

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Cullley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 10 1/2 ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

VOL. X.]

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

[NO. 25.]

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES. [BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS 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 as though 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 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 purposes," 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 dollars.

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 recourse to the United States, for any deficiency which may hereafter arise therefrom, 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, in all respects, 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 armory 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 Potomac river to the works at the armory 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.

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 immethodical, and perhaps more various than well digested. In 1769 he was placed at the desk of a merchant's counting-house, where he acquired 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. Austasia, 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 first 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 Bateau-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 oppressions 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 colleague! it is a colleague!' 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 Marquis 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, 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 justified by the result. The perils, achievements, and reverses of the war are recounted; much light is thrown upon portions of that history which have never been, and perhaps never will be, totally free from obscurity and doubt; and among these, the most deeply interesting to every American, is the story of those less obvious but not less harassing and perilous difficulties with which Washington had to struggle in the achievement of his country's freedom and his own undying glory. Cold, and hunger, and poverty, and a mighty and exasperated foe, were not all the enemies with which he had to contend; faction was added to the number, and envy; the hatred of rivals, the blunders of ignorance, the vexations of presumption, and the artifices of intrigues whose thoughts were less upon their country's welfare than their own. All these beset his path; and our admiration of his almost perfect character gains increase from the narrative, which shows how they were met and understood and foiled. We candidly acknowledge, that until we had read the work of Mr. Hamilton, much of what he has described was unknown to us; and that in our understanding of the remainder, there were obscure and ill-defined passages for which we have long sought elucidation, but until now without success. In his delineations of the characters of several among the prominent individuals of the revolution, and his account of certain of their actions and motives, proved as it is by contemporary documents, we have obtained the solution of many pre-existing doubts, and the clue to some apparent anomalies; and we feel assured that his work while it does justice to his father's memory and fame, will prove an honor to his own.

N. Y. Mirror.

## From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer. SOAP MAKING.

This is a process in which many of our good house-wives experience much inconvenience and vexation. This arises from their not being sufficiently acquainted with the simple and compound substance which they employ.

When a colution of potash, or lye, is deprived of carbonic acid, or rendered caustic, it readily combines with animal fat, and forms the compound called soft soap. When both the ingredients are in a proper condition, there is no difficulty in marking soap.

As soap for the use of farmers' females, is more commonly prepared by leaching the ashes, which have been made during winter, we will give such

short directions as will enable all house keepers to make a good article with little trouble.

A barrel with one head is most commonly made use of as a leach; into this, when placed at a suitable height upon a board, should be put one peck of fresh burnt, slacked lime, and the barrel filled with ashes. Water should be put upon the top, and allowed to filter through until the most of the potash contained in them has been separated. The object in putting the lime at the bottom of the cask is that the lye may pass through it, and deprive it of any carbonic acid it may contain, and which would prevent it from combining with the grease and forming soap. When potash is saturated with carbonic acid, it forms pearlash, or *sal aratus*, which will not combine with grease; but as lime has a stronger affinity for the carbonic acid than the potash has, it will retain it when leached through it, and allow the potash or lye to run off in its caustic state.

Another cause of failures in soap making is, the quantity of salt that is often mixed with the grease; this should be carefully separated by boiling it in a kettle with a quantity of water, by which means the salt will unite with the water, and leave the grease in a proper condition for mixing with the lye. When there is care to free the lye from acid and the grease from salt, fine soap may be made at the rate of a barrel from every fifteen or twenty pounds of grease.

The strength of the lye, to combine readily, should be such as to float a new laid hen's egg, and all that runs after it is of that strength, should either be preserved and put upon the next leach full of ashes, or boiled down until it acquires the specific gravity required.

In order to have soap as mild as possible, there should be as much grease added, as the lye will dissolve, in which case the soap will be smooth, and save like, and will be soon convenient for washing; then when it is hard or liver like, which has been made by adding about an equal quantity of water to well made soap, and is what soap makers call sophisticated it.

Those who would make hard or bar soap for family use, can do it, by appropriating a suitable portion of clean made soft soap, into which, while boiling, they should add by degrees, common salt, until it undergoes a change or curdles, after which they should allow it to cool, when the hard soap will be upon the top; this may be taken off, and the bottom cleaned from those impurities which will be found adhering to it, cut it into bars for drying, or it may be put into the kettle again with a very little water, and again heated and allowed to cool as before, when it will have become more uniform.

"All for love."—A young man, named Wire, recently committed suicide in Detroit. Because, his sweet-heart refused to go to church with him. He left the following note to her: "My Dear, You refused to go to church with me last evening. I know very well why you did, so. You will never have an opportunity to injure my feelings again."

## From the Farmer's Register. AN IMPROVED BEE HIVE.

The box or hive to be made of inch plank, say about two feet three inches by twelve inches wide; the upper part of the box to be partitioned off, allowing just space sufficient to admit a drawer of about ten by twelve inches deep. This drawer is to slide upon the horizontal partition, and to be made to fit the inside of the box exactly.—In the bottom of the drawer, a hole is to be made, say about one and a half inch in diameter, and a corresponding one in the partition, so as to allow the bees to pass up from the lower part of the hive, into the drawer. In the outer side of the drawer, a pane of glass is to be fixed, in order to tell when the drawer is filled with honey. Over the glass a sliding shutter is to be placed, to exclude the light; or the upper end of the plank, forming the back side of the box or hive, may be sawed off, and fastened with a hinge and a button, so as to answer in place of the sliding shutter. When the honey is wanted for use, removing the shutter from before the glass, and having ascertained that the drawer is filled, introduce a little smoke into the top of the drawer by means of a tobacco pipe; and when the bees have been driven into the lower part of the hive separate the drawer and partition, with a case knife, remove the drawer, and having emptied it, return it to its place again, and the bees will commence working in it immediately. By this method the honey will be always pure, without bee bread or dead bees, and not a single bee need be destroyed; and moreover, it has been tested by many years trial, and found to answer the intention completely.

P. S.—The drawer should have a top screwed on, so as to be more readily opened when the honey is to be taken out; and any space between the drawer and the sides, or top of the hive, should be filled with some kind of cement, so as to prevent insects from making a lodgment within the hive.

Asthma. We learn from an intelligent friend, who has long been afflicted with this most distressing complaint, that the fumes of burning paper, saturated with a solution of saltpetre, gives him perfect relief. He keeps a quantity of the paper—which has been simply soaked in strong saltpetre water, and afterwards dried—constantly on hand, and on the recurrence of a paroxysm obtains almost instant relief from burning half a sheet or a sheet in his room. Others who have been similarly affected, have tried it with corresponding benefit. In no case has it been known to fail, so far as his information extends. We deem the testimony sufficient to warrant the publication of the prescription, which certainly has the merit of simplicity. If it shall prove generally efficacious, its value is beyond price. It can be readily tested. Newark Daily Ado.

## LUSUS NATURE.

A Cluster of Siamese Cats. Among the extraordinary domestic productions of the day, we have recently noticed one at the house of Mr. Moore in this place, of which it may be well enough to give a passing notice—namely: six living kittens borne with their bodies united together by connecting ligament—forming a bond of union something like that of the Siamese twins. One of the party appears, has since withdrawn from the confederacy. We presume it is a Nullifier—and that the remainder are in favor of sticking to the Union.

Guernsey Times.