

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Gandy.

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LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1832.

[NO. 20.

United S. Laws.

AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 23.]

AN ACT to provide the means of extending the benefits of vaccination, as a preventive of the Small Pox, to the Indian tribes, and thereby, as far as possible, to save them from the destructive ravages of that disease.

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 several Indian Agents and Sub-Agents, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to take such measures as he shall deem most efficient, to convene the Indian tribes in their respective towns, or in such other places and numbers, and at such seasons as shall be most convenient to the Indian population, for the purpose of arresting the progress of small pox among the several tribes by vaccination.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby is, empowered to employ as many Physicians or Surgeons, from the army or resident on the frontier near the point where their services shall be required, as he may find necessary for the execution of this act; and, if necessary, two competent persons to conduct the Physicians to the remote Indians who are infected, or may be in immediate danger of being infected, with the small pox, whose compensation shall be six dollars per day, and six men, whose compensation shall be twenty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, to cause all Indian Agents to be supplied with genuine vaccine matter; and all Agents and Sub-Agents shall use all proper means to persuade the Indian population to submit to vaccination.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all Agents, Sub-Agents, Physicians and Surgeons, employed in the execution of this act, shall make monthly returns or reports of their proceedings to the War Department. And the Secretary thereof shall submit to Congress, on or before the first of February next, a general report of all proceedings in the premises.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, to carry this act into effect, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, May 5th, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following essay was written by Dr. John Stillwell of Dresden, Ohio, for which a premium was awarded him of five years subscription to the American Farmer:

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

DRESDEN, O., JUNE 1, 1831.

SIR: Indian corn being an important production of our soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, at the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end, I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating this grain, and point out some errors into which I conceive many of our farmers have fallen with regard to it. To ascertain the proper mode of culture for any plant, it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly. The want of proper attention to this rule, has produced much wild theory and bad practice in agriculture. The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection; we should therefore, in preparing ground for its reception, render it as light and mellow as possible, ploughing as deep as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is advantageous in hard cloddy soils, but is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed and lightly covered with loose earth; if too much earth is thrown upon it, there is danger of its resting in cold wet weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting. By this mode of planting, the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth: the roots striking deep, draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them; they are likewise more secure from drought which often proves very destructive to the corn crop, the stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger, and produce larger ears. The best process of cultivation is that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by drawing a large harrow over the rows; (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury,) the weeds should be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, and much of the success of the crop depends upon its being so, one ploughing

will be sufficient; in doing this the earth should be thrown to the corn, but care should be taken not to ridge it; which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn, which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when earing.

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground: the consequence is, that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants which run up spindly, and being often exposed to the drought, yield but a scanty crop: this may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the corn could not be well ploughed. What seems to have led to this practice is the cultivation of new ground, where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted; when, supposing the land worn out, he abandons it to wiser cultivators.

Another error which some practice is so absurd as almost to carry with it its own confutation; this is to plough so deep as to mangle the roots of the corn, with the idea of making it produce better. This causes what is called to fire corn: that is, the blades to wither and die before it is fully ripe.

The following note and letters appear in the Washington Globe of the 9th ult. The import of the letters may not altogether meet the approbation of the enemies of Gen. Jackson in this quarter; but we can't see what better they can do, than to "grin and bear with them."

We have received notes from the Representatives of Indiana, correcting us for omitting the State of Indiana, in our estimate of the strength of the joint Jackson ticket. The omission was altogether accidental, and the members from Indiana will perceive that although the name of the State was left out in the enumeration, yet its vote was actually included in the calculation making the whole vote for President and Vice-President, 196, and including the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 226.

Indiana has always been considered by us, as true to the President and the Democracy, as Tennessee.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8th, 1832.

MR. F. P. BLAIR:

Sir:—In your remarks in this morning's "Globe," upon Mr. Patton's letter to his constituents, declining to attend the Baltimore Convention, you have omitted to insert the State of Indiana, in your estimate of the States in which the joint Jackson ticket will prevail at the next Presidential election. I am at a loss to know whether by this estimate, you view the State of Indiana as being *doubtful*, or *opposed* to Gen. Jackson, or whether the omission of inserting Indiana in the estimate, was mere *accidental*. I hazard nothing in saying that a large majority of the people of Indiana are, at this time, as decidedly in favor of Gen. Jackson, as are the citizens of the State of Tennessee; nor is there any doubt of the State of Indiana giving her entire Electoral vote to the individual who shall be nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the *Vice-Presidency*.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. BOON.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8th, 1832.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

Sir: In this morning's Globe, in your remarks in reference to Mr. Patton's letter, which is published in this morning's Globe, you say, "nothing can be more certain, we believe, than that the Baltimore nomination for the Vice-Presidency, will get every vote that the President himself will obtain, if we except Pennsylvania. Under the present ratio formed by the House of Representatives, the joint Jackson ticket will, we think, certainly obtain 10 votes in Maine, 7 in New Hampshire, 42 in New York, 3 in Maryland, 23 in Virginia, 15 in North Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 15 in Kentucky, 15 in Tennessee, 21 in Ohio, 4 in Mississippi, 5 in Illinois, 5 in Louisiana, 4 in Missouri, 7 in Alabama—in all 196, being a majority of 52." Nothing we believe can defeat this calculation but a defeat of the ticket in favor of the President, in some of the States enumerated. It is not impossible that the votes of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will swell his aggregate to 226 out of 288."

In making this estimate, you have left out the State of Indiana, which has always stood firm in the support of the Executive, of the present Administration. I presume this omission must have been *unintentional*.

Allow me to say that it is my opinion that General Jackson's popularity is increased, and is stronger with the people in the State of Indiana than it has heretofore been—that his majority will be larger in that State at the next election, than was his majority at either of the preceding elections in 1824 or 1828, and that the friends of the present Administration, in the State of Indiana, will give their undivided support to the Baltimore nomination for the Vice-Presidency—any opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

With due respect,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARR.

MR. BLAIR:

Sir: In your paper of this morning, speaking of the probable vote for President and Vice-President, you have no doubt unintentionally omitted to set down Indiana as one State that will most certainly vote for General Jackson—that State has been true to him since 1824, and will most certainly give him an increased majority in 1832. The people of that State will also vote for the person nominated by the Baltimore Convention for Vice-President, but if the people of Indiana can have their choice, Col. R. M. Johnson will, undoubtedly, get their vote over any other candidate that has or can be named.

AN INDIANIAN.

May 8th, 1832.

We copy from the LOWELL (Mass.) MERCURY, a new and orthodox political journal, a few wholesome items for the benefit of the opposition.

"ITEMS," POLITICAL.

Henry Clay challenged and shot at John Randolph "for words spoken in debate" in the House of Representatives.—*Right.*

Timothy Upland assaulted the Hon. Isaac Hill in the streets in Exeter, N. H.—*Right.*

"Young Platt" slapped Hon. Edward Everett on the cheek in a public house in New York.—*Wrong.*—*Wrong.*

Governor Houston assaulted Hon. Mr. Stanberry in the streets in Washington.—*Wrong.*

Henry Clay made John Quincy Adams President, in 1824, and Adams made him Secretary of State—because they were *the best men*—*Right.*

The PEOPLE made Andrew Jackson President in 1828.—*Wrong.*

John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay sent three ministers to England, during four years & gained nothing. They would have taken the West India Treaty on the same basis, upon which the present administration negotiated successfully, but were *too late*.—*Right.*

Andrew Jackson obtained in a few months the opening of the west India ports, through the able diplomacy of Mr. McLane.—*Wrong.*

The Senate confirmed the TREATY opening the West India ports.—*Right.* The same Senate abused Mr. Van Buren, and rejected his nomination to the court of St. James for his instructions to Mr. McLane, directing him to make the said treaty.—*Right.*

Jackson has succeeded in obtaining from France indemnity for spoliations on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees to the full amount of just claims.—*Wrong.* He has obtained indemnity from Denmark.—*Wrong.* Also from Portugal.—*Wrong.* Also from South American Governments.—*Wrong.*—*Wrong.* Adams and Clay failed in all these negotiations.—*Right.*

Jackson has succeeded in making a treaty with Turkey, opening to our merchants new avenues to commerce and wealth.—*Wrong.* Mr. Adams did not succeed.—*Right.*

Mr. Adams was *unsuccessful* in almost all his foreign diplomacy.—*Right.* Jackson has been *successful* *every where*.—*Wrong.*

Adams and Clay agreed to submit the difficulties respecting the North Eastern Boundary to the King of Holland.—*Right.* Jackson and Van Buren submitted the reference thus agreed upon.—*Wrong.*

Mr. Adams sent Rufus King to the court of St. James.—*Right.*—*Right.* Gen. Jackson sent John Randolph to the court of St. Petersburg. Those who could justify or acquiesce in the first should be *slow to condemn the last*.

Adams recommended the removal of the Indians, and attempted to remove them, but failed, for the want of energy.—*Right.* Jackson recommended the removal of the Indians, and is rapidly carrying his recommendation into effect.—*Wrong.*

Every Administration pressed to do so by Massachusetts and Maine, failed to settle the Massachusetts claim.—*Right.* The present administration has admitted and settled several hundred thousand dollars of it.—*Wrong.*—*Wrong.*

The late administration of Mr. Adams was irresolute, weak and unsuccessful at home and abroad.—*Right.* Mr. Adams was a *minority* President.—*Right.* Gen. Jackson's Administration is full of energy, strong and successful in our foreign intercourse, and domestic affairs.—*Wrong.*

During Mr. Adams's Administration, our commerce languished, and our Manufactures drooped and were ready to perish. Money was scarce, and labor and produce low.—*Right.* Since Jackson's election commerce and manufactures have *revived* and were *never more flourishing*, labor and produce bear a good price, and the nation is prosperous and happy.—*Wrong.*—*Wrong.*—*All Wrong.*

The opposition have taken a great deal of pains to induce a belief that Gen. Jackson countenanced and encouraged the assault on Mr. Stanberry, but the charge was too preposterous to gain credence, or require serious refutation. The following is most an excellent hit at the mendacious propensity manifested by the opposition in the Houston affair:

Horrible Cannibalism. It has been clearly proved, by the opposition, that Gen. Houston's assault upon Mr. Stanberry was committed with the intention of murdering the

honorable member from Ohio, for the use of the President's table. Gen. H. and a number of gentlemen belonging to Tennessee, who had frequently dined with Gen. Jackson upon young Indians, during the frontier wars, were invited to the President's house; the President perceiving a deficiency in his larder, requested Gen. Houston to procure him some dainty wherewith to regale his guests. Mr. Stanberry being in good flesh attracted the eye of Gen. Houston, and an "alarming attempt to murder" him was the consequence. But what is yet more startling is an allegation which Mr. Stanberry's friends allege to be susceptible of the most convincing proof; viz: that it was a condition of the agreement between Mr. Eaton and Gen. Houston, that the latter, in furnishing Indian rations, should be allowed to take the bodies of the opposition for that purpose—and that if John H****'s was taken, and regularly and fairly served out, the said Houston was to be released from his obligation to supply whiskey to the emigrants for the space of two months succeeding the time of the dispensation of John's flesh!!!

BOSTON STATESMAN.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The principle of conforming the public expenditure to specific appropriations, granted for each item by the Representatives of the people, is one of the great reforms of the democratic school of politicians. It prevents the embezzling the national treasure under false pretences—it prevents the corrupting consequences of leaving the disbursement of the public money to the discretion of executive officers.

The contingent fund was for this reason, although indispensable to some extent, looked upon with great jealousy, and limited as far as practicable. On one occasion it was proposed to abolish it, because it was considered a smaller evil to dispense with the advantages derived from it, than to tolerate its dangerous tendencies. It has therefore always been the care of those inclined to limit executive discretion with regard to expenditures, to diminish the amount of this fund by providing specifically for every item of expense by a direct appropriation to the object.

During the former administration, the Jackson party in Congress, through the Committee of Retrenchment, justly complained of taking out of Ministers from the contingent fund, as an abuse. Such certain and defined object of expenditure might well be provided for by a specific appropriation; & if this fund were perverted to draw into its vortex expenditures, of such a sort, it might gradually engross all the expenditures, and of course all the funds of the government, and commit the whole purse of the nation to the disposition of the President.

In this view of the principles which brought the present administration into power, the application for a specific appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France, to replace Mr. Rives, was made. It was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives, but was struck out in the Senate. The object there, was to compel the President to relinquish his unquestionable right to appoint a Minister in the recess of the Senate, or to force him to violate his principle with regard to the application of the contingent fund, and to pervert it to objects not contemplated in its appropriation.

It is somewhat astonishing to find Mr. Calhoun's special friends, in the House of Representatives, who have been the greatest sticklers for specific appropriations and who were most distinguished for fixing the *badge of abuse*, voted by the Committee of Retrenchment on the course of the last administration, for paying outlays from the contingent fund, now taking measures to defeat a reform which they then proposed. Mr. Adams, when he sees these men taking a course directly opposite to that which they observed towards him, and for the purpose of embarrassing the present Executive, cannot but consider them as acting from factious motives. And, although he seems still to retain his former opinion, that the contingent fund may be applied to pay the outfit of a Minister, yet he has not hesitated to give his vote to relieve the present Executive, who entertains a different view, from an embarrassment in which the new coalition seek to involve him. It is a remarkable fact, that not a solitary man of the Clay and Calhoun opposition could be found to sustain the unanimous vote of their own House, on this item of the Appropriation Bill, after it had been made the touchstone of party in the Senate. *Globe.*

Cobbett denies the existence of the Cholera in Great Britain. He declares that it is nothing more than a political attempt "to bamboozle John Bull."

The annexed testimony of Senator Buckner, furnishes a very circumstantial and satisfactory history of the affray between Gov. Houston and Mr. Stanberry. From perusing it, the public will discover that the rencontre was not secret or premediated, that the assailant was armed with nothing but a walking cane, which chance to be in his possession, and the attack was made in a fair and honorable manner, after due notice had been given. On the other hand it will be seen, that Mr. Stanberry was armed and equipped for battle, but was so spiritless, so unmanned by a consciousness of guilt and baseness of conduct, that he offered no resistance to the cudgelling, but merely threw up his hands and bawled out like a great baby "oh don't," and continued this squalling until the chastisement was over. This is the champion, whose courage it is "gross imposition" to question: *Louisville Advertiser.*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

APRIL 23. Alexander Buckner, a Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, was then sworn in behalf of the accused, and testified as follows: viz.

Question by the accused.—Were you in company with the accused previous to, and at the time of, meeting with Mr. Stanberry? If yes, state the circumstances that preceded and occurred at the meeting.

Answer.—On the evening of the 13th, I think after tea was over, at my boarding house, I stepped into the room of Mr. Grundy; we sat there conversing for a few moments. Governor Houston entered the outward door, and passed down the passage, intending as I thought to pass the door of Mr. Grundy which was partly open at the time. As he came opposite the door he halted and looked in. I spoke to him and asked him into the room; we indulged awhile in idle, playful conversation. Mr. Blair, who was in the adjoining room, in a few minutes stepped in also. Governor Houston was relating some anecdotes, which occupied our attention some fifteen or twenty minutes, when Mr. Blair and myself rose to retire. We walked out of the room, it being a very fine evening, and turned carelessly towards the outer door, not having any particular object in view. Governor Houston came after us, and as he stepped out of the door, took each of us by the arm, one on each side of him, and bore us up the Avenue. We continued in light conversation, walking slowly till we came to the cross street which runs up to the City Hall, across the Avenue, at the end of the brick pavement, when we got to that place, Mr. Blair observed that we had gone far enough; we had gone half way with Houston, and that to be polite he ought to go back with us. Houston answered no; saying I think, that he had company, and must go back. At that time we all fled about, Houston was rather in the rear, Mr. Blair a little in the advance on the right. After we faced about Mr. Blair moved off very briskly without waiting for me to go with him. I was surprised at this movement, and asked Houston what makes Blair go off so fast. Houston was standing not directly facing the paling, but rather quartering towards it, and quartering to me; without answering my question, he appeared to shift the position of his feet. I saw nothing at the time, but soon discovered a gentleman coming across the Avenue, and pretty near to us, and near to the pavement; at the time I did not recognize the individual when I first observed him, but as he approached nearer and was in the act of