

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 14, 1832.

[NO. 26.

United S. Laws.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

PUBLIC No. 52.

AN ACT for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.

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 be, and he is hereby, required to pay to the President and Directors of the Alexandria Canal Company, or to such officer of said Company as they may empower to receive it, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the construction of an aqueduct across the river Potomac, at or near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; which sum shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such times and in such proportions, (having a due regard to the progress of the work,) as the President of the United States may, from time to time, direct.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 25, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 53.]

AN ACT establishing land districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be four land districts in the Territory of Arkansas, to be called as follows, viz: the Arkansas land district, the White River land district, the Red River land district, and the Fayetteville land district; and each of the aforesaid land districts shall be bounded as follows, to wit: the Arkansas land district shall include all the country embraced within the following boundaries beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, and running thence due west with the base line to the northeast corner of range six, township one north and south of said base line; thence, due north with the dividing line between ranges five and six to the northeast corner of township seven, north of said base line; thence, due west with the dividing line between townships seven and eight, to the northwest corner of range seventeen; and thence due south with the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, to the Mississippi river. The White river district shall include all the country south of Missouri, which is not included in the Arkansas land district above described, and east of the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, as extended from the northwest corner of the said Arkansas land district to the State of Missouri. The Red river land district shall include all the country in Arkansas, lying west of the Arkansas land district, and south of the base line. The Fayetteville land district shall include the residue of the Territory of Arkansas being all the country lying north of the Red river district, and west of the Arkansas and White river districts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the land office for the Arkansas land district shall be at Little Rock; the land office for the White river district shall be at Batesville; the land office for the Red river district shall be at the town of Washington; and the land office for the Fayetteville district shall be at Fayetteville.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys to be deposited in the proper land offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for each of the said districts created by this act, a Register and Receiver of public moneys shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, and whose duties and authorities shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

APPROVED, June 25, 1832.

MICHIGAN ROAD.

Judge POLKE, Commissioner on the Michigan Road, arrived here a few days since from the northern end of the road.

From him we learn that there were sold 13,709 acres of the Michigan Road Lands at his last sale held at South Bend, for the sum of \$18,134.39; making the average price per acre \$1.321. The highest price paid was \$7 per acre.

When it is recollected that during the sales and for two weeks previous, it was understood abroad that the country in which these lands lie was in the most imminent danger of being overrun by the northern savages, it is really a matter of surprise that such were effected at any price. We are gratified however to learn that notwithstanding these unexpected difficulties, land enough was sold to redeem all the scrip in circulation, and reimburse the state treasury

within a few hundred dollars of the whole amount advanced on account of surveys, &c. The whole amount we believe is near seven or eight thousand dollars. At the October sales the balance due to the treasury may confidently be calculated on.

It is certainly no more than justice to the Commissioner to say that he has managed this perplexing and responsible business in a manner highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the state.

We now feel assured that in a short time the Michigan Road from Madison to Lake Michigan will be second only to the National Road.

On Friday the 22d inst. the Commissioner finished letting out the improvements on the road north of Logansport, after having re-surveyed it, and made a number of changes calculated to straighten it and place it on dryer ground. The distance is 101 miles and 149 rods. The improvements contracted for consist, in addition to the cutting of it out 100 feet wide, as contemplated by the law, in turnpiking and ditching the wet ground and wet prairies that can be drained, bridging the streams, causewaying or bridging the marshes that have no outlet, and grading the hills and banks of streams.

The whole road from Madison to Lake Michigan is now under contract and the contractors bound to complete their several engagements by the last day of November next. There is not a swamp or marsh within this distance, 265 miles, that will not be practicable, be drained and thrown up.

For ourselves we think it fortunate for the road that the Commissioner adopted this mode of improvement; for experience has taught us that unless the swamps are drained, we need not hope for good roads in this country. If drained, and the dirt thrown up on the part travelled, our beach flats will in a few years present the best roads.

The following statement politely furnished us by the Commissioner, showing the kind and quantity of improvements let out at each place of sale, and the amount for which they sold, may not be uninteresting to a portion of our readers—to those interested we are sure it will not, viz:

At Stanton's, in Laporte county, the opening of 18 miles of the road 100 feet wide; the building of two frame bridges, 40 feet each; seventeen puncheon bridges, making 390 feet; the grading of thirty hills and banks; constructing 190 rods of log causewaying over the worst description of marshes; 284 rods of turnpiking, and 545 rods of ditching; sold for \$8,204, making an average per mile of \$345.69.

At Lykin's, on Lake de Chemin, the opening of 12 miles 100 feet wide; the building of 5 puncheon bridges, making 115 feet; constructing 281 rods log causewaying; 128 rods of turnpiking; ditching and throwing up 229 rods; sold for \$1,867, making per mile \$155.58.

At the South Bend, the opening of 32 miles 100 feet wide; the building of 2 frame bridges, 140 feet; 22 puncheon bridges, 425 feet; the grading of 15 banks and hills; constructing 201 rods of log causewaying; 278 rods of puncheon casewaying; 473 rods of turnpiking, and 684 rods of ditching; sold for \$10,056, making per mile \$318.25.

At Tippecanoe river, the opening of 16 miles 100 feet wide; building 17 puncheon bridges, 210 feet; the grading of 21 hills and banks; constructing 59 rods of log causewaying; 28 rods of puncheon casewaying; 263 rods of turnpiking, and 286 rods of ditching; sold for \$4,381, making per mile \$273.81.

At Logansport, the opening of 24 miles 100 feet wide; building one frame bridge, 180 feet long; 24 puncheon bridges, making 761 feet in length; the grading of 24 hills and banks; constructing 347 rods of log causewaying; 1,341 rods of turnpiking, and 1,116 rods of ditching; sold for \$6,835, making per mile \$284.79.

All the improvements from Logansport to Lake Michigan, 102 miles, were contracted to be done for \$29,343, making an average per mile of \$287.68.

To us these contracts seem to have been taken very low indeed. We understand that the contractors are all responsible men, the most of them residing in the country, and well acquainted with the lands yet to be sold.

These lands we are informed by a gentleman viewing the country have been most judiciously selected by the Commissioner. The greater part of them is first rate. All or nearly all of them will sell in a few years.

Ind. Journal, June 30.

ORDER, HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. No. 55. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 25, 1832.

The following regulation has been received from the War Department which is published for general information: *Globe*.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1832."

Regulations respecting Militia Service.

1. Whenever detachments of Militia are called into the service of the United States by any officer authorized to make such call, the number of officers, non-commissioned and privates, will be stated, and the proportions between them will be the same as is prescribed by the act of Congress. Requisitions will never be made for companies, regiments or brigades.

2. Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States,

will be mustered before they are considered in service, by an Inspector General, or some other officer of the regular Army, to be designated by the officer requiring such Militia aid.

3. All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the organization of each detachment will correspond with the acts of Congress regulating the Militia.

4. It shall be the duty of the officer so mustering, and inspecting Militia detachments, to make immediate return thereof to the War Department.

5. No staff officers will be mustered, or received into service, except the established regimental staff, and such general officers with their aids-de-camps, as may be required to complete the organization of brigades or divisions, where the strength of the detachments renders such organization necessary.

6. Payments will in all cases be made by the district pay masters of the army, and only upon rolls which shall have previously been submitted to the pay master general, and found by him to be in conformity with the law, and the regulations of the Department. The many doubtful questions which arise upon the subject of these payments, render this course indispensable. Without it the government would be exposed to great loss, and the paymasters themselves to a ruinous responsibility.

LEW. CASS,

Secretary of War."

R. JONES,

Adjutant General.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Editors of the New-York Evening Post have been favored with a copy of a letter from a lady in Paris, to her friends in this country, describing the scourge, now sounding in all our ears, in the unpretending and accurate style in which women paint whatever excites their sympathies. It presents a more lively, and we should think, a more faithful picture of the general aspect of that peculiar people, under the influence of this comprehensive and incomprehensible pestilence, than any which has yet fallen under our observation. One trait is particularly striking: the exemption of the rich from early attack was looked upon by the populace as an aristocratical privilege, and the first patrician corpse was ushered into the cemetery of Pere la Chaise amidst the shouts of a plebeian multitude, exulting that the great reveller was inflicting equal justice at last.

PARIS, 26th April, 1832.

MY DEAR — I have not much heart to write to you, for I have been sadly disappointed in not receiving a line from my friends in three long months; and I feel so desolate at the present moment, that I require something to cheer and comfort me. Here we are in this great city, surrounded by disease, people dying by hundreds, and not one being to sympathize with us, or to shed a tear, if it should be our fate to die to-morrow—and who can say that such may not be the case? You will naturally be surprised that I should remain exposed to such horrors; but I have been advised not to leave, by all the medical men I know. The Cholera is spreading rapidly through the country, and if one were to be taken ill on the road, there is no chance of recovery. Those who were able to leave Paris on the first alarm, and embark for America, were fortunate. I could not accomplish this, for many reasons; and when I did complete my arrangements, it was considered too late. My trunks have been packed for a fortnight, and I am here in as much uncertainty as ever. This dreadful scourge broke out on the 29th March, in the worst and most crowded part of the city; and as for many days the poor and miserable part of the population were the only victims, many persons flattered themselves that, as in London the disease would be confined to those classes. But it was too soon proved that here it would pay no respect to rank or persons. One afternoon was seized among the higher classes, and the panic became universal. It seemed like a thunderbolt from the Heavens. The cases increased by hundreds a day—the Hospitals were crowded. There were no beds for the sick, and the rich as well as the poor became daily victims to the enemy. I am told by medical men, who have witnessed its progress in the hospitals, that all the remedies used in other countries were tried in vain—the disease baffled the skill of the most experienced—sometimes taking off the patient in three hours, and in other instances torturing its victims for many days, but not less surely ending in death: at present it seems stationary. Those places where it first appeared are becoming more healthy, because it seems to have satiated itself with victims among the poor, or to speak more correctly, there are probably few left for it to prey upon. In the Fobourg St. Germain, whole streets are depopulated; at one time the deaths amounted to 1,000 and 1,500 a day: carts go about daily to take out the dead, who are put into coffins, rudely and slightly nailed together, and buried in large pits dug for the purpose; in some instances these carts have been so laden that the coffins have fallen off and the bodies they contained have rolled in the streets. The churches have been constantly lung with black until the last three days, and I hope the removal of the melancholy proof of mortality shows that the interments are less frequent. On those days when the deaths were most numerous, many

poor creatures were buried without coffins and the pits filled with lime. Whilst the disease was confined to the lower classes, the greatest irritation and jealousy existed among them that the rich were spared, and it is a fact the first funeral of a person of rank which entered Pere la Chaise, was received with shouts and rejoicing. The progress of this scourge has been very remarkable, and puzzles the medical men to such a degree that they confess it is all an enigma, and they are completely lost and bewildered. The idea of contagion is now quite exploded, as it broke out here spontaneously; still whole families have been swept away.—Many eminent characters have fallen victims and Casimir Perier is still in great danger.

He was one of the first attacked among the rich, and is yet lingering on the confines of the grave. His wife and one of his sons have likewise had the disease. Many English families fled on the first alarm. It is remarkable that very few strangers have been attacked; and it would seem that the higher and lower classes have suffered the more severely. The former live too luxuriously, the latter too miserably, both which extremes predispose persons to take the disease. The newspapers make the best of the evil, and it is believed that not a fourth has been recorded. Thirty thousand would probably be under the mark. It was at first supposed that the disease was occasioned by bad air, but the air was analysed in various places, and found perfectly pure. During the greater part of the time that the Cholera has raged here, the wind has been in the northeast. The sky without a cloud; and brilliant sunshine, and it seemed singular that at the moment when the vegetable world is bursting forth into life, and all nature wears the most smiling and beautiful aspect, man is marked for destruction. The public papers compute the deaths at present at between two and three hundred daily.

The hospitals are much less crowded, upwards of two hundred beds being vacant. It is remarked that the influenza has invariably preceded the Cholera, and no doubt is entertained here but that you will have the disease in America. The English have confined themselves to roast and boiled meats and no vegetables. The French are very jealous that they have escaped so well, and attribute it in some degree to the use of tea. Consequently, they have become tea drinkers likewise. From being the scene of the utmost gaiety and dissipation, Paris suddenly became almost a desert; those persons who remained in the city were afraid to go abroad, and the few who did continue to take their usual exercise looked at each other with a sort of inquietude arising from uncertainty whether they should live to meet again. I have suffered more than I can describe. My son's schoolmate died of Cholera, and one of his school fellows has since been attacked. If the disease finds its way to America, it probably will not rage with the same fury that has marked its progress here, but it is disheartening to observe that it has broken out anew in several parts of Europe which have previously been visited by it; wherefore, it would appear that it is becoming located here as in India. While you contemplate this scourge at a distance, it is impossible to form any idea of it; you must be an eye witness of it to know how to estimate its horrors. We have hitherto been preserved, and we must hope that God will still protect us.

BOARD OF HEALTH, Cincinnati, June 30, 1832.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board be ordered to publish in the daily papers, and in the form of handbills, the following directions for the use of the Chloride of Lime, which, from its cheapness and efficacy as a disinfecting agent, demands universal employment.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Dissolve one table spoonful in a quart of river or rain water, carefully breaking up the lumps. Let it stand to settle. The clear liquid is then fit for use, and should be kept in closely corked glass, earthen and wooden vessels.

This fluid should be sprinkled about the sick room, or placed exposed to the air in open dishes. The latter mode is preferred, as it does not soil the floors, and as the substance can be removed whenever the smell is unpleasant. In putrid, infectious or contagious disorders, the sprinkling is preferred.

When cholera, scarlet fever, typhus fever, small pox, or varioloid exist, all the clothing, linen, bedding, &c. should be dipped in this solution and then thoroughly rinsed in clear water previous to being washed.

Attendants before and after touching the patient or the linen should dip their hands in this solution.

Mixed with the ordinary white-wash and applied to the walls it forms a proper mode of purifying rooms and apartments in which disease may have existed or which are foul and insipid.

The sediment which results from the preparation may be mixed with an additional portion of water and then thrown into pails, gutters and other sources of noxious effluvia to correct the smell.

Into the stagnant water, which is still to be found in some of the cellars in the lower part of the city, a proper proportion of the

chloride should be thrown before any attempt is made to pump or bail them out. Some of the streets are watered daily by private contract. This board deem it prudent to request the employers to add one fourth of a pound of the chloride to each hogshead, to obviate the deleterious effects of the moisture. No water should be thrown on the streets after four o'clock, P. M.

The chloride of lime is a perishable article, and should consequently be kept closely covered in earthen, glass or wooden vessels.

No true comparison can be made between lime and the chloride, as disinfecting agents, inasmuch as their effects are entirely different; and as the chloride is vastly superior, this Board strongly recommend it to the public.

By order of the Board of Health, SAM'L W. DAVIS, Pres't. July 4, 1832.

CONGRESS.—The following is the vote given in the house of representatives, (June 28,) on the passage of the bill to reduce the tariff.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, Anderson, Appleton, Archer, Armstrong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Barringer, Barstow, J. Bates, Bell, Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, John Broadhead, J. C. Broadhead, Bucher, Cambreleng, Chandler, Carr, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Collier, S. Condit, Cenner, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Creighton, Dayan, Dearborn, Dewart, Doddridge, Doubleday, Drayton, Duncan, G. Evans, J. Evans, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gaither, Gilmore, T. H. Hall, W. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Heister, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Horn, Howard, Ilrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Isaacs, Jenifer, Jewett, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, A. King, Kerr, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Letcher, Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, Marshall, Maxwell, McCarty, McIntyre, Mercer, Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Newton, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Randolph, J. Reed, E. C. Reed, Roane, Root, Russell, Summers, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, Smith, Soule, Southard, Speight, Spence, Stanberry, Standifer, Stephens, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. Thomas, John Thomson, Tompkins, Tracy, Verplanck, Vinton, Ward, Wardell, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, C. P. White, Worthington, Young.—132.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, R. Allen, H. Allen, Allison, Banks, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, I. C. Bates, Bouldin, Branch, Briggs, Bullard, Eard, Burges, Carson, Choate, Clayton, Coke, L. Condit, Cooper, Crawford, Daniel, Devanport, J. Davis, W. R. Davis, Denny, Ellsworth, E. Everett, H. Everett, Felder, Foster, Gordon, Grennell, Griffin, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Jarvis, Kendall, H. King, Lamar, Lewis, R. McCoy, McDuffie, McKay, McKennan, Milligan, Newman, Nickolls, Patton, Pendleton, Pearce, Pitcher, Potts, Rencher, Slade, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, W. Thompson, Watmough, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Wilde.—65.

From the [N. J.] Emporium.

Reasons why the Clay party want to turn Gen. Jackson out of office:

Because he has removed Arnold, Watkins, Nourse, and the other defaulters.

Because he has paid off the National Debt, and proposes now to reduce the taxes of the people.

Because he will not destroy the Union and commence a civil war with some of our sister States.

Because he says he will not approve of any Bill which he believes is unconstitutional.

Because he is for pacific and conciliatory measures—and wishes to adjust all our difficulties in the spirit of compromise.

Because he defeated the British at New-Orleans, and prevented the government of 1812 and '14 from being "brought on its narrow bones."

Because his constitution has been impaired in the wars of his country.

Because he is honest enough to speak what he thinks, and has no conceit about him.

If there is any other reason than the above seriously urged as cause for his removal, we have never seen it. His enemies vituperate, and bluster, and brag—but the whole of their reasons, when reduced to plain English are embraced above.

It is surmised that much of the wisdom contained in the Senate of the United States will be lost to the nation on the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Vice-Presidency, in the resignation of all these patriotic Senators who voted for the rejection of that gentleman as Minister to England, as it can hardly be supposed that their delicate political and moral sensibilities would permit them to sit in the same body with any one who has so "disgraced his country," as they aver Mr. Van Buren has done. Mr. Calhoun, it is said, will not consent to become a candidate for the Presidency, probably because he and Puff Green intend setting up for themselves in the South. The loss of these worthies must be severely felt by the nation, but so long as Mr. Clay, Stephen Simpson, Tobias Watkins, and a few other such Patriots, remain among us, there is still hope for the Republic.

Chalmers' Declaration.