

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33¹ PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16¹ ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

VOL. VIII.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1832.

[NO. 21.

United S. Laws.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

[PUBLIC No. 24.]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana shall be hereafter held on the last Mondays of May and November, in each year, instead of the first Mondays of said months, as is now required by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in or returnable to said Court, shall be proceeded in by said Court in the same manner as if no alteration of the times for holding said court had taken place.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 19, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 25.]

AN ACT to extend the Patent of Jethro Wood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted unto Jethro Wood, a citizen of the United States, his heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, for the term of fourteen years from the last day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the full and exclusive right and privilege of making, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvements in the construction of a plough; a description of which is given in a schedule or specification annexed to letters patent granted to the said Jethro Wood for the same on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: *Provided*, That all rights and privileges heretofore sold by the said patentee, to make, use, or vend the said improvements, shall enure to and be enjoyed by the purchasers, respectively as fully and upon the same conditions during the period hereby granted, as for the existing term: *And provided also*, That the price at which the same has been usually sold, by the said patentee, shall not be advanced upon future purchasers.

Approved, May 19, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 26.]

AN ACT for giving effect to commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, whether of foreign or domestic produce or manufacture, which shall come direct from the ports of that nation to the United States, shall pay no greater duties on importation, anchorage, tonnage, or any other kind, than are now, or hereafter may be, levied on the vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the restriction of coming direct from a port in Colombia, contained in the preceding section, shall be taken off as soon as the President shall receive satisfactory evidence, that a like restriction is taken off from vessels of the United States in the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and shall make known the same by his proclamation declaring the fact.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall at any time receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed or which may be allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the ports of Colombia corresponding with those extended, or to be extended by this act, to Colombian vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operation of either or both of the provisions of this act, as the case may be, and to withhold any or all the privileges allowed, or to be allowed, to Colombian vessels or their cargoes.

Approved, May 19, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 27.]

AN ACT authorizing the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the Naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to constitute a board of Naval officers to be composed of the Naval Commissioners and two Post Captains, to meet at the Seat of Government, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of the Attorney General, carefully to revise and enlarge the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defense, which rules and regulations, when ap-

proved by him and sanctioned by Congress, shall have the force of law, and stand in lieu of all others heretofore enacted.

Approved, May 19, 1832.

Synopsis of the Report made by Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Manufactures, in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Report commences with a brief history of the public domain, dividing it into the public lands at the close of the Revolutionary war, and those within the boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, acquired by cessions from France and Spain, respectively.

The resolution of Congress of September 6, 1780, recommending to the interested States liberal cessions of a portion of their territorial claims to the United States; and the resolution of Congress of October 10, 1780, providing that the lands which be ceded in consequence of that recommendation, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, &c. & c. are next brought in review.

The report particularizes the cessions made by New-York in 1781, Virginia in 1784, and Georgia in 1802, and notices the clause in the cession by the last named State, which provides that the lands ceded by her shall, after satisfying a money payment and certain grants recognized by the agreement, "be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States—Georgia included, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The Committee advert to the cession by France and Spain, of the lands coming within the second general division of the public domain, as having been procured for considerations which were made good to the ceding powers out of the Treasury of the Union—the common stock of the whole people. They examine and applaud the system adopted for surveying and selling the public lands; and notice the relaxations of that system which have been made for the benefit of purchasers among the less wealthy portions of the community. They then refer to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of April 6, 1832, showing the amount expended by the United States in the acquisition of public lands, and the proceeds of the sales which have been made. This document from the Treasury department shows that the amount thus expended exceeds that received for sales, by nearly eleven millions of dollars.

The Report states the quantity of unsold lands on which the foreign and Indian titles have not been extinguished; the grants to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for Internal Improvements; and the grants for literary institutions and education. It then presents some strong views of the inexpediency of reducing the price of the public lands; shows that the present prices are not too high, by the evidence of the briskness of the sales, and the large quantities which have been sold; and contends that reduction in price would operate unjustly and injuriously to the government and to former purchasers, by diminishing the value of their property. Reduction, say the Committee, would also be pernicious by its tendency to accumulate large quantities of land among overgrown capitalists; and they illustrate this position by the example of the military bounty land. They then explain the injurious bearing of the reduction on Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee—the States from which the greatest emigration proceeds—in lessening the value of real estate in those members of the confederacy; in diminishing their interest in the public domain; and in offering an effective bounty to further emigration.

The argument derived from the large quantity of public land yet remaining unsold, that the present price is too high, is answered by a reference to the rapidity of sales, &c. The report notices the proposition that the price of the public lands is a tax, and that, in the present state and prospects of the revenue such tax ought to be reduced. The Report denies that there is any tax in the case, and argues that, even on the contrary assumption, those who have already paid the alledged tax are as much entitled to the equitable consideration of the Government as future purchasers at reduced rates. It denies, however, that a reduction of the price of the public lands is necessary to accelerate the settlement and population of the States within which those lands lie. These States are seven in number, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana; and it appears, from some statistical details presented by the Committee, that from 1820 to 1830 the progress of population in the States just named has been so rapid as to require no additional stimulus. The population table from which this result is derived, and which is appended to the Report, exhibits the gratifying fact that, during the period just indicated, the whole population of the United States has increased about thirty-three per cent. Each of eleven States exceeded, and each of thirteen States fell short of, that rate of increase.

Few political readers are ignorant of the fact, that in the new states of the Confederacy considerable dissatisfaction has existed, in consequence of the Government being an extensive proprietor of lands within their borders, without paying taxes for it; and of the exemption of such lands from

taxation for five years after sale. This state of things has, in those sections of the Union, been regarded as operating injuriously to the resident land holder, by oppressing him with a disproportionate share in the expenses of the State Governments. In noticing the complaints springing from these circumstances, the Committee take occasion to present the other side of the question. They refer to the application, by compact, between the General Government and the new States, of five per cent. on the net proceeds of land sales to Internal Improvement; to the land reservations for the purposes of education; and to the numerous grants of land for local purposes. In the spirit which has uniformly actuated the General Government on this subject, the Committee "recommend an appropriation to each of the seven States referred to, of a further sum of ten per cent. on the net proceeds of the sales of that part of the public lands which lie within it, for objects of internal improvement in their respective limits."

On the second branch of the inquiry, with which the committee were entrusted, viz: the expediency of transferring the Public Lands to the States within which they lie—they remark that this question comprehends, in its consequences, the cession of the whole Public Domain of the nation: because, they say, cessions similar to those indicated by the letter of the Resolution would of course be hereafter made to future States of the Union. Adverting to the immense amount of the suggested cessions, they state the quantity of the whole public domain to be 1,090,871,753 acres, and its value to be \$1,363,589,691. The value of these lands they notice in several aspects; and they allude to the grave character of a measure, which would alienate property of such an immense value, belonging to the whole, from owners, and transfer it to a party only of those owners. They again notice the excellence of the Federal system in relation to the public lands, and dwell with great force on the defects of any system that could be substituted for it by the States. Besides the danger of collisions between the States, and the spirit of hazardous speculation which would be inevitable incidents of the suggested innovation, another and graver evil would be, the new and dangerous relation of creditor and debtor, which the transfer would establish between the General and some of the State Governments. The credit system, which it had been found from experience necessary to abolish, would be revived with accumulated grievances; the States would, for their respective purchases, become debtors to the Federal Government; the identity of their situation in this respect would produce a community of griefs and of feeling, inspiring projects of disunion; the General Government would be unable to coerce payment from the defaulting States; the very nature of the relations between the General and the State Governments, excludes any idea of resorting to the ultimate remedy pursued by one foreign nation to extort justice from another; the Judiciary could afford no desirable aid; it would, moreover, be inequitable in the Government to seize the property of innocent citizens to pay debts contracted by the States in their sovereign capacities; the expedient of mortgages on the ceded lands would prevent or retard subsequent sales by the States; and, on the whole there would be inevitable delay, without a remedy, on the part of the debtor States.

The report repels the idea of cessions for prices merely nominal, as being unjust on the part of the General Government; reminds the Senate that the cessions from Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia were obtained from the common treasure; and presents some curious, as well as important details, showing the inequality in the acquisitions of the receiving States, as compared with their population, respectively.

The general conclusion to which the committee are brought, is, that it is inexpedient for the General Government either to cede the public lands to the States within which they lie, or to reduce their prices. They again advert to the merits of the existing system for surveying and selling those lands. But they remark that it may properly be considered whether the proceeds of sales, being no longer necessary to defray the expenses of the government, may not be beneficially appropriated to some other objects. Before indicating any precise object, they advert to the important duty, incident to a government of husbanding the resources of a country in times of prosperity and peace, so as to be ready to meet those adverse vicissitudes from which all history shows that no nation is exempt. "As the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are not wanted for ordinary revenues, which will be abundantly supplied from the imports, the committee respectfully recommend that an appropriation of them be made for some other purposes for a limited time, and to be resumed in the contingency of war." In such an event, they might be applied to the prosecution of the war, or to paying any debt that may have been contracted for its prosecution; and on the return of peace, and payment of the war debt, the fund might be again applied to some suitable object, other than that of the ordinary expenses of government.

In regard to the specific appropriation of the fund under the restriction stated, the majority of the committee recommend that after deducting the ten per cent. for the new

States, the residue of the fund should be divided for five years among the twenty-four States according to their Federal Representative number, to be applied to Education, Internal Improvements, Colonization, or the redemption of debts incurred for purposes of Internal Improvement, as each State, judging for itself, may prefer. A table is appended to the report, showing what would be the dividend of each State. A portion of the committee, says the Report, were for applying the above residue to the objects of Internal Improvements, and of colonizing the free blacks, under the direction of the General Government.

The Committee conclude their labors by a bill entitled, "an act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands of the United States,"

From the N. Y. Standard, May 22.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Harve, Captain Depeyer, arrived last night from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th April. The Paris dates are of the 10th.

Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, arrived in this ship.

The most important news is the tremendous increase of the cholera in Paris. On the last day reported, the new cases amounted to 1075, and the deaths to 455.

The correspondent of the Journal du Harve, says, Paris, 10th—"Here the cholera engrossed the attention of all. It continues its ravages with a violence that surpasses all our anticipations. Each day the official bulletin fails not to excite new fears. We observe with pain the flight of all whose affairs do not compel them to remain here.

It was spreading to the neighboring villages and towns.

Paris has presented a melancholy aspect for several days; after nine o'clock in the evening hardly any body is to be seen in the streets.

M. Magendle has had much success. He has cured 15 or 16 new cases, and has many more doing well. No other instances so favorable have occurred.

Since yesterday tapissier, or coaches, for removing the dead have been brought into use, and carry six biers each, funeral ceremonies being out of the question. The cobillard of Marshal Lannes has also been brought out, which is large enough to hold 11 coffins.

The king has placed at the disposition of the hospitals all the carriages of his palaces and chateaux.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, April 11.—The Cholera still continues its ravages, but its intensity is a little abated. From Monday noon to yesterday the number of fresh cases is 985, deaths 356. The President of the Council continues to grow better and better.

The number of persons of note attacked continues to augment. Among them the Neapolitan Ambassador, but his attack is represented as not very serious. In the Spanish Ambassador's suit some persons have been attacked, and one is dead. Madam Perier, wife of Scipion Perier, brother to the Prime Minister, died yesterday of cholera, as also M. Bisson, an ancient Prefect.

PARIS, April 13.—The number of new cases of Cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, was 804; deaths 317. Total cases from the beginning, 7560; deaths 2913. The convalescence of M. Perier continued.

THE TARIFF.

Our readers will observe by the Congressional proceedings, that the Tariff bill is to be taken up to-morrow in Congress. What its fate will be, time only can determine. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to frame a bill that would reduce the revenue to fifteen millions of dollars. He has done so. The nullifiers in the South declare the bill a mere deception, while the advocates of the Tariff are equally loud in declaring it an abandonment of the protecting system. The Charles-town Mercury holds the following language:

"So far from there being no reasonable objections against it, it is little less than wonderful to us how any one can imagine that it embraces a single important feature in which the Southern States can acquiesce without a total abandonment of their rights, their interests, and their principles. What right does it restore? What grievances does it redress? What security for the future does it furnish? None—literally none."

The Washington correspondent of another nullifying paper, says:

"By way of opinion, I must remark, that the project of the Secretary is understood here to have been matured under the advice of Mr. Niles, the Editor of the Register, of Mr. R. Fisher, the Editor of the paper set up by the Manufacturer's Convention, lately held in New York, and Mr. Brown of Boston, a large woollen manufacturer, possessing more influence over the manufacturers, perhaps, than any other man in the United States, and the same who mo-

ved in the Convention, lately held in the city of New York; a prohibition on woollen goods."

We copy the following from Niles' Register; the reader will observe how far it goes to corroborate the "Washington correspondent."

"On our part, we would rather sit down and coldly calculate the value of the union, than accept this unjust and abominable—this ill digested and conflicting—this *British pauper feeding and American pauper making*, scheme. But, and if it shall pass, through the force of party discipline or from other causes, among them, possibly British gold, it will soon be *repealed* by the united operation of at least a million of musket bearing *Freemen*—whose *nullification* is *extermination*; who have full power to do all that they will, in the work of *reform*. Let there be peace—let the people instantly meet in every State, county, city, town, village or hamlet, and cry to their representative, **THIS BILL SHALL NOT BECOME A LAW.**"

Mr. R. Fisher, the editor of the "New York American Advocate," now at Washington, says,

"We had intended to examine the secretary's bill somewhat in detail, but (taken altogether) it is so complete a departure from the pledge given by the Government, to sustain the industry of the nation, that we can not believe there will be found any one but those blinded by Southern prejudice, or sold to British influence, who will dare to defend it. Were Mr. Huskisson to arise from the grave he could not frame a law more completely calculated to destroy our industry, and benefit that of Great Britain, than this *Judicious Tariff*.

We dismiss the subject, and leave it to our readers to draw their own comments on these several extracts.

Del. Gazette.

SOMETHING STRANGE.

A writer in the Crawfordsville Record, says—"Amongst the many curiosities enumerated and published in the Record, and in the county of Montgomery, I would ask liberty to describe the following. It indeed seems visionary, but not the less true. A spot of ground, probably three miles distance from Crawfordsville is elevated some twenty feet above the channel of a small creek, and contains about one fourth part of an acre of ground; when you approach within the limits of its circle then all of a sudden as by enchantment a gleam of light of a reddish hue surrounds you, and so dense that I have strained my vision in order to dispel the gleam, but all to no effect; the earth, the timber, and the underbrush and the atmosphere above, beneath and all around are condensed with the copper shade, which that spot presents until you pass through, then all of a sudden you emerge into the common light, which much relieves the eye; and you may walk round the borders of the same as on a line dividing to a given distance the dim atmosphere, and again one step out and you are relieved from the same, and so it is, &c. W.—

From the Madison Ia. Republican, May 24.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday morning last, as some show-men, who had been exhibiting in this town, were preparing to leave the place, a Mr. Samon, one of our citizens, came to the wagon which contained several Leopards, bringing with him his little girl about five years old. For the purpose of pleasing the child, and giving it an opportunity to see the animals, he placed it on the top of the wagon, which was closed except a small door at the top, which had bars of iron across it.—The child slipped its hand over on these grates, and in an instant one of these ferocious animals, the leopard, seized the arm, drew the child on the cage, and tore and mangled it in a most shocking manner. The skin and flesh were torn from one side of the head to the bone, and the arm was taken off above the elbow, and eaten by this animal in the presence of a number of persons. The child could not be loosed from the leopard, by its father, who was the only person present at first, and who exerted every possible means in his power to do so, until the arm came off. In this horrible and mangled situation