

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, AUGUST 4, 1832.

[NO. 29.]

United S. Laws.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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

[PUBLIC No. 58.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the president of the United States shall have authority, whenever in his opinion, the unforeseen contingencies of the public service may require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if then in session, and during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress.

This act shall continue in force until the close of the next session of Congress and no longer.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

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

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 59.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said state for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the state of Indiana, be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in such manner, and on such conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct; the following described tracts of land heretofore granted and set apart for the use of said State, namely: sections numbered thirteen progressively to thirty six, inclusive; section sixteen excepted, in township numbered two, north of range two, west; and sections numbered one to twelve progressively and inclusive, in township one, north of range two, west; and the northeast quarter of section numbered fourteen in township seven, north of range two, west; and the northwest quarter of section numbered twenty-six, in township one, north of range five, west, in the Vincennes district; likewise, section fifteen, in township two, north; section twenty-eight, in township three, north of range four, east; and fractional section, numbered thirty-one, in township nine, north of range two east, of the Jeffersonville district; and to apply the proceeds of said sale, to the purposes of education: *Provided*, That the Legislature shall not authorize a sale of the said land at a less price than that at which the public lands are sold at private entry.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 60.]

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand River of Lake Michigan in the Michigan Territory, and for the survey of Canal routes in the Territory of Florida.

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 appoint three commissioners who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, westwardly by way of Sciawassee, to the mouth of Grand River, in the Territory of Michigan; and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such survey, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons not residents of any county through which said road may pass.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and marking of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, The whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be made,

an accurate and minute survey of the country between the waters of the St. Andrew's bay, and the river and bay of Chatahouchee, and between Pensacola bay and Bon Secour, along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of Canals to connect said bays and rivers, with notes, plans, observations and opinions, of the engineers on each of said parts designated, with estimates of the cost of each; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 61.]

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and making a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect the Chicago road.

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 appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect, at some suitable point, the road from Detroit to Chicago, established under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with the field notes and certify and transmit the same to the president of the United States, who if he approve of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, and residents of the counties of Monroe or Lenewee, in said Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and marking, of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided* however, That the money applied to the making of said road, shall be laid out first in making such parts of it from La Plaisance Bay, to the crossing of the river Raisin, at or near Tescumseh, as have not heretofore been improved; and the residue, if any, upon such parts of it as in the judgment of the superintendent, the public good may most require.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 62.]

AN ACT for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern land district of the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons, claiming lands within the limits of a southeastern land district of the state of Louisiana, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore enacted for the adjustment of land claims in that part of the Territory of Orleans or state of Louisiana, but whose titles have not been heretofore confirmed, may, at any time prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, present their claims, together with the written evidences and other testimony in support of the same to the Register and Receiver of the land office at New Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the said Register and Receiver to record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the notice of every claim so preferred, together with the evidence; for which service they shall receive a compensation from the claimants, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Register and Receiver shall, at or before the beginning of the next session of Congress thereafter, make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the claims which may have been preferred before them, together with the testimony, their opinion of the validity of the claims, and such other information respecting them as may be in their possession; which report shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be laid before Congress as soon as practicable, with his opinion touching the validity of the respective claims: *Provided*, That no claim shall be therein recommended for confirmation, for more than the quantity contained in a league square.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales of land in the said southeastern district, by public auction or private entry, shall be suspended until after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That

all persons who, before the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, held lands in the said southeastern district, by claims unconfirmed, but which were embraced in the principles of the previous laws for the adjustment of claims in that part of the Territory of Orleans or state of Louisiana, which lands may have been sold at the public sale which took place at New Orleans on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, under the President's proclamation of the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may avail themselves of this act as though their lands had not been sold; and the said Register and Receiver shall make a separate report of the cases of this class: and if it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that all or any of the claims contained therein, although unconfirmed, are embraced in the intent and meaning of the previous laws for the adjustment of land claims as aforesaid, he is hereby authorized to repay to the persons, or the legal representative of the persons who purchased, such sum or sums as they may have paid for lands of this description, bought by them at the said public sale.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided, the said Register and Receiver shall receive, for the services required of them by this act, the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 63.]

AN ACT to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the state of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury do liquidate and pay the accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the United States, for payments to the officers commanding in the Virginia line in the war of the revolution, on account of half pay for life promised the officers aforesaid by that Commonwealth, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required and directed to pay to the state of Virginia the amount of the judgments which have been rendered against the said state, for and on account of the promise contained in an act passed by the General Assembly of the state of Virginia in the month of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in favor of the officers or representatives of officers of the regiments and corps herein after recited, and not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of two hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, to wit:

First. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment commanded by the late Colonel George Gibson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Second. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment, denominated the second state regiment, commanded, at times, by Colonels Brent and Dabney, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Third. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiments of Colonels Clark and Crockett, and Captain Rogers' troop of cavalry, who were employed in the Illinois service, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fourth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, serving in the regiment of state artillery commanded by the late Colonel Marshall, and those serving in the state garrison regiment commanded by Colonel Muter, and serving in the state cavalry commanded by Major Nelson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fifth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, who served in the navy of Virginia during the war of the revolution, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed and required, to adjust and settle those claims for half pay of the officers of the aforesaid regiments and corps, which have not been paid or prosecuted to judgments against the State of Virginia, and for which said state would be bound on the principles of the half pay cases already decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals of said state; which several sums of money herein directed to be settled or paid shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

APPROVED, July 5, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 64.]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States, according to the third article of the treaty of limits be-

tween the United States of America and the United Mexican States, of January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be severally appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate; together with a clerk to the said commissioner to be appointed in the same manner; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the second and third articles of the treaty aforesaid, there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:

For the salary of the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars, *Provided*, That the salary of the said officers shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by the said treaty, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 65.]

AN ACT concerning Patents for Useful Inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, annually, in the month of January, to report to Congress, and to publish in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Washington, a list of all the patents for discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which shall have expired within the year immediately preceding, with the names of the patentees, alphabetically arranged.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That application to Congress to prolong or renew the term of a patent, shall be made before its expiration, and shall be notified at least once a month, for three months before its presentation, in two newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and in one of the newspapers in which the laws of the United States shall be published in the State or Territory in which the patentee shall reside. The petition shall set forth particularly the grounds of the application. It shall be verified by oath; the evidence in its support may be taken before any judge or justice of the peace; it shall be accompanied by a statement of the ascertained value of the discovery, invention, or improvement, and of the receipts and expenditures of the patentee, so as to exhibit the profit or loss arising therefrom.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any patent which has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, granted to any inventor in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," passed on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, shall be invalid or inoperative, by reason that any of the terms or conditions prescribed in the third section of the said first mentioned act, have not, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, been complied with on the part of the said inventor, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, upon the surrender to him of such patent, to cause a new patent to be granted to the said inventor for the same invention for the residue of the period then unexpired, for which the original patent was granted, upon his compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the said third section of the said act. And, in case of his death, or any assignment by him made of the same patent, the like right shall vest in his executors and administrators, or assignee or assignees: *Provided*, however, That such new patent, so granted, shall, in all respects, be liable to the same matters of objection and defence as any original patent granted under the said first mentioned act. But no public use or privilege of the invention so patented, derived from or after the grant of the original patent, either under any special license of the inventor, or without the consent of the patentee that there shall be a free public use thereof, shall, in any manner, prejudice his right of recovery for any use or violation of his invention after the grant of such new patent as aforesaid.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 66.]

AN ACT for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the United States' military district, in the state of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their military services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lots and fractional parts of lots lying in the fifty quarter townships, reserved by an act of Congress passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred, and entitled "An act giving further time to the holders of military warrants to register and locate the same," and which remain unlocated, shall, hereafter, be liable to be sold at private sale, in the respective land offices in which they lie, in the same manner, and

for the same sum per acre, as other lands of the United States lying in said districts are disposed of.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 67.]

AN ACT to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas to select ten sections of land, granted to said Territory for the purpose of building a legislative house for said Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the authority and power is hereby vested in, and given to the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, which was vested in, and given to the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas by an act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by which a quantity of land, not exceeding ten sections, was granted to said Territory for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a public building at Little Rock, the seat of Government of said Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as authorizing any expense on the part of the United States for selecting said lands, or building said house, other than the aforesaid grant of ten sections of the unappropriated public lands.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Ad.

PRIEST CLAY!

This pious gentleman on the 27th of June, submitted the following resolution.

"Resolved" by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day, to be designated by him, of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, and with fervent supplications to Almighty God, that he will be graciously pleased to continue his blessings upon our country, and that He will avert from it the Asiatic scourge which has reached our borders—or if, in the dispensations of his Providence, we are not to be exempt from the calamity, that through his bountiful mercy its severity may be mitigated, and its duration shortened."

Is not this a queer spectacle?—Mr. Clay!! assuming the functions of the Priesthood, and appointing for the nation, a day of prayer!—of fasting!!—of humiliation!!! This is the second time that the people of the United States have witnessed the prayerful exertions of this Reverend Senator. At Baltimore, seeming to hold communion over the arch fiends, he invoked "war, PESTILENCE, and famine" upon his country!—and now, that the "pestilence" has come, he calls upon the people of the United States, to prostrate themselves in prayer, until the scourge shall be driven from our borders! If he conceives himself to have been at all instrumental in bringing the pestilence upon his country and a feeling of remorse is now prompting him to avert or abate the curse of his invocation, we think his own "narrow bones" should be the principal sufferer. Let him "down upon his knees" and set us an example of prayer and humiliation. In his Baltimore invocation, he pronounced Gen. Jackson's election a greater curse than either "war, pestilence, or famine." Why not recommend to the people of the United States to supplicate the Almighty, that he will be graciously pleased" to avert this calamity also, from our country?

Seriously, we hope the House of representatives will treat this proposition, as they did the Sunday mail project, with a feeling little above that of contempt. It calls for every man's reprobation. A prayer by state authority! truly sounds strangely in the public ear. It reminds us of the canting, hypocritical days of Cromwell, when the worst of villains professed to be the greatest saints, and every crime was perpetrated by the grace of God. Mr. Clay may be worthy to follow in the wake of the illustrious and never to be forgotten, Praise God Barebone. Whenever we shall have a State Religion, and it shall have rank among the duties of the government to watch especially over the interest of the Church, then public prayer and fasting will follow as ordinary incidents. But until this foul and unnatural union of Church and State shall be effected, let these things remain for the people of the Old World, who are regarded as born with saddles on their backs for priests and pious Statesmen to ride.

If prayer is believed to be efficacious in staying the scourges of the Almighty, let it be made as the saviour commanded, "in secret—in the closet"—not upon the streets, as the hypocrites were used to do—not with the pomp and pride of State procession, as hypocrites would now delight to do. Such ostentation mocks the spirit of true religion, which is meek and unpretending. Let it be made by holy men, whose hearts are pure—who are hushed in the tranquility of virtue—of love to their "father who is in heaven" not by those whose bosoms are tortured, and wrung by the demon passions of ambition, jealousy, and revenge.

La polite guerre.—Three bloodless duels and a boxing match were fought in N. Orleans, within the week ending June 14th.