,303,533 43, making an average of \$11,292,088 00. Now if Mr. Adams did make the payment above stated, we find that the average would be \$11,325,883 25, nearly twenty-four thousand dollars annually more than Mr. Chambers states.

But did Mr. Adams in his four years pay this amount? We say no—and we say further that Mr. Chambers knew or ought to have known, that he did not, for the official documents had been furnished to him in Congress, and for the truth of our assertion, we appeal to those documents, and if it is insisted that Mr. Adams did in his four years, pay on account of the Public Debt, \$45,303,533 43, yet of that amount, Five Millions of Dollars was borrowed money, and came into the Treasury after Mr. Adams' election, so that in fact the total amount actually paid—principal and interest of the Public Debt, during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, was \$40,303,533 43, and of this amount Ten Millions annually or Forty Millions in all was appropriated by the Act of 1817. So that Mr. Adams paid in his four years, only \$303,533 43, or \$75,883 35, annually more than was appropriated by the aforesaid Act, and the Public Debt, was only reduced, during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, little more than Twenty-five millions of dollars, (\$25,348,436 82), and for the correctness of this statement we refer to the Official Reports of Mr. Adams' own Secretary of the Treasury, Richard Rush.

But what shall we say with regard to the statement made by Mr. Senator Chambers, as to the amount paid on account of the Public Debt under the Jackson administration in 1829 and 1830.—This statement is either a gross attempt at imposition, or it betrays great ignorance of the subject. He says, Gen. Jackson paid in 1829, 12,383,800 77
Mr. Ingham's est. for 1830, 10,000,000 00
22,383,800 77

Making an average of 11,191,900 39
Now why Mr. Chambers refers to Mr. Ingham's estimate for 1830, instead of stating from an official document in his possession, the amount actually paid in 1830, on account of the Public Debt, must appear indeed astonishing to every candid and impartial man, and it proves how little reliance is to be placed on the dinner speeches of a partizan.

In the moment of excitement, a public speaker may make a mistake, or an incorrect statement, but in the present instance, Mr. Chambers took sufficient time to write out his speech, for it was nearly two weeks after delivery, before it was published, so that he had ample time to correct any mistakes that he might have made.

The document to which we here allude, is the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made to Congress on the 7th February 1831, and signed by the Vice President John C. Calhoun, by the Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, by M. Van Buren Secretary of State, S. D. Ingham Secretary of the Treasury, and J. M. Berrien Attorney General—a printed copy of which is now before us.

The Report states that the funds for the payment of the principal of the public debt, at the disposal of the commissioners in 1830, were constituted by the following appropriations.

1. The appropriation for the year 1830, under the 2d section of the Act of 3d March 1817, 10,000,000 00
2. The appropriation of surplus money in the treasury under the 1st section of the Act of the 24th April, 1830. 1,355,748 22

Making together 11,355,748 22
And this sum the Report states was applied during the year 1830, viz:
To the payment of Interest, 1,919,186 08
Principal, 9,442,569 14

11,355,748 22
To this add the payments in 1829, 12,383,800 77
23,739,548 99

Being an annual amount of
Andrew Jackson paid therefore in two years, 23,739,548 99
John Q. Adams in two years, (after deducting the loans,) 20,151,766 76

3,587,782 23.

Three Millions five hundred and eighty seven thousand seven and eighty two dollars paid by Jackson, in two years more than was paid by Adams in the same space of time.

Again—the public debt was reduced by Mr. Adams in four years, \$25,348,436 82.

It has been reduced by Andrew Jackson in two years, upwards of Nineteen Millions of dollars, as appears by the treasury reports (\$19,283,687 69.)

And yet Mr. Senator Chambers, calls this *Vox et preterea nihil.* A voice and nothing more.—The People will think and speak differently in this matter; they will think there is more than sound, that there is something substantial,—and they will give honor to whom honor is due.

How Mr. Chambers came to allude to Mr. Ingham's estimate for 1830, we are at a loss to conjecture, he must surely have been in a bewildered state of mind, for turning to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress, December 14th 1829, we find among the estimates of the expenditures for 1830, Mr. Ingham estimates the amount to be paid on account of the Public Debt in the year 1830, at \$11,500,000 00.

Besides there was no necessity of alluding to a treasury estimate for 1830, when an official Report had been made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th December 1830, which stated that the payments made and to be made, on account of the Public Debt for the year 1830, are estimated at \$11,354,630 09.

And when the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made on the 7th February, 1831, states there had actually been paid in the year 1830, on account of the public debt

\$11,355,748 22.
We here leave the financial views of Mr. Senator Chambers, without further comment, a plain, a true simple statement of facts derived from official documents prove conclusively, that he has erred most glaringly.

Party Arithmetic.—The Hon. Mr. Test of Indiana—the same polite gentleman, whose letter calling the President of the United States an *executive incubus*, in a late circular to his constituents, uses the following language:

"When I came into Congress the public debt was upwards of ninety millions of dollars.—The last economical administration reduced it upwards of forty millions."

The public documents show, that on the 1st day of January, 1824, the first year of Mr. Adams' administration, the public debt was \$83,960,572, or more than *six millions less* than Mr. Test states it.

The same documents show, that on the first day of January, 1829, the first year of Jackson's administration, the public debt was \$58,362,135 78, or more than *eight millions greater* than Mr. Test stated it.

The actual reduction therefore was little more than \$25,000,000, instead of Mr. Test's *forty millions*—making a blunder of about FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars in his statement of a fact, which he ought to have learned from the public documents in his possession. Such is the style with which the Clay men impose upon the people. Test is of the same class of arithmeticians, as our own Chambers, yet to do him justice, not quite so reckless and heedless on all subjects;—which is a bold word to utter.

Baltimore Republican.

Dogs.—We last week published the death of a young man in Cincinnati, of hydrophobia. To all conversant with the inexpressible terrors of this disease, a caution, is unnecessary: but to those who have never witnessed its operations or process, particular information, in a few remarks by a way of caution, may be useful.

Of all the diseases in the catalogue to which the human system is subject, there is none possessing such peculiar terrors as hydrophobia. It has been a query with able Physicians, whether, when the blood is in a certain state, the bite of a dog, whether he be as the term is *mad*, or not, will or not produce hydrophobia. It is a curious fact, that the bite of a dog, where the saliva is communicated to the blood, cannot be cured in a negro; and there is an example in this town of a coloured man who must ere long undergo the amputation of a leg from having been slightly bitten by a dog. As this is the season of the year in particular when dogs are liable

to contract the disease, too much care cannot be taken, or too close examination of the health of dogs. As the disease itself is not discoverable in the dog until his bite is fatal, there is a great danger in waiting for a full development of the disease; therefore we advise the owners of dogs, immediately on the appearance of disease to follow our example and kill without waiting to see how the symptoms will terminate. Many on the appearance of this disease in their dogs have thought they would confine them till they got well, not believing they were *mad*, but being bitten have died under this horror of horrors, hydrophobia.—In recommending death as the best cure for dogs diseased, we know from experience that the strongest attachment for a dog frequently exists with its owner, and it seems like taking human life; but what are these feelings contrasted with the effects of hydrophobia, or the safety of yourself, your children, or of your neighbors?

All must acknowledge the number of dogs which are fed and suffered to live, compared with the number in any way useful, is enormous; how many families who keep a dog which is of no kind of service, while the animal under certain circumstances may communicate to them a disease not to be contemplated without an involuntary shudder. Our advice to them, to every man who has a dog of but little or no service, is, to do as we have done,—shoot him; and if by these means but one case of hydrophobia is saved it will be a great compensation for all the dogs in Christendom.

Cleveland Herald.

Conveyances of Real Estate.—The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, "To provide for the proof, acknowledgment, & recording of deeds, and other instruments of writing," and which law takes effect this day, provides that the Judge, Justice, Notary Public, or other person legally authorized to certify the acknowledgment of deeds, "shall also certify that he is satisfied, from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of some witness, (naming him) that the person or persons making such acknowledgment, is, or are the person or persons whom they represent themselves to be, and shall subscribe his name to such certificate."

Those who are about to receive titles for their land, should be careful to see that the acknowledgment is made in strict conformity with the new law, as all conveyances made after the old form will be defective.

(Ohio) Nat. Repub. June 1.

Hilling Corn.—Erastus Ware of Salem, Mass. says of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not hilled, with a piece which was in some degree hilled after a severe gale, he is satisfied that there is no advantage in hilling as was formerly practised. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived by hilling corn; and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high and steep hill.

The Turf.—We cannot account for the fact, that although we have the elements for the improvement of the breed of horses, yet the English horses continue to fetch prices treble the sum paid for the best of ours. In the racing calendar, we find nothing that greatly exceeds the speed of our own horses, yet they all have a higher rank. At the late New Market Races in England, although an exceedingly wet day, eight horses started, and *Priam* beat the whole with great ease, and he is supposed to have netted to his owners, during the time they have held him, the full sum of \$120,000.

After winning the Derby stakes, the following prices were obtained for several horses: *Memnon*, \$16,000; *Serab*, \$14,000; *Cedric*, \$14,000; *Longwaist*, \$14,000; *Zingane*, \$14,000; *Mumeluke*, \$19,000;—Colonel, \$19,000; *Citus*, \$14,000; *Cedric*, \$6,000. These are prices worth having—and how singularly they compare with the four Arabs, sold lately by Tattersals, at \$2,500 for the whole!

We may have the horses, but we cannot have the money, for we are satisfied that there is not much difference

in the value of English and American horses as the above prices indicate. At our late races the South carried the day, and our Northern sportsmen will not admit that they have better trainers. They are ahead of us on the point, and take better care of their blood mares and foals, and have a better climate, and softer ground than we have.

N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

Census of N. York.—The census of 6th and 8th Wards has been completed, and it is now ascertained that the population of the city of New York is not so great as it was calculated to be.

The following is the number in each Ward;

1st Ward	11,327	8th Ward	20,919
2d do	8,202	9th do	22,752
3d do	9,649	10th do	16,438
4th do	12,705	11th do	14,901
5th do	17,722	12th do	11,901
6th do	13,596	13th do	12,056
7th do	15,668	14th do	14,735

Total, 203,015

The great Bankers and stock Jobbers of England are subscribing immense sums in order to oppose the cause of Reform in England, & keep the common people in slavery to the monied interest—a similar combination exists in this country to oppose the course of Reform, and the Administration of President Jackson. The Oligarchy of Shylocks here who are attempting to sustain that great blood-sucker, the Bank of the United States, are as busy as their brethren on the other side of the water.

Boston Statesman.

The American Navy.

There are now in commission, in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve ships of the line and seventeen frigates, besides various smaller vessels, most of which could be got to sea on short notice. In general, it would require a longer time, and much greater expense, to repair the vessels in ordinary, than to launch those on the stocks. The ships of the line, although rated at 74's are generally larger, several of them carrying from 90 to 120 guns; and most of the new frigates are on a corresponding scale, both as to size and weight of metal. So that, in fact, our Navy is much more efficient in these respects than would be inferred from the number and the rate of the vessels composing it. The following are the ships of the line:

Independence, in ordinary, at Boston.	
Columbus, do do	
Ohio, do do	New York.
Franklin, do do	
Washington, do do	
Delaware, do do	Gosport.
North Carolina, do do	
Alabama, on the stocks, at Portsmouth.	
Vermont, do do	Boston.
Virginia, do do	
Pennsylvania, do do	Philadelphia.
New York, do do	Norfolk.

The following are the frigates:

Java, in commission, at Mediterranean.	
Brandywine, do do	
Hudson, do do	Brazil.
Guerriere, do do	Pacific.
Constitution, in ordinary, at Boston.	
United States, do do	New York.
Potomac, do do	Washington.
John Adams, do do	Gosport.
Macedonian, do do	
Congress, do do	
Sancti, on the stocks, at Portsmouth.	
Cumberland, do do	Boston.
Sabine, do do	New York.
Savannah, do do	
Raritan, do do	Philadelphia.
Columbia, do do	Washington.
St. Lawrence, do do	Norfolk.

Contracts, have been made, under an Act of March, 1827, for the live oak framers of five additional ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops of war. In fulfilment of these contracts, deliveries have been made, at different Navy Yards, of 321,714 cubic feet of said timber, for which has been paid the sum of \$368,300.

N. Y. Paper.

The Claymen boast that they have the U. S. Bank—and the money, and learning, and talents, on their side—that they are the nobility, and the Jackson party is the mobility. Let them have it just as they please—one thing we know we have left us still—the *elective franchise*, and we will not forget that.

Trenton Emporium.

The Rahway [New Jersey] Advocate contains an account of a destructive fire which occurred near that place on Saturday morning the 29th ult. at the calico print work of Mr. Trusler. The destruction was total; & the loss of property is estimated at from 25 to \$30,000. Eleven buildings were consumed within two hours, all of which were new, and occupied by about 100 persons.