

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

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

VOL. X.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834.

[NO. 25.

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(Public, No. 8.)

AN ACT to revive and amend "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any surety, or co-surety, of any debtor who is, or shall become, an applicant for relief under the provisions of the acts recited in the preceding section of this act, shall be dead, the consent of the legal representative or representatives of such deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be received, and entitle the applicant to relief, in like manner as the consent of a living surety, or co-surety, would do by the provisions of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and if the surety, or co-surety, of any such debtor shall be absent in parts unknown, or if the consent of legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, cannot be obtained, and the property or estate of any such deceased or absent surety, or co-surety, shall not be sufficient to pay the debt due to the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be testified by proof of these facts, he shall be authorized, in all such cases, to grant such relief or discharge as the debtor applying for the same may be entitled to, according to the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend, upon the condition that such debtor shall not be discharged thereby from his or her legal liability to such absent surety, or co-surety, or to the estate of such deceased debtor, for any part of the debt due to the United States, which may thereafter be paid by or out of the estate of any such absent or deceased surety or co-surety.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all discharges which have heretofore been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury of any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be as valid although such surety, or co-surety, had been alive, and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such insolvents as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, relieved under the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend; or under any other and former act of Congress for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due the United States. Provided, The District Judge of the district in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed or entitled to no property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the Government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied. In every case of application for such certificate to a judge at his chambers, ten days' notice shall be given to the District Attorney for the District, when the application is made.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 7th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 9.]
AN ACT to equalize representation in the Territory of Florida, 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 counties of Escambia, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, shall each be authorized to elect two members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, as now directed by law; all other counties in said Territory shall, respectively, be authorized to elect one member each, in the manner now directed, or which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and such counties as have not at this time a member of said Council, shall be authorized to elect one before the next session thereof, on the first Monday of September next.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to employ more than three clerks, nor to direct the printing of the laws of said Territory in more than three newspapers, at the public expense.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Council, and for other purpose," as provides, in paragraph number seven, for the superintending the printing the acts revising the proof sheets, and the allowance therefor; so much of the said act in paragraph number eight, as provides for stitching said acts, and the allowance therefor; and so much of the act as provides in the sixteenth paragraph for a clerk in the Executive office, be, and the same is, hereby annulled.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to superintend the printing and revision of the laws, and it shall be his duty to send a printed, and not a manuscript copy to the Department of State, and another printed copy to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be laid before Congress and the amount appropriated by the said Legislative Council shall not exceed, annually, the sum of seven thousand dollars, including their pay, mileage, printing and incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That an act entitled "An act to alter and fix permanently the

sessions of the superior court of the district of East Florida," be, and the same is hereby, approved.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts now in force, regulating judicial proceedings," passed February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

APPROVED, June 18th, 1834.

(Public, No. 10.)

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

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, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, viz.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks in the office of the Commissioner, five thousand dollars.

For compensation for the Messenger, seven hundred dollars.

For office contingencies, eight hundred dollars.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For clerk in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one thousand dollars.

For pay of subagents, as allowed by law, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies under the orders of the War Department, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

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

For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal and for other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops, one thousand four hundred and sixty five dollars.

For 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 thirty-two.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For holding a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, one thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 18th, 1834.

(Public, No. 11.)

AN ACT to revive the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided by the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and shall continue in force two years from the passage of this act and no longer.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That where a person inhabit one quarter section and cultivate another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion: Provided, Such occupant shall designate within six months from the passage of this act, the quarter section of which he claims the pre-emption under the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and who were deprived of the advantages of the law passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on said law by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter at a minimum price of the Government one quarter section of public lands, within said land district.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 12.)

AN ACT further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all widows who now are or have heretofore in the receipt thereof, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvages made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: Provided however, That the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the privateer Pension Fund, and without resource to the United States, for any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereon, if any such there be: And provided further, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 13.)

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands

or the support of schools in Connecticut Western Reserve.

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 and required to reserve from sale, out of any public lands that have been heretofore offered at public sale and that remain unsold in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, together with the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in said State shall be equal to one thirty-sixth part of said Western Reserve; which said quantity of land may be reserved in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; and when so reserved, the same shall vest in the said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in said Western Reserve, and be held by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 14.)

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one,"

approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as limits the duration of the Commission created by the said act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said act.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 15.)

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, 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 further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is, allowed to the Commissioners appointed by the President to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid act, approved on the second day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 16.)

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of claims of the militia of Georgia for services performed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which said unexpended balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated, for the payment of said militia claims of the State of Georgia.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 17.)

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the army at Harper's Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of completing the canal from the public dam across the Potowmack river to the works at the army at Harper's Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

(Public, No. 18.)

A sketch of the life of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by his son.

Hamilton, it appears, was a native of the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies, but of Scottish descent on the father's side, and on the mother's French. Very early in life he gave strong indications of the talents by which his subsequent fame was gained, as well as of the generous and independent temper which in his after life was so conspicuous. He was an early lover of books; and although, while he remained in the West Indies, his education was extremely limited, he began very soon to acquire knowledge, useful, though immaterial, and perhaps more various than well digested. In 1769 he was placed at the desk of a merchant's counting-house, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his employer, although his ambition, even then, took a higher flight. The turning-point of his fortune is thus narrated:

"In August, seventeen hundred and seventy-two soon after he had returned from a commercial expedition to St. Austin, the Leeward Islands were desolated by one of those terrific hurricanes which so often visit the tropics. Before the terrors of the scene had worn off, and while its effects were still visible, a description of it appeared, which, though published in the neighboring island of St. Christopher's, attracted universal attention at St. Croix; and such was the impression it produced, that the governor and some of the principal persons in the Island made an especial effort to discover its author and ultimately traced it to Hamilton. This simple incident decided his fate. His wishes were consulted, and it was determined to send him to New York to complete his education."

Soon after his arrival, he joined a celebrated

grammer-school, at Elizabethtown, (the principal of which, Francis Barber, took up arms in the revolution, and became a colonel,) and in the course of a year entered King's (now Columbia,) college, of which he very soon became one of the most distinguished alumni, both for industry and talent. At this time, the discontents which afterward led to the severance of the colonies from the mother country, were already in existence, and rapidly approaching their natural termination. The situation of the colonies generally, and of New York in particular, is briefly and forcibly sketched by Mr. Hamilton, in his second chapter; but we can only extract from this part of the volume the concluding incident. A general meeting of the citizens was called to determine upon the course to be followed by the province; and it was on this occasion that Hamilton, then seventeen years old took part in public deliberations:

"It has been related to have been his habit to walk several hours each day under the shade of some large trees which stood in Beaufort-street, now Dey-street, talking to himself in an under tone of voice, apparently engaged in deep thought, a practice which he continued through life.

This circumstance attracted the attention of his neighbors, to whom he was known as the "young West Indian," and led them to engage in conversation with him. One of them remarking the vigor and maturity of his thoughts, urged him to address this meeting, to which all the patriots were looking with the greatest interest.

"From this seeming intrusion he at first recoiled; but, after listening attentively to the successive speakers, and finding several points untouched, he presented himself to the assembled multitude.

"The novelty of the attempt, his youthful countenance, his slender and diminutive form, awakened curiosity and arrested attention. Overawed by the scene before him, he at first hesitated and faltered; but as he proceeded almost unconsciously to utter his accustomed reflections, his mind warmed with the theme, his energies were recovered; and, after a discussion clear, cogent, and novel, of the great principles involved in the controversy, he depicted in glowing colours the long endured oppression of the mother country; he insisted on the duty of resistance, pointed to the means and certainty of success, and described the waves of rebellion sparkling with fire, and washing back on the shores of England the wrecks of her power, her wealth, and her glory. The breathless silence ceased as he closed; and the whispered murmur, 'It is a collegian! it is a collegian!' was lost in loud expressions of wonder and applause at the extraordinary eloquence of the young stranger.

In the third chapter, we find an analysis of a contest of political pamphlets, carried on with great vigour in which, boy as he was, Hamilton was found to be the principal whig champion, and became, to use the words of Marinus Willet, "the oracle" of the patriots. But it was soon found that a more perilous contest must ensue. Hamilton joined a volunteer corps, called the "Hearts of Oak," and devoted himself, with his accustomed energy, to the acquisition of military skill and knowledge. From this period, his progress in zeal, efficiency and importance, becomes so rapid, that the history of his life is of necessity, to a certain extent, the history of the war; and this, written with a simple and judicious brevity, yet presenting every important fact with remarkable clearness and containing many which, we have no doubt, will be quite new to the greater number of readers, if not to all, constitutes the remainder of the volume. The part taken by Hamilton throughout, is described distinctly and fully; and the narration shows how great and manifold were his services; how promptly he understood and how ably seconded the views, designs and enterprises of his friend and commander, Washington; how perfect was the confidence reposed by that leader's never-failing judgment in the abilities, the integrity, the zeal and the discretion of his most trusted aid-de-camp, although but nineteen years of age; and how well that confidence was