

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.

VOL. VIII.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1832.

[NO. 25.]

United S. Laws.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

[PUBLIC No. 42.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, 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 sum of three hundred and thirty-six thousand and four hundred and five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the annuities due to the various Indians and Indian tribes hereinafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated for education of Indian youths; twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millers, millwrights, agriculturists, and laborers employed on Indian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron and steel, et cetera; and four thousand and three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, that is to say:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dollars, and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Seneca tribes, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskia tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths' tools and agricultural implements.

To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also one thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture.

To the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand and three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to Topenibe, principal chief; also, three thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths, millers and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel.

To the Pottawatamie tribe, of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulatubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Eel river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New-York, four thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Seneca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New-York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes, three thousand dollars; for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe, of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for the

support of the poor and infirm, and education of youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars; also, three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yantion and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes and others as stipulated for by the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

To Little Billy of the Seneca tribe, of New York for the term of his natural life, an annuity of fifty dollars.

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dollars, and to Lapahnihe, one hundred and forty dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, agreeable to an understanding of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements, and tools not otherwise provided for, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annuities and stipulations herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 4, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 45.]

AN Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: Provided, The use of such wharf shall continue only so long, as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 46.]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands for the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, as are now vested in, and required of, the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor for Missouri and Illinois to deliver to the surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in Arkansas, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records, and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the surveyor of Arkansas, which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the surveyor of Arkansas, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service, and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skillful draughtsman and two clerks, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 47.]

AN ACT granting to the Territory of Arkansas, one thousand acres of land, for the erection of a court-house and jail at Little Rock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the Territory of Arkansas, a quantity of land not exceeding one thousand acres, contiguous to, and adjoining the town of Little Rock, for the erection of a court-house and jail in said town, which lands shall be selected by the Governor of the Territory by legal subdivisions, and disposed of in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, shall be applied towards building a court-house and jail in said town of Little Rock; and the surplus, if any, may be applied to such other objects as the Legislature of said Territory may deem proper.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 48.]

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, being unexpended balances of former appropriations, be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated to the original objects of their appropriation, specifically, namely:

For the expense of visits of Indian deputations to the seat of Government, three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty two-cents.

For expenses incurred by the marshal of Michigan Territory, in prosecuting Winnebago prisoners, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Florida Indians, according to the act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, according to the appropriation to that effect in the act of twenty second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and the re-appropriation of the balance thereof, by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and ten cents.

For compensation to Cherokee emigrants, from Georgia according to the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Pottawatamies, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

For compensation for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

For provisions for the Quapaws, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and four dollars and three cents.

For extinguishment of the title of the Delaware Indians to their reservation in Ohio, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau by the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same is hereby, transferred and appropriated to the contingent expenses of the office of the Chief Engineer for the same year.

That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated:

For defraying the expenses of the Wyandot Delegation to the City of Washington in January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars, and for defraying the expenses of the Cherokee Delegation, west of the Mississippi, now in the City of Washington seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of paying the Militia of the State of Illinois called into the service of the United States by competent authority, and for paying the expenses incurred in defending the frontier, from a recent invasion by several bands of hostile Indians, and including the pay of the militia legally called out for the same purpose from the neighboring States and Territories, three hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid under the authority of the Secretary of War, agreeably to the second section of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the relief of such friendly Indians as may seek protection within the Indian agencies on the north western frontier.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to raise mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier.

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 raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred Mounted Rangers, to be armed, equip, mounted and organized in such manner and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service may in his opinion make necessary.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said Companies of Rangers shall consist of one Captain, one first, one second and one third Lieutenant, five Sergeants, five Corporals, and one hundred privates, the whole to form a Battalion and be commanded by a Major.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said non-commissioned officers and privates shall arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses and shall be allowed each one dollar per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, and the officers shall be allowed forage for their horses and be entitled to the same rations as those of the same grade in the army of the United States, respectively.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service as has heretofore been allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the Military establishment of the United States, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of War and such regulations as have been or shall be established according to law, for the government of the army of the United States, as far as the same may be applicable to the said Rangers, within the intent and meaning of this act, for the protection and defence of the Northwestern frontier of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint, all the officers, proper to be appointed under this act, which appointments may be made during the recess of the Senate, but shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent; and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 50.]

AN ACT to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, who, either by virtue of a French or Spanish grant, recognised by the laws of the United States, or under a claim confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in the State of Louisiana, or by virtue of any title derived from the United States, owns a tract of land bordering on any river, creek, bayou, or water course, in the said territory, and not exceeding in depth forty arpens, French measure; shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of, his own tract, not exceeding forty arpens, French measure, in depth, nor in quantity of land, that which is contained in his own tract; at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are, or may be, provided by law for the other public lands in the said State. And the Surveyor General for the State of Louisiana, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, to cause to be surveyed the tracts claimed by virtue of this section; and, in all cases where, by reason of bends in the river, lake, creek, bayou, or water course, bordering on the tract, and of adjacent claims of a similar nature, each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the adjacent tract already owned by him, to divide the vacant land applicable to that object between the several claimants, in such manner as to him will appear most equitable: Provided however, That the right of pre-emption granted by this section, shall not extend so far in depth as to include land fit for cultivation, bordering on another river, creek, bayou, or water course. And every person entitled to the benefit of this section, shall, within three years after the date of this act, deliver to the register of the proper land office, a notice, in writing, stating the situation and extent of the tract of land he wishes to purchase; and shall also make the payment and payments for the same at the time and times which are or may be prescribed by law for the disposal of the other public lands in the said State, the time of his delivering the notice aforesaid being considered as the date of the purchase: Provided also, That all notices of claims shall be entered, and the money paid thereon, at least three weeks before such period as may be designated by the President of the United States, for the public sale of the land in the township in

which such claims may be situated, and all claims not so entered shall be liable to be sold as other public lands. Whenever it shall be necessary to re-survey the public lands, in order to enable persons entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of this act the expenses of such re-survey shall be paid by the person or persons, who shall enter the lands so re-surveyed under this act, at the time he or they shall pay the price of such lands to the Receiver of Public Money. And if any such person shall fail to deliver such notice within the said period of three years or to make such payment or payments at the time above mentioned, his right of pre-emption shall cease, and become void; and the land may, thereafter be purchased by any other person, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are, or may be, provided by law for the sale of other public lands in the said State.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

Singular Coincidence.—When Judge Clayton visited Philadelphia, as one of the Bank committee, perhaps the first time he was in Church in that city, he had the happiness to hear a long and fervent prayer offered to Heaven for Georgia, the Indians, and Missionaries, and particularly for the unrighteous judge, who had sentenced the latter to the penitentiary. We hope the Judge answered Amen, to the whole prayer, not excepting even the latter clause.

New York Com. Adv.

This is probably a fiction—but one that incidentally conveys useful truth. It at least serves to disclose what the inventors wish to be true. If such an event as the above ever happened, it might well suggest more coincidences than the narrator thought it prudent to notice. It would show a coincidence in policy between the clerical demagogues who beat the drum ecclesiastic during the last war, and certain reverend partisans of the same school, at present. From pulpits, so occupied, there issues forth no truce to the conflicts of party, so long as such conflicts can be turned to good worldly account.

The Editor of the above quoted opposition paper, will find enough of his associates to countenance him in applauding impious adjurations to the Supreme Being—publicly offered up from the pulpit—to take part in the politics of the day. This is nothing new. It is in humble imitation of those Ministers of the Gospel at the North, who during the hottest periods of the late war, threatened those who countenanced that war, with all the horrors of eternal punishment, and afterwards published the sermons containing such sentiments.

The piety and patriotism of our home bred Aristocracy, are as flagrant now, as they were twenty years ago. They invest nothing—either in spirituals, or temporals—that will not return them a good pennyworth. Globe.

Mina again!—We shall never have done with this fellow and his multitude of imposing names & his fortune. The sheriff and his lawyers will wait long, if we are not much mistaken, for his bequests, although his will be properly authenticated by the Spanish Ambassador. The true story of Mina is this:—He is a native of Trinidad de Cuba, his father is a man in a very inferior station in life, with no property whatever. He has been employed by the Custom House at Trinidad, as a watchman or subaltern officer. Mina has been guilty in his native place of many acts of villainy and was imprisoned there. He got away from thence and arrived at this port. He has no pretensions to character, family, or fortune; on the contrary, as his conduct indicates, is in every point of view a blackguard. We have this information from a source that can be depended upon, and if we mistake not, the late Consul of the United States, now residing in Philadelphia, can confirm the truth of what we have stated. Mina seems to be such a consummate liar, that with the grave opening before him, he still continues to utter falsehoods and practice deception; and it is most extraordinary, that with a full knowledge of his crimes, and bearing about him evident marks of the obscurity of his origin and poverty; people will still believe and publish, his ridiculous attempts at consequence and fortune.

Courier and Enq.

There were reports in circulation yesterday of some cases of Cholera having actually occurred here. We are happy to say that after a very strict enquiry, we can assure the public that no case of the disease has yet manifested itself in the city, indeed, we may add that according to the last accounts we have, there is no ground for believing that there is a case of Asiatic Cholera on the territory of the United States.

N. Y. Enquirer—June 22.