

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16 2/3 ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

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[NO. 23.]

## United S. Laws.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

[PUBLIC No. 29.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana.

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 western district of Louisiana, shall be hereafter holden on the second Monday of June, in each year, instead of the third Monday of August, 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 the said Court, in the same manner as if no alteration of the time 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 22, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 30.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the Land Office from Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi, to remove the Land Office from Franklin to Fayette, in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Land Office at Mount Salus, in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi, shall be removed to, and located at, such place in the said Land District as the President of the United States may direct, if in his opinion any removal be necessary; and that the Land Office at Franklin, in the county of Howard, State of Missouri shall be removed to, and located in, the town of Fayette, in said county; and it shall be the duty of the Registers, and the Receivers of public money for said Land Offices, within sixty days, from and after the passage of this act, to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said offices, to their respective places of location as herein provided for.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

AN ACT to exempt the vessels of Portugal from the payment of duties on tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no duties upon tonnage shall be hereafter levied or collected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: *Provided always*, That whenever the President of the United States, shall be satisfied that the vessels of the United States are subjected, in the ports of the kingdom of Portugal, to payment of any duties of tonnage, he shall, by proclamation declare the fact, and the duties now payable by the vessels of that kingdom, shall be levied and paid, as if this act had not been passed.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 32.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, extended, so as to include the part of a tract of land called "Pretty Prospect," recently purchased by the Corporation of the said town, as a site for their Poor's-house; beginning, for the said piece of ground, at a stone marked number four, extending at the end of four hundred and seventy-six poles on the first line of a tract of land, called the "Rock of Dunbarton;" said stone also standing on the western boundary line of lot numbered two hundred and sixty, of Beatty and Hawkin's addition, to said town; and running thence, north, seventy-eight degrees; east, thirty-eight poles; south, eighty degrees; east, three poles; south, eighteen poles; south, twelve degrees; east, nine poles; south, eleven degrees; west, twelve poles; south, seventy-two degrees; west, twenty-three poles; to the said first line of the "Rock of Dunbarton," thence, with said line, to the beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the rights, powers, and privileges, heretofore granted by law to the said Corporation, and which are at this time claimed and exercised by them, may and shall be exercised and enjoyed by them, within the bounds and limits set forth and described in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 33.]

AN ACT for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public Buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be,

and he is hereby, authorized and directed to contract, after giving due notice by public advertisement, for improving the avenue, in the city of Washington, leading, from the Capitol to the Executive offices, by paving the centre way thereof forty-five feet in width, with cobble or pebble stones, or with pounded stone upon the McAdam plan, or in any other permanent manner, as the President of the United States may direct; and also, for the graduation, and covering with the best gravel to be obtained, the sidewalks of said avenue, and for proper gutters and drains to carry off the water, for which purpose, the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That under the same direction as prescribed in the first section, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For conducting water in pipes from the fountain, on square number two hundred and forty-nine, to the President's house and public offices, and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For bringing water in pipes to the Capitol, and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, and the purchase of the rights of individuals to the water, forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the purchase, delivery, and laying of Seneca flagging on the walk from the western gate to the Capitol; and for this purpose, the sum of seven thousand one hundred and two dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 34.]

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Corporation of Washington be, and it is hereby, empowered to collect, annually, the tax at the rate of one per centum and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the city of Washington, assessed and laid by the fifth section of said act, or any part thereof, for the purposes and objects designated in said act, by the same officers, process, and means by which said Corporation is now, or may hereafter be, empowered to collect any other taxes; and to pay over said money, when so collected as aforesaid, to the Treasury of the United States, in the manner, and within the times, prescribed by the acts to which this act is a supplement; and that, in default made by the said Corporation, either in collecting or paying over as aforesaid, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States may proceed to exercise the powers reposed in, and conferred on him, in and by the said fifth section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of Alexandria shall have the power to appoint one or more inspectors of Tobacco for the town of Alexandria; and the said inspectors shall take an oath before a Justice of the Peace of the county of Alexandria, or the Mayor of the Corporation, for the faithful discharge of the duties of office of inspector, a certificate of which he shall return to the Clerk of the Common Council: And the said Common Council shall have power to pass all needful laws for the due and proper inspection of Tobacco, and for regulating the conduct of the said inspectors; And the said Common Council shall have power to remove, for just cause, any inspector, and appoint another in his place.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 35.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

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 for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as established by law, including an Agent for the Kansas, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of June third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the pay of Sub-agents, as established by law, nineteen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed in the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the pay of gunsmiths and black-

smiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the War Department, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsmiths' and blacksmiths' shops, five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For expense of building houses for Indian agents, blacksmiths' shops, and for repairs of the same, when required, in the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be used for the purpose of rewarding Indians for settling disputes among themselves.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for defraying the expenses of conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington City, and from thence to their own country: *Provided*, That no compensation beyond their actual expenses for extra services, shall be allowed any Indian Agent or Sub-agent for services when doing duty under the order of their government, detached from their agency and boundary of the tribe to which they are Agents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase, and delivery of corn, or other provisions, for the use of the Seminole Indians, who are likely to suffer on account of the failure of their crops from a severe drought the last year.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 36.]

AN ACT to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the ground allotted for the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for the purpose of aiding the vestry of Washington parish, in the erection of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherwise improving the burial ground, allotted to the interment of members of Congress and other officers of the General Government.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 37.]

AN ACT in relation to the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the Penitentiary and buildings connected with it, for the erection of railing on the exterior walls, and for the support of the convicts, and pay of the officers for the present year, to be expended under the superintendence and direction of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 38.]

AN ACT for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, seized or possessed of, or holding any estate or interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying and being within the District of Columbia, shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveyance of such estate or interest, or for declaring or limiting any use or trust in and of the same before any judge of a court of record and of law of the State and county in which such person or persons may be, or before any chancellor or any such State or before any Judge of the Supreme, Circuit, District or Territorial Courts of the United States, or before any two Justices of the Peace of the State, District or Territory and county in which such person or persons may be; and such Judge, Chancellor or Justices shall annex to such deed a certificate, under his or their hands of the execution and acknowledgment thereof, and that the grantor or grantors was or were known to him or them, or that his, her or their identity had been satisfactorily proved and the Register, Clerk or Prothonotary of

such Court or county, shall also certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the Judge, Chancellor, or Justices, is or are, was or were such at the time of the execution and acknowledgment thereof; or if any such person or persons, seized or possessed as aforesaid, shall be in some foreign country, and shall execute and acknowledge any such deed before any Judge or Chancellor of any Court master or master extraordinary, in chancery or notary public, in such foreign country; and such execution and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the grantor or grantors shall be certified upon, or annexed to, such deed, under the hand and seal of any such judge, chancellor, master or master extraordinary, or notary public, and such deed so executed, acknowledged and certified in the several and respective modes aforesaid shall be recorded amongst the land records of the county of Washington, or the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, within six calendar months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowledged with the United States or the Territories thereof, or within twelve calendar months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowledged in some foreign country; such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any feme covert in whom such estate or interest may be, shall be a party with her husband, executing such deed, or shall only be relinquishing her right or dower, in or to such estate or interest, and the judge, chancellor, justices, master or master extraordinary in chancery or notary public, aforesaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, shall make the contents thereof known to her, and shall examine her, out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgment of the same voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of, or ill usage, by her husband, or fear of his displeasure; and such examination and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the party shall be certified in the mode prescribed in the first section of this act, according to the place or country where such feme covert shall be at the time of such examination and acknowledgment, and such deed shall be recorded within the several and respective periods herein before mentioned; the same shall be good and available for the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby intended.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, are hereby, authorized to record any deed or conveyance, executed and authenticated agreeably to the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

From the Vermont North Star.

Smuggling and murder.—An attempt was made, on Monday the 21st instant, to arrest the notorious smuggler, John Stearns, at the house of the two Mr. Beaches, in Canaan, Vermont, who harbored him and aided his escape. The house was surrounded by several citizens, authorized by proper authority to assist, among whom were two Mr. Grouts, sons of the Custom House Officer. Stearns threatened to take the life of any one who should attempt to enter the house—the two Beaches at length went out of the house and commenced a quarrel with those who surrounded it, to give Stearns an opportunity of making his escape, which he improved. The two Grouts pursued him; when Stearns, finding he must be overtaken, turned round and fired a pistol at Daniel Grout, who was only a few steps from him, which took effect in his thigh and hip, and proved fatal. He survived only a few hours. The other Grout was prevented from pursuing Stearns far, by his threats to shoot him also; and he made his escape into the woods. Stearns is an old aggressor.

The Bank Bill.—In the Senate, at our last dates from Washington, the Bank Bill was undergoing the process of amendment; or, we should have said, the Senate seemed disposed to make it unacceptable to the people and as obnoxious as possible to the President. The clause limiting the number of branches had been stricken out, and an amendment had been adopted to increase the government stock, from seven to ten millions. Difference of opinion, with respect to modifying the charter, was to have been expected—but we cannot be convinced that the public will ever sanction or approve the principles involved in the amendments we have just named.

That a renewal of the charter, on correct principles is desirable, is freely acknowledged; but members of Congress will only deceive themselves, if they undertake to perpetuate the institution with its present powers—much less with an enlargement of them.

The Bank has not called for an increase of her capital stock, nor does she expect her charter to be renewed without modification. All she desires is the perpetuation of her banking privilege during another term of twenty years; and she can only ask, under a new charter, to be clothed with such powers as may be absolutely necessary to enable her to transact the business for which she was established.

The power to establish branches, at any and every point, is not necessary to the

healthful operation of the Bank, nor can it be conceded to it with safety to the public. The condition of the country requires that the institution shall not be left at liberty to occupy every flourishing town with a branch, and thus monopolize the banking business of the country and wield its destinies. By limiting the number of branches to two to each state, Congress would leave room for sound local banks to spring into existence, to enter into competition with the national bank, and, in time, to operate as a check, politically as well as commercially, upon her. Such a check may be not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, if there be any truth in the declaration made by Mr. Clay—"money is power."

The amendment providing for an increase of the stock of the government in the institution—from seven to ten millions—following, as it does, the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the stock now owned by the government should be sold to the Bank, may be regarded as an effort to control the action of the Executive on the subject—to constrain him to veto the bill, or abandon the principles avowed in the Message in which he assigned his reasons for withholding his signature from the Maysville Road Bill. If the gentlemen who are playing this game are subserving the interests of the Bank, we are very grossly deceived. Louisville Adv.

From the New York Enquirer, of June 4.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Pierce for Havre papers to the 5th May, with Paris dates of the 4th.

The departure of the mail allows us but to make the following translations.

M. Montalivet is performing the duties of Minister of the Interior in France, in consequence of the illness of M. Perier.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

The ratification by Russia of the Belgian treaty, has arrived at London.

It would seem too, that an amicable arrangement has been made with France in relation to the occupation of Ancona, and that both the troops of Austria and France are to evacuate that port of the Papal territory simultaneously.

PARIS, 3d MAY.

The Moniteur says—For three months past, government has been aware of the existence of intrigues with a view of causing a Carlist insurrection at Marseilles and on the coast. It was known that with this view an active correspondence was going on between that place, Paris and Italy, and that travellers of more or less distinction, but all equally devoted to the legitimate party, arrived one after the other, but particularly, of late carrying orders, counter orders and intelligence.

At one time it was on the 15th or 20th March, at another time on the 21st April, afterwards definitely on the 28th, that all was to be ready for an open insurrection.

A debarkation of troops was spoken of, the name of Madame, the Dutches de Berry, was mentioned. A plan of the coast near Martiques, had been taken; funds had been received by those individuals most deeply concerned in this intrigue.

In the neighboring departments, those men who are continually dreaming of disorder and civil war, were told to hold themselves in readiness. Their language and manners would, had other indications been wanting, have sufficiently demonstrated the object of their hopes, and the blow which it was thought would be struck.

At periods assigned, the project was to cause insurrections to take place at different points in the south. At Lyons, distributions of money were made; and some indigent workmen, animated by patriotic indignation, on learning the source and the object of these distributions, paid over to the authorities the money that had been placed in their hands.

It was also known through different channels, that Madame, the Dutches de Berry, had endeavored to purchase the steamboat St. Columbo, and that the Charles Albert waited her orders.

Newspaper Postage.—Much time has been occupied by the Senate upon the subject of a proposition to introduce into the Post Office bill a provision to abolish the postage upon newspapers. It was rejected by a majority of one vote only; and a separate bill has now been introduced for the same purpose. From the course which some of the country editors are pursuing in relation to it, they cannot perceive in its operation the same effect which it strikes us must be inevitable. If we are not very much deceived in our view of the matter, the effect would be to break up all the country newspaper establishments; because most persons who take papers would prefer those published in the large cities, to those which have to receive their information from them, and nothing but the expense of the postage, in most instances, induces them now to give the preference to the local papers. Baltimore Rep.

The steamboat Niagara, soon after leaving Buffalo, last Sunday morning 2d inst., burst her boiler, which carried away a great part of her decks.—Of 300 passengers, 25 either killed or blown overboard and drowned.

Nat. Republican.